SECOND EDITION

THE WHO-WHEN-WHAT BOOK

The Indianapolis News

920.0772
W621
1266832

M.L.

REA

920.0772 W621
The Who-When-What Book

THE

WHO-WHEN-WHAT BOOK

CONTAINING

FIVE HUNDRED CAREFULLY PREPARED BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES OF THE WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS AND NOTABLE MEN AND WOMEN—THOSE MOST EMINENT IN LITERATURE, PHILANTHROPY, STATESMANSHIP, SCIENCE, MUSIC, ART, WAR, INVENTION, EXPLORATION, AND THOSE MOST RENOWNED AS RULERS ALSO ONE HUNDRED DISTINGUISHED INDIANIANS

WHO THEY ARE, WHEN THEY LIVED, WHAT THEY DID

IT CONTAINS ALSO BLANK SPACES FOR THE PORTRAITS OF THOSE OF WHOM SKETCHES ARE GIVEN

PART I—100 DISTINGUISHED INDIANIANS

PART II—500 WORLD-FAMOUS PEOPLE

DESIGNED TO BE A HOME-COMPLETED WORK FOR THE ENTERTAINMENT AND INSTRUCTION OF THE FAMILY, AND FOR HANDY REFERENCE

FORT WAYNE LIBRARY
THE PUBLIC LIBRARY OF FORT WAYNE & ALLEN CO., IND.

Ic
920.0772
W621

PRICE, $1.50

PUBLISHED BY
THE WHO-WHEN-WHAT COMPANY
CHICAGO, ILL.
1900

Copyright, 1900, by W. M. KNOX

INTRODUCTION TO PART I

THE one hundred Indiana characters, whose short biographies follow, furnish the crowning interest to the now justly celebrated WHO-WHEN-WHAT BOOK, at least for Indiana readers. True, Indiana was honored by a small group of our distinguished citizens among the five hundred World-Famous People, included in the first edition, and these are still retained in that collection, which appears as Part II. But that list necessarily omitted so many who have attained high distinction in State and National affairs, that an urgent demand arose for a second edition of the work containing this distinctive Indiana feature. It will be a rare privilege indeed to know the names, review afresh the deeds, and study the features of those who have borne honorable part in building our commonwealth, and, in doing so, have added luster to the historic page of our country, to her valor in arms, to her statesmanship and to her literature. It is to confer this privilege and benefit that *The Indianapolis Press* has provided this enlarged edition of the WHO WHEN-WHAT BOOK, and thus extended the opportunity which the first edition afforded for most enchanting educational study.

Fine half-tone portraits for the entire book will be supplied in weekly installments in *The Press*, and "Pointers" will be published daily to assist in their identification. A prize contest will be conducted, as with the first edition of the book, but with a much larger and more valuable list of prizes. Special prizes will be awarded for the best essays on the lifework of distinguished Indianians. See columns of *The Press* for conditions, list of prizes and full particulars.

THE INDIANAPOLIS PRESS.

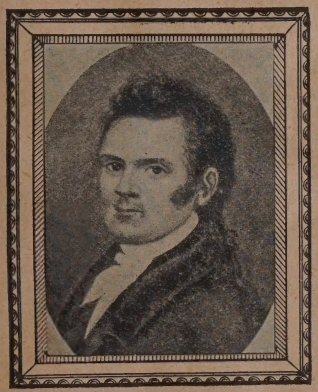
NOV. 20, 1900.

DIRECTIONS FOR PASTING:—Cut out portraits along marginal lines. Do not paste a portrait until sure where it belongs. Wait for key in case of any doubt. Do not apply too much paste. Carefully keep paste from face of portraits. Place portrait with corners just meeting black dots. Cover with piece of blotter and rub firmly. Keep fingers clean. Use mucilage or any good paste.

PART I

Distinguished Indianians

1266832

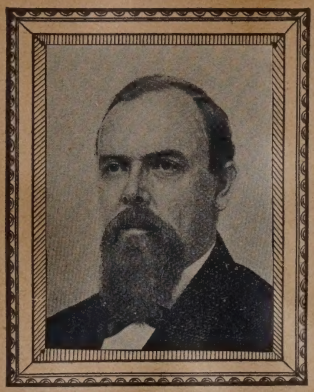


JAMES NOBLE.

The first United States Senator for Indiana. He was head of one of three families that controlled politics in the state for a quarter of a century. Mr. Noble was born at Battletown, Va., December 16, 1785, and reared in Kentucky; married at the age of seventeen, to Miss Lindsay, of Newport; studied law and settled at Brookville, Indiana. He especially excelled in eloquence, whether in his power to excite the sympathy of a jury and influence a verdict, or his ability to sway the multitude in a political speech. His charm of manner, heroic stature, fine features and gift of conversation, coupled with extraordinary natural abilities, made him at once a leader of men and a favorite of society. He was a member of the first Constitutional Convention, in which he rendered important service on the committees of legislation and the judiciary. He was elected to the first legislature under the Constitution, which assembled November 4, 1816. Four days later he was chosen United States Senator by the legislature, and continued to serve in the Senate until his death, at Washington, February 26, 1831. As a Whig he dared measure swords with Calhoun and the "Little Magician" of New York, or any other Democratic statesman of the time.

THOMAS POSEY.

Territorial governor of Indiana. He was born near Alexandria, Virginia, July 9, 1750. When a very young man was engaged in an expedition against the Indians organized by Dunmore, the last royal governor of Virginia, but when the Revolutionary War broke out he fought against Dunmore. He was a captain under Col. Morgan in the battle of Bemis Heights and in 1779 was colonel of the Eleventh Virginia Regiment; afterward commanded a battery under Gen. Anthony Wayne. He was in the battle of Stony Point and at the surrender of Cornwallis. In 1793 he was appointed brigadier-general of the Army of the Northwest, and, being pleased with the country, settled in Kentucky. He was president of the Kentucky State Senate in 1805 and 1806. Col. Posey was appointed governor of Indiana Territory by President Madison in 1813 and served three years, until the state government was organized. He died March 19, 1818. The facts regarding the paternity and childhood of Col. Posey are involved in obscurity and depend on tradition, but he possessed a natural refinement and abilities adequate to the demands of any public position.

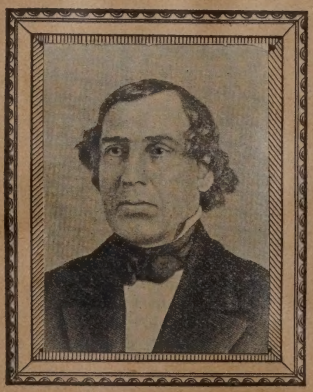


OLIVER PERRY MORTON.

Indiana's war governor was born in Salisbury, Wayne County, August 4, 1823, and died November 1, 1877. His parents died when he was young. At 14 he was placed in the Wayne County Seminary, but remained only a year, and then learned the hatter's trade. He was a student in Miami University two years; studied law in the office of the Hon. John S. Newman at Centerville; was admitted to the bar in 1847; served as circuit judge for more than a year by appointment. In politics he was a Democrat until the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, but assisted in organizing the Republican party and became its most conspicuous leader; was elected lieutenant-governor but immediately succeeded to the governorship, in January, 1861, on the election of Governor Lane to the United States Senate; was elected governor in 1864. His work as war governor was prodigious. He was the first to offer troops to the President and no governor was more efficient during the Civil War. Governor Morton was elected United States senator in 1867 and was a great leader during the period of reconstruction, serving in the Senate until his death. He declined the mission to England tendered by President Grant.

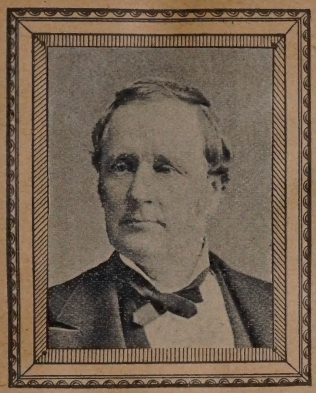
CALEB BLOOD SMITH.

One of the great lawyers and distinguished public men of Indiana, born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 16, 1808; came from Cincinnati and located at Connersville at the age of twenty-one. He was associated with Oliver H. Smith of that town in the practice of law; served two terms in the Legislature, the last of which he was speaker of the House. Mr. Smith also served two terms as a member of Congress and was a member of the commission on behalf of the United States under the treaty with Mexico. He removed to Indianapolis in 1849 and the following year was elected president of the Junction Railroad. Mr. Smith was appointed secretary of the interior in Lincoln's first cabinet, March 5, 1861, and served a little more than a year, resigning on account of ill health. In December, 1862, he was appointed judge of the United States Court for the district of Indiana, serving until his death, which came to him suddenly in Chambers, January 7, 1864. Judge Smith was a lawyer of superior abilities, eminently successful at the bar; a judge that measured up to the Baconian standard; an orator of remarkable power to move audiences and to convince the judgment of thinking men. He was a man of upright life.



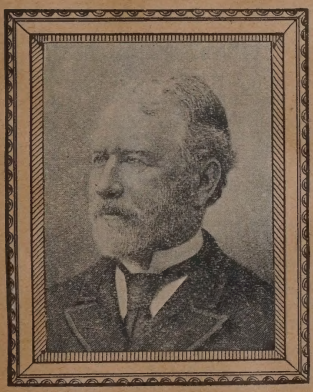
JAMES WHITCOMB.

Descended from English stock; born near Windsor, Vermont, December 1, 1795; his boyhood was passed on the farm near Cincinnati. He did not like farm work; loved books; was accustomed to carry to the field a book to read while the horses rested; it pleased him to let the horses rest. He often hired his brothers to do his work by the promise of a farm, and redeemed the promises. He took a course in Transylvania University, paying his expenses by teaching; studied law and located in Bloomington, Indiana; was elected prosecuting attorney in 1826; state senator in 1830 and 1833; was commissioner of the land office at Washington five years; located in Terre Haute in 1841; was elected governor on the Democratic ticket in 1843 and in 1846; was governor during the Mexican War and insisted on dedicating to freedom the territory acquired; was elected United States senator in 1848, but owing to ill health did not take a conspicuous position in the Senate. He was married in 1846 and the following year his wife died, leaving an infant daughter which he carried in his arms to Ohio and presented to his wife's sister. This child became the wife of Claude Matthews, afterward governor. Senator Whitcomb died in New York in 1852.



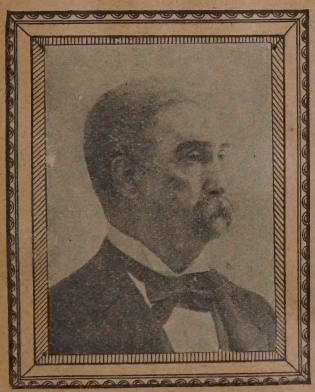
THOMAS A. HENDRICKS.

Vice-President, Senator, Governor and Representative in Congress; was born September 17, 1819, on a farm near Zanesville, Ohio, and six months later was brought to Indiana by his parents, who first located at Madison, and then settled in Shelby County. He was graduated from Hanover College; entered the profession of law at Shelbyville; in 1848 was elected to the Legislature; in 1850 was a member of the Constitutional Convention; in 1851 he was elected to Congress and re-elected in 1852, but was defeated in 1854. In 1855 Mr. Hendricks was appointed commissioner of the general land office, by President Pierce; in 1860 was defeated as candidate for governor. In 1863 he was elected to the United States Senate. As Senator he stood with the Democratic party, of which he was an able leader. In 1869 he resumed the practice of law at Indianapolis, and in 1872 was elected governor. In 1876 he was nominated as the Democratic candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with Tilden and made a brilliant canvass, but was defeated. In 1884 he was elected Vice-President with Cleveland, and died November 25, 1885. Mr. Hendricks was a lawyer of great ability, a pleasing orator, a popular citizen.



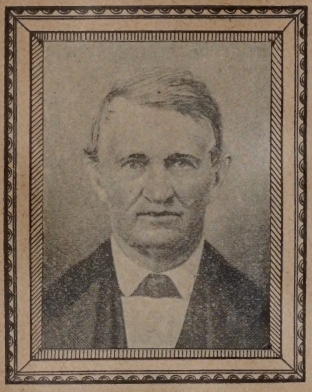
ALBERT G. PORTER.

Born at Lawrenceburg, Indiana, April 20, 1824. His father, Thomas Porter, a Pennsylvanian, served in the war of 1812 and was wounded in the battle of Mississinewa. Albert earned with his own hands a part of the money expended for a collegiate education; was graduated from Asbury University in 1843; studied law and located at Indianapolis for practice; was private secretary to Governor Whitcomb; reporter of the Supreme Court. Before the close of his term he left the Democratic party on account of its attitude on slavery; was elected to Congress in 1858 as a Republican and re-elected in 1860; introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege; instituted the action requiring railroads that received subsidies to transport soldiers and munitions of war free of charge. In law Mr. Porter was head of the firm of Porter, Harrison & Fishback. He was elected governor in 1880 and gave to the state a wise, clean administration; was an orator and a scholar. Some of his addresses and state papers possess unusual literary merit. He was minister to Italy from 1889 to 1893, winning popularity as a diplomatist. One of his characteristics was affability and friendliness for the plain people. He died May 3, 1897.



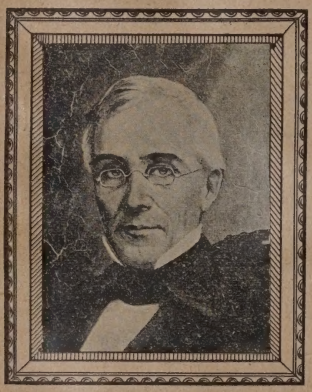
DANIEL WOOLSEY VOORHEES.

For twenty years United States senator; born September 26, 1827, in Butler County, Ohio; came of pure Dutch stock; was reared on his father's farm in Fountain County, Indiana, until seventeen; in 1845 went to Asbury University, from which he was graduated in 1849. While in college his professors saw in him great possibilities. In 1850 he was admitted to the bar and settled at Covington for practice; in 1852 became the law partner of United States Senator Hannegan, and the following year was appointed prosecuting attorney; in 1856 he was nominated for Congress, but defeated; in 1857 moved to Terre Haute, and two years later was appointed United States district attorney. Mr. Voorhees was elected as representative in Congress seven times and served fourteen years in the House. November 16, 1877, Governor Williams appointed him to serve the unexpired term of Morton in the United States Senate, and he was thrice elected senator, serving until March 4, 1897. Senator Voorhees' greatest work was in behalf of the new Congressional Library, to which, as chairman of the committee, he devoted many years. His colleagues called him "father of the library." He died in Washington, D. C., April 10, 1897.



JUDGE ISAAC BLACKFORD.

Born at Bound Brook, New Jersey, November 6, 1786; of Holland descent on the side of his mother; was graduated from Princeton with honors; studied law; was admitted to the bar in 1810; emigrated to the Territory of Indiana in 1811; lived for a time in Brookville, then in Salem, where he was clerk and recorder; was clerk of the Territorial Legislature one session; was appointed judge of the First Circuit and removed to Vincennes in 1814; resigned to resume the practice of law. Judge Blackford was elected to the first Legislature under the state constitution and chosen speaker; was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1817, and served thirty-five years with ability and distinction; made journeys on horseback between the capital (first Corydon, then Indianapolis) and his home at Vincennes, sometimes obliged to swim the swollen rivers. For many years Judge Blackford occupied a single room of the old building in Governor's Circle, site of the Soldiers' Monument. He lived alone, surrounded by few comforts except his books, devoted to the memory of his wife who died in youth, after a married life of one year. He died in Washington, D. C., December 31, 1859, while judge of the Court of Claims.

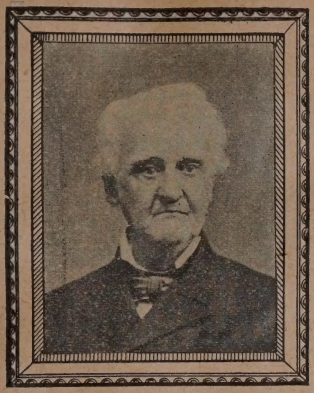


CALEB MILLS.

One of Indiana's most famous and useful educators; born at Dunbarton, New Hampshire, July 29, 1806; graduated from Dartmouth College at twenty and from Andover Theological Seminary at twenty-five; settled in Crawfordsville, Indiana, where on December 3, 1833, he organized the first class in a school which developed into Wabash College; was chosen principal and retained his relations with the school and college until his death. His most useful work related to the common schools. In 1846 he prepared and addressed to the Senate and House of Represenatives, over the signature of "One of the People," a powerful message setting forth the appalling illiteracy among adults in the state and urging legislative action. Eight days later Governor Whitcomb commended the subject. The first "message" of Prof. Mills was followed by five others, and his influence more than any other man's secured the initiative which developed into the splendid common school system of the state. Prof. Mills accomplished much for higher education and for Christianity during the forty-six years of his service by addresses to youth, lectures and papers. He died October 17, 1879.

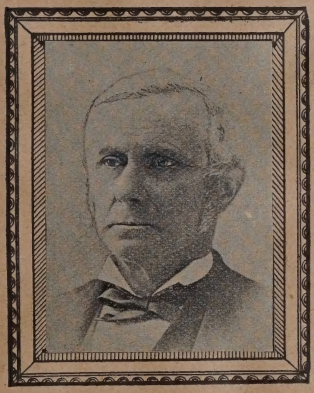
JOSEPH J. REYNOLDS.

One of Indiana's great soldiers; born in Flemingsburg, Kentucky, January 2, 1822; entered West Point in 1839 and was graduated four years later in the class with General Grant and other great leaders; was commissioned brevet second lieutenant, assigned to the Fourth Artillery and served in the occupation of Texas in 1845 and 1846. He won laurels in the war with Mexico and when the Civil War broke out was called by Governor Morton to assist in organizing the Indiana volunteers; was the first commandant of Camp Morton and given the rank of colonel May 10, 1861. President Lincoln made him a brigadier-general, but early in 1862 he was compelled to resign in order to settle the estate of his brother and partner. In September he returned to the army with his old rank and was soon commissioned a major-general; commanded the defences of New Orleans; from January until June, 1864, was commander of the Nineteenth Army Corps, Department of the Gulf; organized the movement against Mobile. During the illness of Gen. Canby he commanded the army west of the Mississippi. Gen. Reynolds was mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866 and reappointed in regular army and retired in 1877.



RICHARD W. THOMPSON.

Born in Culpepper, Virginia, June 9, 1809; saw in his father's house many Revolutionary officers and soldiers of Washington's army and heard from their lips the story of patriotism and fortitude; came to Bedford, Indiana, in 1831; had charge of the seminary one year; while employed in a store studied law; in 1834 was elected to the Legislature as a Whig; in 1836 was elected state senator. His partnership with George G. Dunn made one of the ablest law firms in Southern Indiana. Col. Thompson was elected to the Twenty-seventh Congress, from Bedford, and to the Thirtieth Congress from Terre Haute; became the friend and associate of Lincoln and John Quincy Adams. President Taylor nominated him for minister to Austria, which he declined. In 1861 President Lincoln offered him a judgeship on the Court of Claims, but he refused to accept. Col. Thompson was in law practice from 1849 to 1877, when he was chosen secretary of the navy in the cabinet of President Hayes. He was ten years chairman of the American Committee for the Panama Canal on a salary of $25,000 a year, until he requested a reduction to $15,000. He was a splendid orator; a most lovable man; died Feb. 9, 1900.

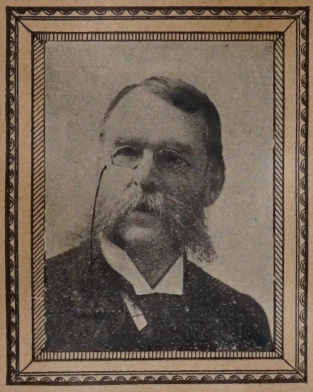


GRAHAM NEWELL FITCH.

One of the greatest surgeons of his time in Northern Indiana; resident of Logansport from 1834 to his death; a member of the Legislature four years; presidential elector for Polk and professor in Rush Medical College, Chicago. Dr. Fitch was a native of LeRoy, New York, born December 5, 1809. He practiced his profession over a wide range of territory and was sometimes called several hundred miles in difficult cases of surgery. He was a member of Congress two terms; in 1857 was elected United States senator and served four years; was appointed colonel of the Forty-sixth Indiana Regiment during the war and served with the forces along the Mississippi River. His fine military bearing and magnificent presence commanded attention and admiration. Injured by a fall from his horse in Arkansas, he was obliged to retire from service. He resumed professional practice at Logansport and continued active until his death in 1892. Dr. Fitch was a man of unusual ability and much force. He usually accomplished his undertakings. His rank in medicine was equal to that of his most distinguished fellow townsmen in law. One of his daughters became the wife of Col. Denby, late minister to China.

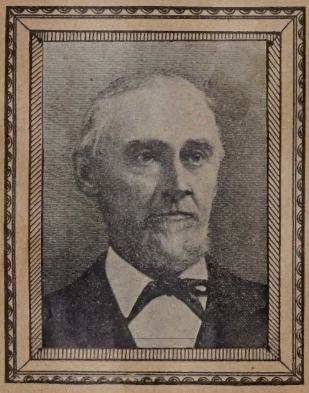
RT. REV. JOHN HENRY LUERS.

Born in Westphalia, Germany, September 29, 1819, of poor parents; came with the family to America, in an emigrant ship, in 1833, and settled on a farm near Piqua, Ohio. His early years were full of toil. He clerked for some time in the store of a Protestant merchant until he forgot his prayers, and then received a lesson from his father which he never forgot. Soon he began to devote his time to study and to the things of God and to prepare himself for the priesthood. He was trained in the St. Francis Xavier Seminary and at twenty-five was ordained priest by Archbishop Purcell. After twelve years of ministry in St. Joseph's Church, Cincinnati, he was consecrated the first bishop of Fort Wayne, a diocese embracing twenty-eight counties of Indiana. During his service fifty new churches and ten chapels and many houses of charity were erected. The priests increased from twenty to forty-nine. Bishop Luers was devoted and self-sacrificing; loved his priests and was honored by them. He founded an orphans' home, secured contributions for its maintenance and left to it ten thousand dollars in life insurance. He died of apoplexy in the residence of Bishop Hannin at Cleveland, June 29, 1871.



JAMES H. SMART.

Born at Center Harbor, New Hampsire, June 30, 1841, educated in Concord High School, James Henry Smart supported himself from the age of twelve; was teaching at seventeen and associate editor of the Journal of Education at nineteen. In 1863 he came West, staying two years in Toledo, thence to Fort Wayne as superintendent of public schools. Thenceforth his life was devoted to educational work in Indiana. In 1874 he was elected superintendent of public instruction, re-elected in 1876 and again in 1878. No superintendent ever administered the office more efficiently. He saved the law providing for county superintendence. In 1883 he was elected president of Purdue University. His genius broadened its scope and increased its usefulness. His nervous energy was supplemented by executive ability and his administration was only terminated by his death, February 21, 1900. He was author of pamphlets on practical educational topics, written in terse, perspicuous style. He represented the United States in the World's Exposition at Paris in 1878; in the Agricultural Congress at The Hague in 1891. Dartmouth conferred on him the degree of A. M. in 1870; Indiana University the title of LL. D. in 1883.

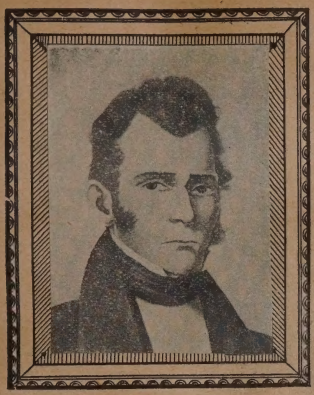


CHAUNCEY ROSE.

Born at Westfield, Connecticut, December 24, 1794; was conspicuous among Indiana philanthropists; educated in his native state; settled at Roseville, Parke County, in 1818, and engaged in milling. In 1824 he moved to Terre Haute, where, as a merchant, he accumulated a large fortune. In 1847 Mr. Rose organized the Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company and was its first president. He contributed and obtained most of the capital used in its construction. He also rendered material assistance in the construction of the Evansville and Terre Haute Railroad and other lines of transportation. His aggressive public spirit, backed by his resources, assured the completion of any undertaking. His acts of benevolence were numerous. He was a benefactor and a philanthropist. He endowed charitable institutions in Charleston, South Carolina; founded the Newsboys' Home, a home for the aged poor, an institution for the crippled, in New York City. At Terre Haute Mr. Rose founded the Ladies' Aid Society, the Vigo County Orphans' Home, Rose Free Dispensary and Rose Polytechnic Institute. He gave a library to the State Normal School and a liberal donation to Wabash College. He died August 13, 1877.

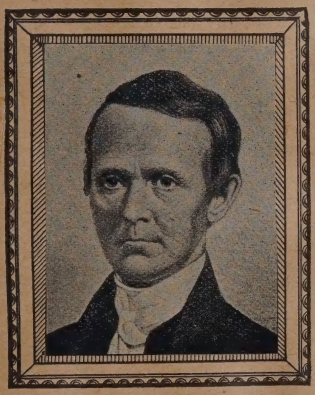
WILLIAM ADAIR HOLLIDAY.

He was a Scotch Presbyterian by inheritance, the Scottish blood and the Presbyterian theology descending through both parents. Born in Harrison County, Kentucky, July 16, 1803; removed to Preble County, Ohio, when three years old; to Wayne County, Indiana, in 1815. Mr. Holliday encountered the difficulties and endured the privations which thoughtful settlers regarded as the price paid for better things which the wilderness had in reserve. Determined to acquire an education he walked miles to attend preparatory school; was graduated from Miami University in 1829; traveled on horseback to Princeton to take a course in theology. Declining a call to a church of Goshen, New York, he supplied the First Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis two years; then devoted himself to the larger wants of feeble churches in Indiana and Kentucky, preaching and teaching as missionary; served two years without salary as professor of Latin and modern languages in Hanover College, of which he was a trustee. Out of his large benevolence and small estate he endowed a professorship in Hanover to aid in educating poor young men. He died December 16, 1866.



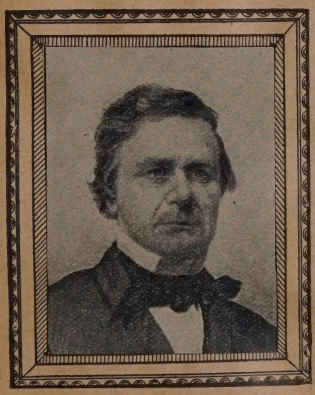
JOHN TIPTON.

A mountaineer of East Tennessee, born August 14, 1786; familiar with the Indian nature by contact; without education, coming with his mother to the Territory of Indiana in 1807, settling in Harrison County. He belonged to a military company and was ensign at the battle of Tippecanoe. His commissioned officers were killed early and Gen. Harrison promoted Tipton to command in the midst of the fight. He served in the Legislature three terms; was on the committee that selected the site of Indianapolis and the commission that established the western boundary of the state. As general agent for the Pottawatomie and Miami Indians he secured by treaty the cession of valuable lands. In 1831 he was elected to the United States Senate to fill a vacancy and a year later was re-elected for a term. He possessed fine native ability and sound judgment. He defied caucus dictation on financial questions and vigorously assailed Jackson's policy regarding the United States Bank. In 1838, under appointment with discretionary power, he directed the removal of the disaffected Indians to the reservation west of the Mississippi. He was a public-spirited citizen of Logansport.



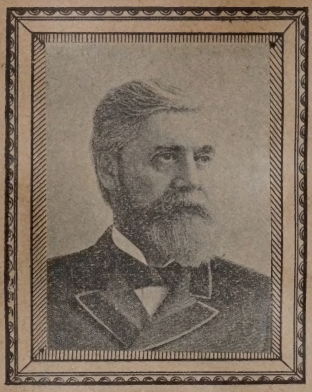
ELIJAH COFFIN.

One of the builders of Wayne County that came over from the last century; born in Guilford County, North Carolina, November 17, 1798; taught school before coming West; settled in Milton, Wayne County, in 1824; resumed teaching as an avocation and pursued it five years. A tempting business offer attracted Mr. Coffin to Cincinnati in 1829, where he remained until 1834; when the State Bank was organized was appointed cashier of the branch at Richmond and managed it with satisfactory results until the expiration of its charter in 1858—twenty-four years. Retiring from active business with a competence, Mr. Coffin devoted the remaining years of his life to education, to the betterment of conditions in his town and to the welfare of the Society of Friends. The schools, both secular and Sunday, afforded a field for his beneficent work, and membership in the American Bible Society furnished enlarged facilities for working righteousness, and he employed them with earnestness and fidelity for the improvement of his fellow men. He died January 22, 1862. His accumulated wealth was so disposed as to build and improve the character of the young and the citizenship of the state.



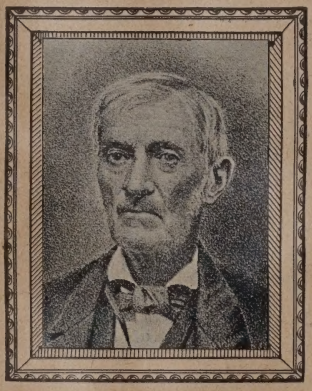
CALVIN FLETCHER.

The Fletcher family is of English origin and its American progenitor moved from Yorkshire to Concord, Massachusetts in 1630. Calvin Fletcher's father moved to Ludlow, Vermont, about 1783, where Calvin was born, February 4, 1798. At an early age he manifested a strong desire for a classical education, earned the money to pay for a course in the academy, and at nineteen started West, working his way afoot to Pennsylvania, where he became a laborer in a brickyard. From there he moved on to Ohio, taught school at Urbana, and subsequently read law in the office of the Hon. James Cooley, locating at Richmond, Virginia, for practice. But he soon left Virginia on account of slavery, came to Indianapolis by wagon in 1821 and was the first lawyer at the new capital; was appointed state's attorney for the Fifth Judicial District; was elected to the State Senate and served in that body seven years. In 1834 he was appointed on the commission to organize a state bank and served as sinking fund commissioner for seven years. From 1845 until 1859 he was president of the Indianapolis branch of the State Bank. He died May 26, 1866. His character was irreproachable. He was an able lawyer and financier.



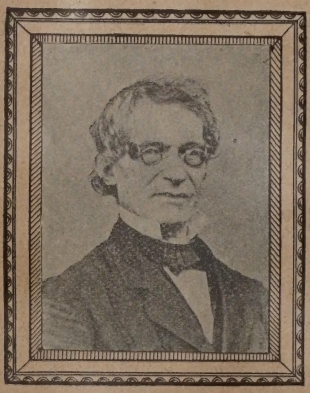
WALTER Q. GRESHAM.

Was of English and Irish extraction; born in Harrison County, Indiana, March 17, 1832. His father, sheriff of the county, was killed in 1834 by a desperado whom he was arresting. Walter had few advantages at school; studied law and began practice at twenty-two; entered the army in 1861 as lieutenant-colonel of the Thirty-eighth Indiana Regiment; served till July 20, 1864; became brigadier-general; was severely wounded in battle by a minie ball, which shattered his leg; practiced law in New Albany, as partner of John H. Butler and his son, Noble C. Butler. In 1869 President Grant appointed him judge of the United States District Court for Indiana. In 1882 President Arthur appointed him postmaster-general, and two years later made him secretary of the treasury, and later he appointed him judge of the United States Circuit Court. He was a candidate for President before the Republican convention, in 1888; continued on the bench until March, 1893, when he was appointed secretary of state, by President Cleveland. He died in office, May, 1895. Judge Gresham was a great jurist. His political career is unique in that he held two cabinet positions under a Republican and one under a Democratic President.



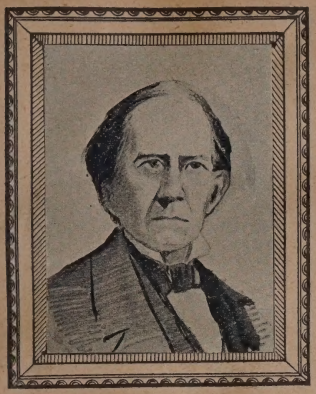
JOSEPH HOLMAN.

The history of Wayne County has preserved the names of many early settlers that contributed much to the formation and development of the state. Among the number was Joseph Holman, born in Woodford County, Kentucky, October 1, 1788, and brought by his parents to a point near Richmond when a young boy; was defeated in 1814 as a candidate for the Territorial Legislature by a single vote, because he refused to vote for himself. Two years later he was elected a delegate to the convention which formed the State Constitution; served for several terms in the State Legislature. In 1823 Mr. Holman removed to Ft. Wayne to take charge of the land office as receiver, under appointment of President Monroe; held the office six years and at the same time carried on the business of merchant, tanner and pork packer. In 1830 he represented Allen County in the Legislature. Mr. Holman was a man of convictions and force of character; one of the most earnest advocates of the system of internal improvements inaugurated by the national government for the development of the state's resources. He contributed one man's full share toward the advancement of the public interests and the general welfare.



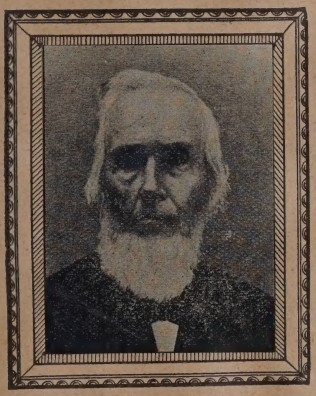
JOHN B. DILLON.

John B. Dillon, poet and historian, was born about the beginning of the present century, at Wellesburg, Brooke County, West Virginia, and brought to Ohio in infancy. When but nine years old he was orphaned and apprenticed himself to a printer at Charleston. In 1826 he wrote his beautiful poem, "The Burial of the Beautiful;" in 1829 wrote "The Orphan's Lament," and in 1831, "The Funeral of the Year." Mr. Dillon moved to Logansport in 1832 and began the practice of law, but, as the profession was not congenial, he moved to Indianapolis in 1842, with the intention of writing a history of Indiana. In 1859 the work was published, embracing a full and complete history of the state from 1816 to 1856. Mr. Dillon was state librarian from 1845 to 1850; in 1851 he was appointed assistant secretary of state and secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. In 1861 he was appointed custodian of the Interior Department Library, at Washington, D. C., and later became clerk to the House Committee on Military Affairs. He died January 21, 1879—an author, poet, historian and patriot.



JOSEPH A. WRIGHT.

Born at Washington, Pennsylvania, April 17, 1810; brought to Bloomington, Indiana, by his parents when a small boy; was educated in Indiana University, paying his way by service as janitor of the building. On admission to the bar, Mr. Wright settled at Rockville and was elected to the State Senate in 1840; elected to Congress in 1843 and governor in 1849, serving a term under the old Constitution. In 1852 was re-elected; in 1857 was appointed United States minister to Berlin, and served four years; was appointed United States senator by Governor Morton to succeed Jesse D. Bright, expelled for treason, in July, 1861. Governor Wright was a War Democrat. In 1863 President Lincoln appointed him a commissioner to the Hamburg Exposition, and in 1865 he was returned to Prussia as minister. He was the first president of the State Board of Agriculture. As an expression of extreme partisanship the Democratic Legislature, in 1863, appointed Judge Turpie to displace Senator Wright, when only thirty days of the term remained. Governor Wright had always been a member of the Democratic party. He died at Berlin, May 11, 1867, while minister.

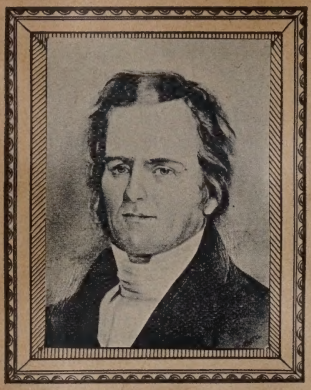


MORRIS MORRIS.

Was born in Monongahela County, Virginia, in 1780; removed to Kentucky in youth, remaining there until forty years old. In order to have his family in the atmosphere of a free state he settled in Indianapolis in 1821. In 1828 he was elected auditor of state and for fifteen successive years was re-elected. In 1832 he was one of the three commissioners in charge of building the first statehouse. His son, General Thomas A. Morris, laid out the grounds, and nearly half a century later had charge of the building of the new Capitol, on the same spot. Mr. Morris was by profession a lawyer, but was compelled by his conscience to leave that profession, because the practice, as it seemed to him, was inconsistent with the perfect Christian life that he wished to lead. He did not judge others by the same standard, but in his own case no other course was open. When Mr. Morris moved to the new capital city he saw great possibilities in real estate advancement and bought large tracts of land in and around the city. This land, in later years, made him rich. After his service as auditor of state ended, he retired and refused to accept further honors. Mr. Morris died in Indianapolis in 1864, in his eighty-fourth year.

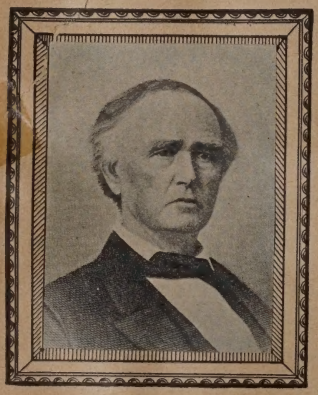
THEOPHILUS PARVIN.

Learned and successful physician of the state; born at Buenos Ayres, South America, the son of a Presbyterian missionary; was graduated from the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1852 and settled in Indianapolis; was professor in Ohio Medical College and lived in Cincinnati two years; was professor in Louisville Medical College; a specialist in diseases of women and children in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Indiana; member of the American Medical Association and its president for a term; president of other professional and scientific societies and member of the College of Physicians, and the American Philosophical Society. The versatility of his talents and his splendid abilities were recognized by Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in an invitation to accept the chair of obstetrics and diseases of women and children. He went there in 1883 and died at his post in 1898. Dr. Parvin paid visits to Europe, where he came in contact with great physicians and surgeons, bringing back the best thought and practice found abroad. He was a clear thinker, an able writer, a pure man; loved his profession as an instrumentality for the benefit of mankind, rather than as a means of fame and fortune for himself.



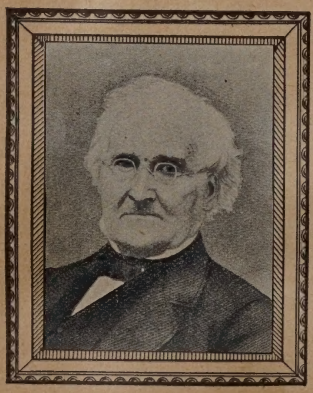
ANDREW WYLIE.

The first president of Indiana College. He was a native of Washington County, Pennsylvania; born April 12, 1789, of Irish parents; worked hard in youth helping to clear his father's farm; was graduated from Jefferson College, Canonsburg, in 1810; studied theology and entered the Presbyterian ministry; at twenty-three was elected president of Jefferson College, and retained the position during the unsuccessful effort to unite Jefferson with Washington College, only seven miles distant. May 5, 1828, he was elected president of Indiana University, then only a college. For more than twenty years he was among the foremost educators of the West—if not "the strongest man west of the mountains." Dr. Wylie was favored with a titanic intellect tempered by natural refinement and grace. He had wisdom even surpassing his learning; Plato was his favorite author. His strong will was moderated by a quick conscience. As a teacher, he taught his students to think. He was the author of an English grammar. In 1840 he became an Episcopalian, and in '41 was ordained a priest by Bishop Kemper of the Protestant Episcopal Church. He died November 11, 1851.



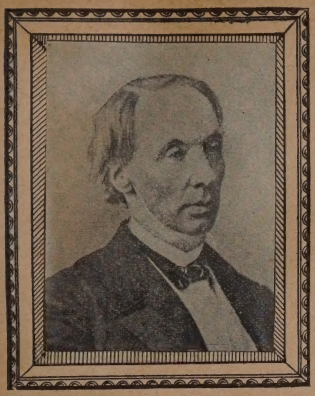
JEREMIAH SULLIVAN.

Of Irish descent; born at Harrisonburg, Va., July 21, 1794. He was educated for the Catholic priesthood, but actually became a lawyer and a Presbyterian elder. In 1817 he rode on horseback from Virginia to Madison, Indiana, where he settled for a permanent residence. Judge Sullivan selected the name "Indianapolis" for the new capital of Indiana. Among other names considered were Tecumseh, Concord and Suarro. He was an influential member of the Legislature chosen in 1820. He won his greatest distinction on the Supreme Court bench, where he sat from 1837 to 1846 as the associate of Blackford and Dewey, the trio constituting "the great Supreme Court." His reported decisions are rich in the knowledge of the subjects discussed, expressed with a clearness, grace and force seldom equaled in the state. By lawyers some of them are accepted as models of English composition. Judge Sullivan reverenced the court room as the temple of justice—second only to the Church of God. He was a charter member of the Grand Lodge of Masons. In 1869 he was appointed judge of the new Criminal Court of Madison, and the following year was elected; he died suddenly in December on the day set for opening court.



JAMES BLAKE.

Few men were more intimately related to the early history and substantial growth of Indianapolis than James Blake. He was born in York County, Pennsylvania, March 3, 1791, and died at Indianapolis, November 26, 1870. He was a soldier in the War of 1812; settled in Indiana at the new capital soon after it was named; built the first steam-mill and became, with his two associates, the pioneer manufacturer of the young metropolis. Colonel Blake was one of the commissioners appointed to examine plans for the first capitol, and to him is due the credit of suggesting a hospital for the insane, to be supported by the state. He was a member of the first board of directors of the first railroad built in Indiana; was a trustee of Hanover College, of Miami University, and a director in the Lafayette and Indianapolis railroad; was captain of the first military company organized in the city; founded the Indianapolis Rolling Mills and spent his life in enterprises that built up the state. He was an active supporter of the war and presided at nearly all of the public meetings called to greet detachments of soldiers returning from the front.



ROBERT DALE OWEN.

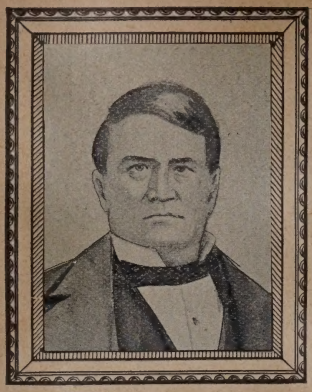
Born near Glasgow, Scotland, November 7, 1801, the son of Robert Owen; educated in Switzerland; came to America and to the community at New Harmony, Indiana, in 1825. In 1836, as a member of the Legislature, he introduced a bill granting to married women the right to own and control real property. In 1838-39 he was influential in the passage of the "modification bill," putting a stop to the extravagant system of internal improvements. Mr. Owen served two terms in Congress, but his greatest service to the state was in the Constitutional Convention, of which he was the ablest member. He labored earnestly for the incorporation of an article conferring on women the right to inherit real estate from husbands, for which service a testimonial from the women of Indiana was presented him by Sarah T. Bolton. Mr. Owen was an active supporter of the Union; wrote tracts, purchased arms for the state; wrote to Lincoln, urging emancipation. Among his works are "Debatable Land," "Beyond the Breakers," "Footfalls on the Boundary of Another World." He believed in spiritualism; lost his mental equipoise, but was restored by treatment in the hospital for insane, where he was a patient three months in 1875. He died June 17, 1877.

SARAH T. BOLTON.

Sarah Tittle Barrett was born in Newport, Kentucky, December 18, 1814, the eldest child of Jonathan B. Barrett and Esther Pendleton, whose father, James Pendleton, was a cousin and classmate of James Madison. The incident of removing from Newport, at the age of four, with her mother and two baby sisters, to join her father in a cabin home in the forest of Indiana, made the first impression on her memory. They went down the river by boat to Louisville, were met by her father and made the journey on horseback, by an Indian trail to the new home near Vernon. Their neighbors were Indians and wild beasts. The family removed to Madison when she was about ten, to give her facilities for education. She devoured books of history, mythology and science. At fourteen her first poem was published by a Madison editor, Nathaniel Bolton, whom she married at eighteen. The young couple lived some years on a farm near Indianapolis, but reverses came and the brilliant poetess was obliged to do the work of the house and the dairy with her own hands. She was thus inspired to write "Paddle Your Own Canoe." Mrs. Bolton, a splendid type of woman, died August 4, 1893.

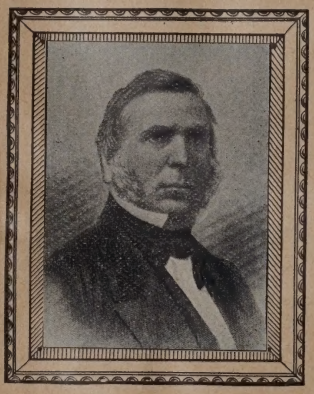
ZEBULON BAIRD.

Born in Monmouth County, New Jersey, December 21, 1817, and descended from Scotch ancestry; brought by his parents to Warren County, Ohio, where he grew to manhood; received early instruction in the log cabin schoolhouse under a classical scholar who was at the same time a Scotch Presbyterian, after which took a course in Miami University when Robert Bishop was president; studied law under the direction of the statesman, politician and wit, Governor Thomas Corwin; was admitted to the bar and settled at Lafayette, Indiana, in 1838; his scholarship and general information, no less than his accurate knowledge of the law, astonished associates at the bar. He raised a company and served as Captain in the Union Army until captured and imprisoned at Libby, and after being exchanged, stopped in Washington and argued a case in the Supreme Court, wearing the Captain's uniform grown rusty in service. His profound argument greatly impressed the court. Mr. Baird was not only a very able lawyer, but was possessed of unusual refinement of manner, the reflection of a pure soul in a beautiful life. He was the preceptor of some great lawyers, including Joseph E. McDonald. He died January 29, 1877.



DAVID WALLACE.

A typical Indiana man; generous of heart, frank, candid; born in Mifflin County, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1799, and while a child brought to Ohio; at sixteen, his father, through General W. H. Harrison, secured for him an appointment to West Point; graduated in the class of 1821; spent one year in the army; moved to Brookville, Indiana, to practice law, and later to Covington; member of the Legislature in 1828, 1829 and 1830; lieutenant-governor two terms; in 1837 was elected governor; was a strong advocate of internal improvements inaugurated by the Federal and state governments, and had an abiding faith in the future of his state. Governor Wallace was elected to Congress in 1841 and served one term. He was a member of the committee to which was referred the petition of Professor Morse for an appropriation to aid in constructing the first telegraph line from Baltimore to Washington. He held the balance of power on the committee and voted for the appropriation which secured the electric telegraph, but was defeated for re-election on account of the vote. He died in September, 1859. He was the father of William Wallace, late of Indianapolis, and General Lew Wallace, of Crawfordsville.

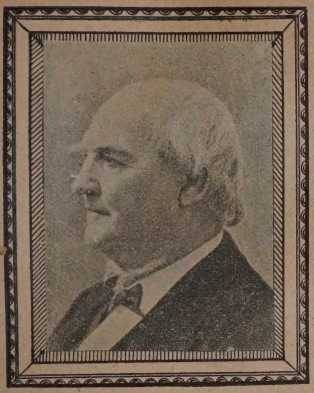


BISHOP AMES.

Right Rev. Edward Raymond Ames, D. D., LL. D., was born in Amesville, Ohio, May 20, 1806, and died in Baltimore, April, 1879. He is known as the "statesman bishop." He was a leader of men. Shortly after he was graduated from Ohio University he founded McKendree College; was ordained a minister at Vincennes, Indiana, in 1830; was made presiding elder and elected a delegate to the General Conference within ten years. At thirty-four he was missionary secretary, the youngest man ever elected to that office. The Choctaw Nation made him their chaplain in 1842. He was the first to hold such an office. The Indians called him "Black Thunder." In 1852 the General Conference elected him bishop and he was the first Methodist bishop to visit California. During the Civil War Bishop Ames was close to Lincoln, who sought his advice on important matters. He served with Hamilton Fish on the first commission appointed to arrange for an exchange of prisoners. He declined the offer of the Democratic party to make him a United States senator and also declined a portfolio in Lincoln's cabinet. Senator Voorhees said that Bishop Ames was a power in Indiana politics long after he removed to Baltimore.

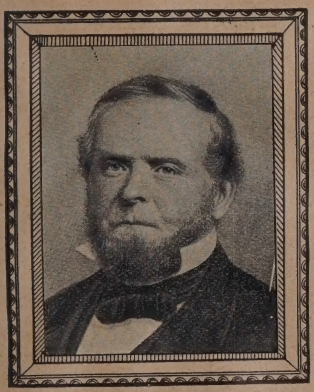
WASHINGTON C. DE PAUW.

Stood among the foremost men of Indiana. His lineage is traced to the original family seat at the old town of Pau, in the southwest of France, where the chieftain built his castle before 1221. Thence the family passed to Flanders and Holland. Michael DePauw came to America as a director of the Dutch West India Company, in 1631. General John DePauw settled at Salem, Territory of Indiana, and became one of the founders of the commonwealth, as member of the first Constitutional Convention, lawmaker for several terms, and public-spirited citizen. Washington C. DePauw, son of the general, was born at Salem, January 4, 1822, and accustomed in boyhood to activity in productive industry. He saved his money, bought and operated flour mills and saw mills; established a bank at Salem, another at New Albany; re-established and managed iron mills, operated woolen mills and started plate glass works at New Albany; was the first manufacturer of plate glass in the United States, and broke the monopoly of the market enjoyed by France, England and Belgium. Mr. DePauw endowed Indiana Asbury University with a gift of half a million dollars, and the trustees changed its name to DePauw University. He died May 4, 1887.



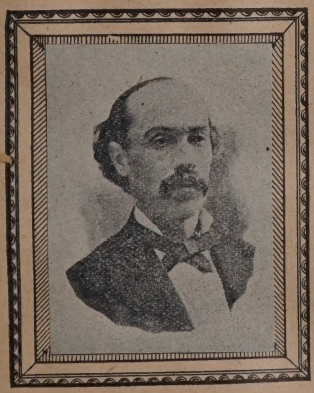
JOSEPH E. McDONALD.

United States senator and representative in Congress; born in Butler County, Ohio, August 29, 1819; was of Scotch descent and inherited the high purpose and common sense of that race. When seven years old he moved with his father's family to Montgomery County, Indiana; remained on the farm until his twelfth year; was then apprenticed to a saddler at Lafayette and learned the trade. At eighteen he entered Wabash College and continued his studies for nearly two years; afterward was graduated from Asbury University. In the spring of 1842 he began the study of law and in 1843 was admitted to practice; the same year was elected prosecuting attorney of his circuit. In 1849 he was elected to the Thirty-first Congress, and in 1856 was elected attorney-general of Indiana, serving with distinction. In 1859 he moved to Indianapolis and formed a partnership with Addison L. Roache. In 1864 he was the candidate of the Democrats for governor, but was defeated by Morton. Mr. McDonald was elected to the United States Senate in 1875 and won the respect of that body. In 1880 and 1884 he was prominently mentioned as a presidential candidate. He died June 21, 1891.



SAMUEL HANNA.

One of the builders and benefactors of Fort Wayne; settled in the village as a storekeeper in 1819 at the age of twenty-two; his customers were chiefly Indians, whose confidence and friendship he gained and held by honesty and uprightness. He became a leader in building up the town, by opening roads through the forest and fitting the country for settlement. He was agent of the American Fur Company during the early period; for several terms associate judge of the Circuit Court; a very influential member of the Legislature; the promoter of the Wabash and Erie Canal, extending from Lake Erie through Ohio and Indiana to Evansville. His energy, perseverance and will kept the gigantic undertaking alive, when without such guiding forces it must have failed. Mr. Hanna was one of the organizers of the State Bank and was sinking fund commissioner for many years. His influence secured to Fort Wayne the first eastern line of railroad, although others assisted. He was the first president of the line between Fort Wayne and Chicago. Mr. Hanna accumulated a fortune without injustice or oppression and his extension of the same wise policy to the public built a prosperous city. He died January 12, 1866.

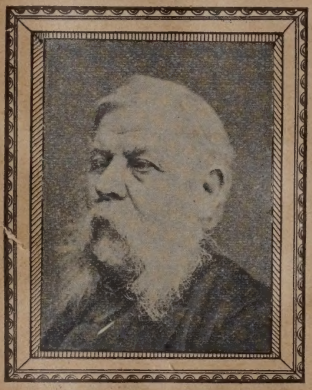


WILLIAM C. WILSON.

Member of an old Virginia family which had representatives in the national Congress for several generations, William C. Wilson sustained the reputation of his ancestors in his public career and private life. Born in Crawfordsville, Indiana, November 22, 1827; graduated from Wabash College with honors in 1847, and from the law School of Indiana University two years later, he was well qualified for professional life; he was elected prosecuting attorney in 1849; removed to Lafayette in 1850, where he formed a partnership with David Mace; entered the Union army as captain of a company in the Tenth Regiment. He was promoted to the rank of major before reaching the front; was wounded at Rich Mountain and mustered out of the service; was, in the following year, commissioned colonel of the Fortieth Regiment and still later of the One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Regiment. Col. Wilson was nominated in the Republican State Convention of 1884 for attorney-general, but was defeated with his party. He died September 25, 1891. He was an orator of recognized ability and for many years was forceful in political campaigns. He was also a keen and capable lawyer.

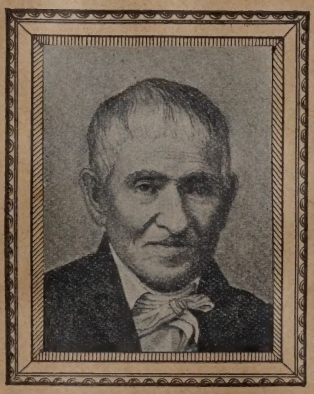
WILLIAM ALLEN WOODS.

Born in Marshall County, Tennessee, May 16, 1837; orphaned when a month old by the death of his father. The family moved to Iowa in 1847, where William worked on a farm, attending school in winter. He took the classical course in Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana; settled in Goshen in 1862 and practiced law; in 1867 was a member of the Legislature; in 1873 was elected circuit judge; in 1878 was elected judge of the Supreme Court, serving until May, 1883, when he was appointed judge of the United States Court for the District of Indiana by President Arthur. In 1892 was appointed judge of the Seventh Circuit, and by virtue of seniority presiding judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. He was in early life the owner of a slave—child of a slave girl given to his mother by her father as a wedding present. While working his way through college, hard pressed for money, he was urged to sell the slave boy, grown valuable as a chattel in Tennessee. Refusing to profit by slavery he brought the boy north and freed him. Judge Woods, by granting an injunction under the Sherman anti-trust law, broke the great strike in Chicago in 1894, and was sustained by the U. S. Supreme Court.



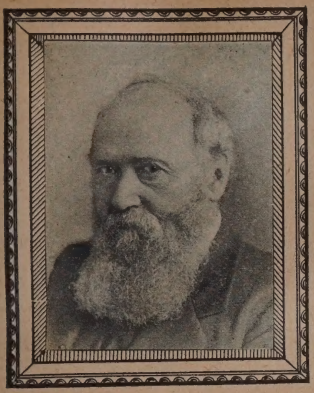
MICHAEL C. GARBER.

Was a Virginian by birth and education; settled in Madison, Indiana, and became editor of the Courier in 1849. He was a leader in the Free Soil Movement and one of the founders of the Republican party, having broken with the Democrats on the question of slavery. He was chairman of the first Republican State Committee and a delegate to the convention which nominated Fremont for President. He served in the Union army during the Civil War and was promoted for gallantry in action and efficiency in his department—transportation. With the rank of colonel he was attached to the staff of Gen. William T. Sherman as chief quartermaster in the field of the Army of the Mississippi, during the later period of the war, and was complimented by the great commander in a personal letter. Col. Garber was not only a capable newspaper manager, but a keen, incisive, vigorous writer. He understood the value of news and was a director of the Western Associated Press. He was fearless and independent, refusing to submit to the domination of Jesse D. Bright as a political boss. Col. Garber died in 1881.



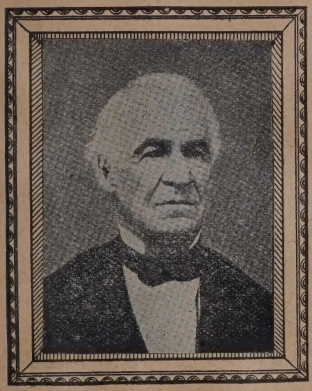
ROBERT MORRISON.

Robert Morrison, whose name is inseparably linked with the history of Richmond, came of North Carolina stock. He was born in that state October 19, 1786, and in 1810 moved to Wayne County, Indiana, and settled near Richmond and became a merchant. Being one of its first business men he rode on the tide of its growing commerce and soon accumulated a fortune—large for the time. When the banking system was organized in Richmond he bought one-third of the stock of the Citizens' Bank and was connected with the Richmond branch of the State Bank. He was of a benevolent disposition and his philanthropy was wisely directed. The Civil War opened a new field for Christian philanthropy and he contributed largely to those who suffered from the war. The most far-reaching of his public benefactions was the founding of a library at a cost of $20,000, which he presented to Wayne Township, with added provision for its perpetuation. The old township library was merged into the new and it is now commensurate with the wants. Mr. Morrison died September 12, 1865.



CONRAD BAKER.

Acting governor of Indiana for two years and governor four years; a native of Franklin County, Pennsylvania; born February 12, 1817; studied law in the office of Thaddeus Stevens, after being graduated from Pennsylvania College; practiced law in Gettysburg for two years and settled in Evansville, Indiana, 1841; was elected to the Legislature in 1845; judge of the Court of Common Pleas in 1852, but resigned after serving eighteen months; was defeated as candidate for lieutenant-governor in 1856; offered his services to the governor in 1861 and was commissioned colonel of the Twenty-eighth Regiment of Volunteers, serving three years; was nominated for lieutenant-governor on the ticket with Governor Morton, in 1864, and elected; became acting governor in 1867 on the election of Morton to the Senate; was elected governor in 1868, defeating Thomas A. Hendricks. At the close of his term he succeeded Mr. Hendricks as head of a great law firm and was in turn succeeded by Mr. Hendricks in the governor's office. Governor Baker was noted for his innate honesty and his high ideals in public office. He was also one of the best judges of the law and one of the safest counselors in the state. He died in 1885.



EDMUND OTIS HOVEY.

Born at Hanover, New Hampshire, July 15, 1801; died at Crawfordsville, Indiana, March 10, 1877. Between the two dates was a life of rare gentleness, purity and usefulness. Descended from Daniel Hovey, the English emigrant, who settled in Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1635, he inherited a name noteworthy in the colonial history of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. He was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1828 and was one of the eleven members of his class of forty-one that came west; was ordained by the Presbytery; the Rev. Doctor delivering the charge enjoined him to build a college in the Mississippi Valley. Starting west at the age of thirty, accompanied by his young wife, in the fall of 1831, he journeyed two thousand miles, to Western Indiana, by wagon, boat and ox cart; engaged in missionary work, organizing churches, aiding schools and newspapers, after locating and building his log cabin in Fountain County; a year later he was one of the founders of Wabash College, at Crawfordsville, and its eastern financial agent. In 1834 he became a member of the faculty. Through his personal instrumentality, presidents Baldwin, White and Tuttle were procured for the college. He was professor of geology forty-one years.

HORACE P. BIDDLE.

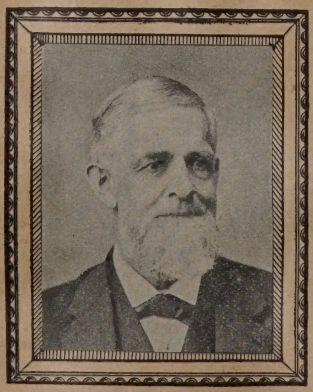
Born in Fairfield County, Ohio, March 24, 1811; was a student of history and language in boyhood; at twenty-five began the study of law under Hocking H. Hunter, at Lancaster, after consulting the elder Thomas Ewing; was admitted to the bar in Cincinnati; in 1839 settled in Logansport, Indiana, where he became one of three great lawyers famous throughout the Wabash Valley; was a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1850; was a Whig politician; canvassed the state for Clay in 1844; received the nomination for Congress in 1852. His reputation as a jurist was acquired on the circuit bench, to which he was elected first in 1846, resigning in 1852; was elected again in 1860 and re-elected in 1866, declining a third term. Eighteen years a Circuit Judge, without a charge against his integrity. His mind was free from bias and his rulings were clear of partisanship. He understood the force of testimony; could see through the reluctant or the willing witness. In 1874 he was elected to the State Supreme Bench and served six years. He was fond of music and invented several stringed instruments; he also wrote and published monographs and a volume of poems. He lived on an island in the Wabash and died May 13, 1900.

WILLIAM E. NIBLACK.

William Ellis Niblack, jurist and statesman, born in Dubois County, May 22, 1822; at sixteen entered Indiana University, where his brilliancy of mind attracted attention; was graduated with honors and was admitted to the bar in 1845. He began the practice of law at Mount Pleasant and in 1849 was elected to the Legislature; the year following was elected to the State Senate. In 1854 Governor Wright appointed him circuit judge for a district comprising eleven southwestern counties, and in 1855 he was elected judge of the same circuit. In 1856 he was elected to Congress, and in 1858 was re-elected, but declined to be a candidate for a third term, and resumed the practice of law at Vincennes. In 1863 he represented Knox County in the Legislature; in 1864 was again elected to Congress, and served in that body five successive terms. He was at all times a working member. While a strong partisan, he was never embittered by political antagonism. In 1876 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court, and re-elected in 1882, serving twelve years. His opinions embodied his views of the law governing the cases, and always expressed his deepest convictions. He was equally honest in his political views. He died May 5, 1893.

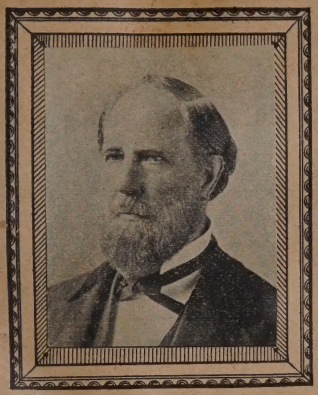
MRS. ZERELDA G. WALLACE.

Born at Millersville, Kentucky, August 6, 1817, the daughter of Dr. Sanders, a prominent physician who settled in Indianapolis in 1830. She was liberally and practically educated by her father. At the age of nineteen she was married to David Wallace, who was then lieutenant-governor and the next year elected governor. Possessing the graces of person and manner, qualities of mind and heart that adorn and enrich society, she was fitted for social leadership, but found higher pleasure in the homely duty of guiding and training three young sons of her husband by a former marriage. She read the same books and later pursued legal studies with these boys, who loved her as a mother. Mrs. Wallace has devoted herself, publicly and privately, for about thirty years, to promote temperance from a Christian standpoint. She has not been fanatical or narrow, but has found allies in some closely related to the liquor traffic. Her life has been consecrated to the noble work. She has also been active in securing larger rights for women; has served as president of the Equal Suffrage Association, and even now her earnestness and devotion inspire activity and public spirit. Her ability and gentleness command respect and love.



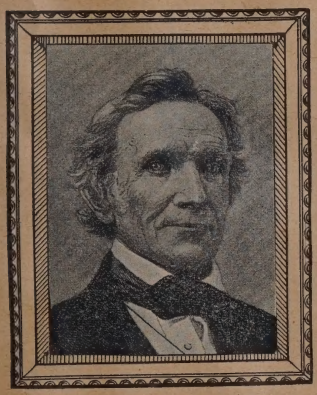
SCHUYLER COLFAX.

Member of Congress and Vice-President; born in New York City, March 23, 1823, of Connecticut ancestry. At the age of ten he became a clerk in a store. When thirteen he moved to St. Joseph County, Indiana, and later was appointed deputy county clerk. In 1845 he was elected county auditor and founded the St. Joseph Valley Register, of which he was editor many years. He was a member of the constitutional convention in 1850 and in 1852 was defeated as Whig candidate for Congress. In 1854, however, he was elected to the 34th Congress by a majority of 1,776 votes. By successive elections he served 14 years in the House and presided over the body as speaker during the last three terms. He was nominated by the Republicans and elected Vice-President in 1868. After his term expired he retired to private life at South Bend and appeared in public only on the lecture platform. He died at Mankato, Minnesota, January 13, 1885, when on a lecture tour. Mr. Colfax was a man of generous impulses, engaging manner and marked personal popularity. He was a shrewd political debater and a good parliamentarian. His statue, erected by Odd Fellows, stands in University Park, Indianapolis.



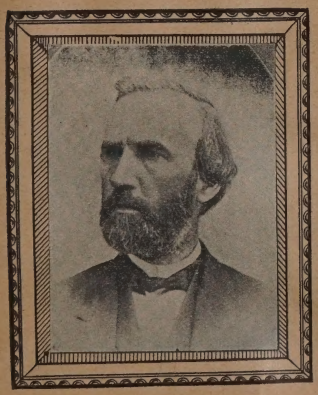
WILLIAM H. ENGLISH.

Born in Lexington, Indiana, August 27, 1822. When sixteen years old he matriculated at Hanover College and was graduated four years later; studied law and before reaching the age of twenty-three was admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court; was a Democrat and took an active part in politics; in 1843 was chosen clerk of the Indiana House of Represenatives; in 1845 was appointed by President Polk to a position in the Treasury Department. During the memorable session of 1850 he was clerk to the Committee on Claims of the United States Senate; was principal secretary of the constitutional convention of 1850; was elected to the State Legislature and chosen speaker of that body in 1851. In 1852 he was elected to Congress and remained in that body until 1861; preceded Douglas in amending Kansas-Nebraska Act with popular sovereignty; won fame as author of the compromise known as "The English Bill." In 1880 he was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Gen. Hancock. Mr. English was a great financier, as shown by his executive management of the First National Bank of Indianapolis. He was a promoter of the Soldiers' Monument and one of its regents. He died Feb. 27, 1896.



SAMUEL HANNAH.

A pioneer of Wayne County; member of the Society of Friends; conspicuous for opposition to the collection of fines from Quakers who refused to do military duty. A native of Delaware, born December 1, 1789, Mr. Hannah came to Indiana as a young man; served as sheriff of Wayne County; a member of the Legislature early; was justice of the peace and president of the county board; was appointed postmaster of Centerville by John Quincy Adams and removed by Andrew Jackson in pursuance of the Marcy proclamation, "To the victors belong the spoils." He was one of the commissioners appointed to locate the Michigan road, the great highway authorized from Lake Michigan to the Ohio River; also a commissioner to select the lands to be ceded to the state by an Indian treaty. Afterward Mr. Hannah was member of the Legislature and treasurer of state; removed to Indianapolis in 1847; became interested in railroad construction and improvements; was treasurer of the Indiana Central Railroad Company. He died September 8, 1869. Mr. Hannah possessed the rugged elements of strength and manhood which qualify men for frontier life; for developing the material resources and building a commonwealth on justice and liberty.

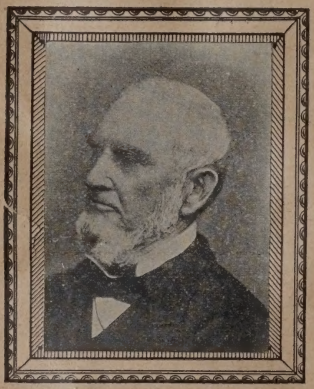


GEORGE W. JULIAN.

Born on a farm near Centerville, Wayne County, Indiana, May 5, 1817; attended the district schools and taught three years; was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1845 was elected to the Legislature as a Whig; attended the Buffalo convention of 1848 and was sent to Congress in 1849 as a Free Soiler; in 1852 was the candidate for Vice-President on the ticket with John P. Hale; was vice-president of the first Republican convention in 1856 and chairman of the Committee on Organization; returned to Congress in 1860, serving ten consecutive years; supported Greeley in 1872 and afterward acted with the Democrats, though always as an independent; was surveyor-general of New Mexico during Cleveland's first term. With this exception he lived in retirement after 1871, writing much for magazines and newspapers, besides publishing four volumes: "Speeches on Political Questions;" "Political Recollections;" Later Speeches;" and "The Life of Joshua R. Giddings." His first wife was Anne E. Finch, who died in 1860, and three years later he married a daughter of Joshua R. Giddings, who died in 1884. Mr. Julian removed to Irvington in 1873, where he died July 7, 1899, aged eighty-two. He was a strong man.

GEORGE WASHINGTON EWING.

Born on the River Raisin, Southern Michigan, in 1803, member of a family distinguished among the pioneers of Indiana, Michigan and Ohio; in boyhood met the great Shawnee war chief, Tecumseh; wrote his autobiography and a brief history of the Ewing family; possessed a kindly disposition, an indomitable will, large capacity for commercial affairs. His business career opened by establishing a trading post at Wapakoneta, Ohio, for traffic with the Shawnee Indians. He assisted in forming a treaty with the Miamis for the maintenance of friendly and commercial relations; was influential in other Indian treaties in the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan; settled at Fort Wayne in 1828; became one of the proprietors of Logansport in 1830; entered into an agreement with his brother, William G., in 1827, by which all the property and estate of each became the common property of both for all business purposes; which pact lasted 27 years, until the death of his brother, without a disagreement, and the partnership was closed to the satisfaction of all. Mr. Ewing lived seven years in Logansport and five years in Peru. His efforts discovered Frances Slocum to her family.



BARNABAS COFFIN HOBBS.

One of the best known educators in the state for half a century. He was born near Salem, Indiana, liberally educated in private schools and Cincinnati College; was principal of a boarding school at Mt. Pleasant, Ohio, two years; located in Richmond in 1843 and became the first president of Earlham College. In 1851 he established an academy at Bloomingdale and conducted it with marked success for many years. Mr. Hobbs was elected superintendent of public instruction for the state in 1868 and served until 1871; provided for the education of colored children; was among the first to inaugurate graded public schools. In 1879 he was appointed commissioner, representing the Society of Friends, to memorialize Czar Alexander for the relief of Mennonites from military service and to pray Emperor William I to support international arbitration. He remained some time abroad; was honored by educationalists and dined with John Bright. He secured for the Cherokees of North Carolina revenue due and aided them in establishing schools; was appointed a member of the first board of trustees of the State Normal, and reappointed several terms. His rich experience and good judgment were of great value to the school.

JONATHAN JENNINGS.

First governor of the state of Indiana; was born near Hunterdon, New Jersey, and after acquiring an academic education sought his fortune in the Northwest Territory, near the close of the eighteenth century. When the Territory of Indiana was organized, he became the first delegate to Congress; was three times elected, and when Indiana was admitted into the Union he was elected first governor of the state, and was re-elected, serving six years. While holding the office of governor, in 1818, he also acted as commissioner for Indiana under an appointment by President Monroe. Jonathan Jennings was fond of position, and was rather skillful in political management. Soon after coming into the Northwest Territory he was shrewd enough to gather about him a band of sturdy followers that stood ready to promote his ambition at all times. And he held his friends. After retiring from the governorship he was elected to represent the Second District in Congress and was twice re-elected, retiring to private life March 4, 1831. He died July 26, 1834.

WILLIAM Z. STUART.

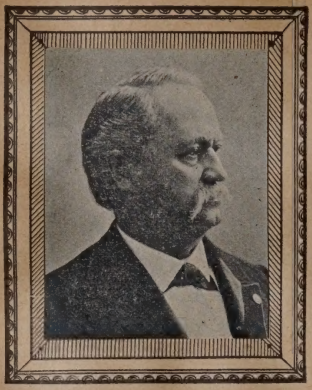
Born at Dedham, Massachusetts, December 25, 1811, of Scotch Presbyterian parents; at the age of nine years went with his parents to their ancestral home at Aberdeen, Scotland, and remained there five years. At the age of fourteen he secretly ran away and returned to America; lived at New Bedford and Boston, reading good books, and while a druggist's clerk educating himself in medicine, until his stronger preference for law changed his purpose. He was educated at Amherst and taught as principal of the high school at Hadley and Mayville Academy, New York; studied law, settled in Logansport, Indiana, in 1836 and developed in his profession with the rapid advancement of the Wabash country. His abilities and legal acquirements were recognized throughout a large circuit. He served a term as prosecuting attorney. His industry was great and preparation thorough. He represented Cass County in the Legislature; was elected judge of the Supreme Court in 1852; was a candidate for Congress against Colfax in 1856; resigned from the bench in 1857 to accept appointment as chief solicitor of the Wabash Railroad, holding the place until his death, May 7, 1876.

HUGH McCULLOCH.

Banker, financier and cabinet official; born at Kennebec, Maine; educated in Bowdoin College; studied law in Boston; emigrated to Indiana; settled in Fort Wayne in 1833; was appointed cashier and manager of the branch of the State Bank located at Fort Wayne; in 1837 was elected member of the state board of control, or directory, of the State Bank; was regarded by colleagues as the most resourceful financier on the board; the adoption of his ideas in management made the bank strong. Mr. McCulloch was appointed president of the Bank of the State of Indiana in 1856 on reorganization of the system; displayed large executive ability; was appointed controller of the currency by Mr. Lincoln in 1863 and organized the National Bank Bureau; was promoted to secretary of the treasury in Lincoln's cabinet; administered the Treasury Department wisely and secured the funds needed; organized the London banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co.; was recalled to the position of secretary of the treasury by President Arthur in 1884 and served to the close of his administration; published a volume of interesting reminiscences and official history; died May 25, 1895.

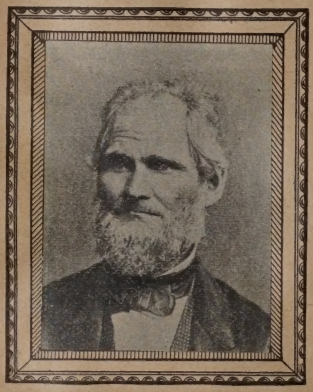
JOSEPHUS COLLETT.

Railroad builder and philanthropist. He was born in Vermillion County, Indiana, August 17, 1831. The stock from which he descended has been traced to Sir Henry Collett, Lord Mayor of London during the reign of Henry VII. After the restoration the Colletts removed to Ireland, from which the ancestor of Josephus came to America and served in the Revolutionary War. Josephus Collett was the son of a prosperous merchant who gained prominence in affairs by his ability and worth, and died while a state senator. Josephus was educated in Wabash College; engaged in farming and merchandising a short time before removing to Terre Haute and taking up the great work of his life—railroad construction. Through the patronage of Chauncey Rose he built the line connecting Evansville with Chicago, of which he was president ten years. His enterprises embraced a dozen states and territories and his investments extended from New York City to Coronado Beach, San Diego. He was identified with Rose Polytechnic Institute, to which he left a large bequest. He gave to Terre Haute a beautiful park. His large administrative and executive abilities were fortified by a robust integrity. He died February 13, 1893.



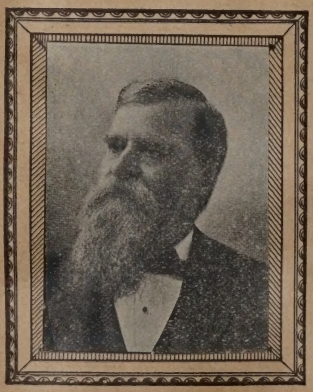
ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Major-general of volunteers, successful lawyer and governor of the state; born in Posey County, Indiana, September 26, 1821; began the practice of law at Mt. Vernon; elected to the Legislature in 1851, the first held under the new constitution; served three years on the bench as Circuit judge and in 1854 was elevated to the Supreme bench of the state; served as United States district attorney for Indiana by appointment of President Pierce, but was removed by President Buchanan because of his refusal to support the administration's Kansas-Nebraska policy; went into the army in 1861 as colonel of volunteers and continued in the field until 1863, having attained the rank of brigadier-general; was commander of the district of Indiana in 1863-64; was appointed United States minister to Peru in 1865, resigned in 1870 and resumed the practice of law; was elected to Congress from the First District in 1886 and in 1888 was elected governor of Indiana, serving until his death, November 23, 1891. Governor Hovey was a man of commanding presence and military bearing. Prior to the war he was a Democrat in politics, but after that time was a Republican.



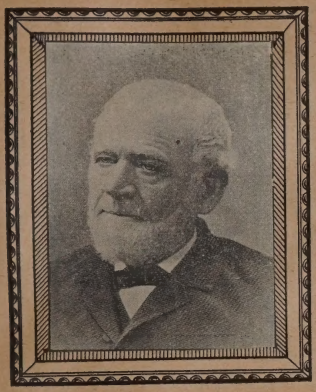
HENRY SMITH LANE.

Governor of Indiana for ten days; United States senator; political orator; great lawyer and upright citizen. Born in Montgomery County, Kentucky, February 11, 1811; studied law and on admission to the bar removed to Crawfordsville, Indiana, in 1835; was elected to the Legislature in 1837; elected to Congress in 1840 and again in 1841; was the friend and admirer of Henry Clay, canvassing Indiana for him in 1844. In 1857 Mr. Lane was elected United States senator by the Legislature, but the Senate denied him admission on his credentials, holding that no vacancy existed. He was elected governor in 1860 on the ticket with Morton for lieutenant-governor, but, in pursuance of an ante-election agreement, was chosen United States senator a few days after his inauguration as governor. Governor Lane was one of the most effective political orators of his day. His speeches were enlivened with anecdote and humor. He died June 18, 1881. Henry S. Lane was a man of the Lincoln type in physical, mental and moral characteristics.



CLEMENT STUDEBAKER.

Few names are better known, and perhaps no family has contributed more than the Studebakers to the material growth and substantial prosperity of the state. Four brothers, bred to the trade of their father, John Studebaker, a blacksmith and wagonmaker, combined their energy and genius to build up one of the gigantic industries of the state. They were Henry, Clement, Peter and John, and of these Clement has lived longest and become most prominent. Born in Adams County, Pennsylvania, March 12, 1831, he was unable, by reason of poverty, to acquire the liberal education which he desired. At the age of twenty he located in South Bend, Indiana, where, associated with his elder brother, he started a blacksmith shop, out of which has developed the largest and completest manufactory of wagons, carriages, and other vehicles in the world. The shops, offices and repositories cover more than eighty acres. Thousands of workmen are employed and the great plant never closes. Mr. Studebaker is generous and philanthropic. His gifts amount to thousands of dollars annually. Among his benefactions for 1900 is a handsome church erected at his own expense and presented to a congregation of the M. E. Church.



DAVID MACY.

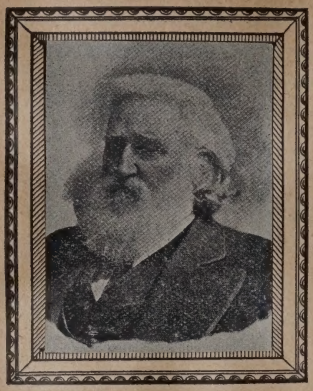
Born in Randolph County, North Carolina, on Christmas Day, 1810; moved to Randolph County, Indiana, at nine, and worked on his father's farm until he was eighteen; worked as a millwright for three years; studied law at Centerville, and commenced the practice of law at New Castle. Mr. Macy was a strong advocate of internal improvements, and on that issue was elected to the Legislature in 1835; was again elected in 1836 and 1837. In 1838 he was elected prosecuting attorney for the Sixth Judicial District for a term of two years. In 1840 he moved to Lawrenceburg, where he practiced his profession until 1852, in the meantime serving as mayor of the city two years, and representing Dearborn County in the Legislature. In 1852 he removed to Indianapolis, and in 1855 was elected president of the Peru & Indianapolis Railroad, whose management he controlled, building the line north to Michigan City. In 1876 he was elected president of the Meridian National Bank, and held that office until 1889, when he declined re-election and retired from active pursuits. He died April 29, 1892. Mr. Macy's sense of honor and justice was high, his mental fiber strong, and his grasp broad. He amassed a fortune.

OLIVER HAMPTON SMITH.

Born on an island in the Delaware river; educated in the district school; went to New York at nineteen and remained four years; came to Indiana at the age of twenty-three, staying for a while at Rising Sun and afterwards settling in Connersville, where he lived until 1839; practiced law in Eastern Indiana with great success; served a term in the State Legislature; was elected to Congress in 1826, and re-elected once. In 1836 Judge Smith was elected United States senator and served six years; was defeated for re-election by one vote; moved to Indianapolis while serving as senator. He was one of the strongest, most earnest supporters of internal improvements and was a public-spirited citizen. The Bellefontaine Railroad was his conception, and its completion was due to his energy and perseverance, no less than his ability to command financial assistance. He devoted the last years of his life to literature and published a volume of "Early Indiana Trials and Sketches," a very interesting compilation of anecdotes and incidents involving the bench and bar, in their relation to the pioneer courts. Judge Smith held a high place among the very able lawyers. He died March 19, 1859.

JAMES BROWN RAY.

James B. Ray was born in Jefferson County, Kentucky, February 19, 1794; read law with Gen. Gano in Cincinnati and began the practice at Brookville, Indiana. In 1822 he was elected to the State Senate and in 1824, when Ratliffe Boone, lieutenant-governor, resigned, was elected president pro tempore of the Senate. In January, 1825, he was again elected to preside, so that when Governor William Hendricks was elected to the United States Senate Ray became acting governor. The following August he was elected governor and was re-elected in 1828. In 1830 he reorganized the Supreme Court, reappointed Judge Blackford, but refused to nominate to the Senate Judges Scott and Holman. It was charged that his refusal to reappoint them was because they declined to aid him in his ambition to be elected United States senator. In 1826, while acting governor, he was appointed a commissioner by the President to negotiate a treaty with the Miami and Pottawatomie Indians. His associates were Gens. Lewis Cass and John Tipton. In 1837 he was defeated for Congress. He died August 4, 1848.

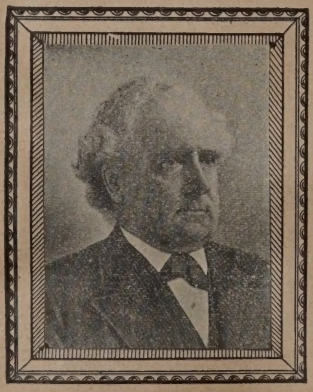


ASA IGLEHART.

Judge Asa Iglehart, an eminent Indiana jurist, came of an old Maryland family, his father having been born in Ann Arundel County in that state, in 1786, and having moved to Ohio at the beginning of the present century, where Asa was born, December 8, 1817. During the years of his boyhood and youth, Asa worked in the fields by day and studied by firelight at night. He managed to secure some law books and not only read them at night, but carried them into the fields with him. At thirty-two he was admitted to the bar and in 1849 located at Evansville, entered the firm of Ingle, Wheeler & Iglehart, and practiced law with this firm until 1854, when he was appointed judge of the Court of Common Pleas to fill a vacancy. At the succeeding election he was elected to the office by a large majority. In 1858 he resumed the practice of law and never accepted another public office. He was the first president of the State Bar Association and was one of the original promoters of the American Bar Association. He contributed much to law magazines, revised McDonald's Treatise and issued the work under the title of "Iglehart's Treatise." He also wrote "Civil Pleading and Practice in Indiana;" died Feb. 5, 1887.

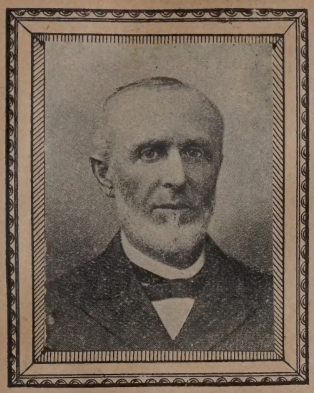
NOAH NOBLE.

Fourth governor of Indiana (state). Noah Noble was a native of Clarke County, Virginia, born January 15, 1794; located at Brookville, Indiana, about the time the territory assumed statehood; was elected county sheriff twice; held the office of receiver of public money under appointment of President Adams to fill a vacancy occasioned by the death of his brother, until removed by Jackson on account of politics. He was one of the commissioners to locate the Michigan road; was elected governor in 1831, overcoming a Democratic majority; was re-elected in 1834 by an increased majority. Afterward he served on the board of public improvements. He declined appointment as commissioner of the United States land office at Washington in order to serve his state. Died February 8, 1844. Noah Noble held public office almost continuously from the time of coming into the state until death. He possessed in a conspicuous degree the traits of character and the social qualities that make men beloved by their fellows and was the most popular governor in the state's history. His life, full of usefulness and devoted to duty, was singularly free from antagonisms.



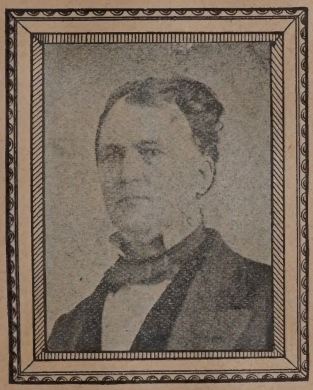
JAMES OLIVER.

The famous manufacturer was born in Liddesdale Parish, Roxburyshire, Scotland, August 28, 1823, and lived with his parents until 1835, when he came to the new world to make his fortune. He first located in Seneca County, New York, but one year later moved to Mishawaka, Indiana, then an almost unbroken forest. In 1848 he determined to learn the molder's trade and worked for the St. Joseph Iron Company until 1855, when he moved to South Bend and began the manufacture of plows on his own account. His success, achieved through hard work and unremitting vigilance, was phenomenal. Oliver's dream was the production of a complete chilled plow. His first experiments were ridiculed by business associates and they withdrew their financial support. Plow men for two generations had failed. Mr. Oliver succeeded and made his dream a reality. The chilled plow is now a standard farming implement. James Oliver has demonstrated that a resolute purpose, constantly cherished and persistently followed, with the genius of industry, can be worked out successfully. He has one of the greatest industries of the state and has done much to beautify and benefit South Bend with his accumulated fortune.



ELBERT HAMILTON SHIRK.

Born in Franklin County, Indiana, February 14, 1818; reared on a farm; attended district schools, and two years in Miami University, studying the classics; teacher in Rushville Seminary two years. The commercial instinct predominated in Mr. Shirk's character and he entered mercantile business, with little capital, at Peru, in 1844. His management of business was able and his method clean; he studied the markets; knew his customers and accumulated a fortune rapidly. When it seemed to him more profitable to buy land warrants than dry goods, he invested in such warrants the cash saved for semi-annual purchase of a stock; located his lands in Iowa, Kansas and Nebraska. He opened a private bank in connection with his store; was among the first in Indiana to procure the charter for a national bank and organized the First National Bank of Peru, of which he was president from 1864 to his death, in April, 1886; made real estate investments in Chicago and Indianapolis, and by methods entirely honest succeeded in accumulating a fortune estimated at four million dollars. Mr. Shirk was a man of the strictest morality and temperance; a liberal supporter of churches and schools, and one of the benefactors of Franklin College.

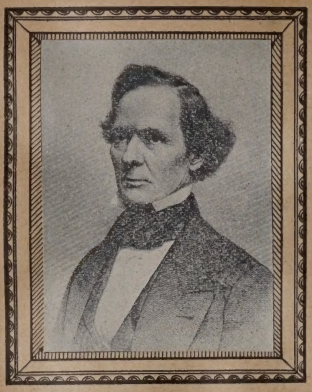


JESSE D. BRIGHT.

Born in Norwich, New York, December 18, 1812; settled in Madison, Indiana, while a boy. His political ambition was boundless and his courage undoubted. He acquired little education from books, but he knew men; served as probate judge; was elected lieutenant-governor in 1843, as a Democrat. A United States senator was to be chosen the next year. The Whigs had a majority of ten in the House while the Senate was a tie. The motion to go into convention to elect a senator was defeated by the casting vote of Bright. Two years later Bright secured the senatorship for himself. This is a key to his character. He was able, imperious, resourceful and persevering, and in politics unscrupulous; a good friend, a vindictive enemy. He served in the Senate till July, 1861, when he was expelled on a charge of treason, for writing a letter to Jefferson Davis, recommending "the bearer," with an improved firearm. While senator he owned slaves in Kentucky. As president of the Senate he refused to appoint Chase, Hale and Sumner on committees because of their anti-slavery views, but supported Chase for presidential nomination in 1868 to defeat Hendricks. He died in Baltimore May 20, 1875.

ALEXANDER COQUILLARD.

Soldier, sturdy pioneer, Indian trader, diplomatist and successful man; born in Detroit, September 28, 1795; volunteer under Gen. Harrison in the army of occupation at seventeen; trader with the Indians along the St. Joseph River at twenty, with headquarters at South Bend. Associated with Francis Comparet, in 1822, Mr. Coquillard secured the agency of the American Fur Company for the whole region of the upper lakes, and later purchased the exclusive control and established a post at South Bend. In 1836 he built the finest flour mill in Northern Indiana, and about the same time was the largest builder of permanent houses in South Bend. His traffic with the Indians, in which he proved himself their friend, was instrumental in giving him powerful influence with the nations and tribes, so that he was appointed a commissioner on behalf of the United States to negotiate treaties and arrange terms of peace with the Pottawatomies, the Ottawas, Chippewas, Miamis, Chicagos and Sanduskies. Mr. Coquillard has a place in local history as one of the most useful of South Bend's early settlers. He died January 8, 1855.

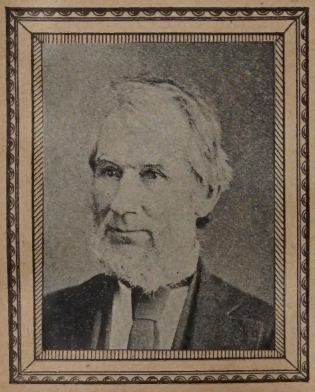


JOSEPH LANE.

Was a native of North Carolina and of Buncombe County; born December 14, 1801; emigrated to Indiana at fifteen and settled in Warrick County; was elected to the State Senate before attaining his majority and was a member of the Legislature almost continuously thereafter until war was declared against Mexico in 1846; enlisted as a private for that war, but received a commission as colonel of the Second Regiment when the troops were organized in the rendezvous at New Albany; soon afterward was promoted to the rank of brigadier and placed at the head of the Indiana brigade. General Lane was wounded at Vera Cruz, defeated Santa Ana, won two battles and a general's commission and captured Matamoras. Among soldiers he was called "the Marion of the Mexican War," on account of his celerity of movements. He had courage, sense, strength of will and perseverance. In 1848 President Polk appointed him governor of Oregon Territory, which he afterward represented as delegate in Congress. He was the first United States senator chosen for the state and in 1860 was nominated for Vice-President on the ticket with Breckenridge; died April 20, 1881.

CHARLES DEWEY.

This great lawyer and jurist was born at Sheffield, Massachusetts, March 6, 1784; was graduated from Williams College with honors; studied law and removed to Orange County, Indiana, in 1816. His learning, ability and social qualities soon secured a profitable practice. In 1821 was elected to the Legislature; was candidate for Congress in 1822 and again in 1832; was appointed judge of the Supreme Court in 1836, served in that capacity eleven years and then returned to the practice. Judge Dewey was a man of large physical proportions, fine looking and a delightful companion. His acquaintance with the most distinguished men was large and none could excel him in the capacity for story-telling. On the bench his bearing was dignified and rather stern, but elsewhere he was very agreeable. He died April 26, 1862. Some of the very prominent lawyers of the state cheerfully accorded to Judge Dewey the credit of aiding them to a proper understanding of the law. Among this number was the late Col. R. W. Thompson, to whom Judge Dewey was very kind at a time when he needed proper instruction.

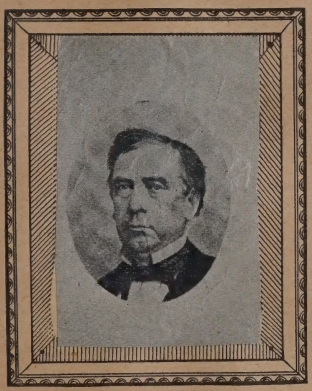


JOHN U. PETTIT.

Judge in the Twenty-seventh Judicial Circuit; was born in Onondaga County, New York, September 11, 1820, of good English stock; came to Indiana in 1840. He was admitted to the bar in 1841 and settled in Wabash, where he became a successful lawyer. In 1844 he was elected to the Legislature and in 1850 was consul for the United States in a coast town of Brazil, and had supervision of other consulates in the northern districts of the empire. He returned home in 1852 and the year following was appointed judge of the Eighth District. He resigned in 1854 and was elected representative to the Thirty-fourth Congress; re-elected twice, serving through the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congresses. He was speaker of the Indiana House of Representatives in 1865 and one of the ablest men that ever held the position. He served with distinction on the circuit bench; was professor of law in Indiana University. Judge Pettit was instrumental, as the representative of Governor Morton, in securing the commutation of Col. Milligan's death sentence, personally importuning President Johnson several times. He displayed extraordinary politeness and grace in social intercourse; quick perception of the law as judge.

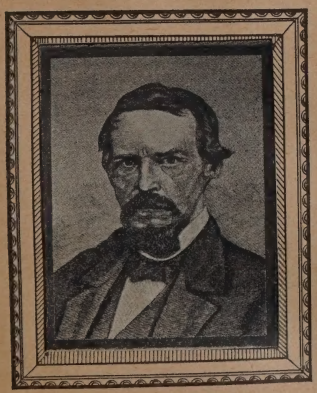
GEORGE BROWN.

Admiral in the American navy, retired; born at Rushville, Indiana, June 19, 1835, son of the Hon. Wm. J. Brown, a native of Kentucky, eminent at the bar of Indiana, member of Congress, secretary of state of Indiana and assistant postmaster-general. George entered the Naval Academy under fourteen, one of the youngest boys ever admitted. His naval education was procured on board the Cumberland, in Mediterranean waters, where he remained two years. His promotions were rapid to the rank of lieutenant-commander in 1856. In 1861 he was on Commodore Porter's flagship of the Mississippi flotilla that made the perilous ascent by Vicksburg; was commander of the "Indianola," severely wounded and taken prisoner in an engagement near Upper Palmyra; commanded the Itasca in Mobile Bay, August 5, 1864, and the Cincinnati at Mobile in 1865; served as agent of the Japanese government while on leave of absence in 1866; was commissioned captain in 1877; commodore in 1887; rear admiral in 1893; retired in 1897, after almost fifty years of service, without a reprimand. Wrote his mother during the war that he had dedicated his life to his country. He lives in Indianapolis.



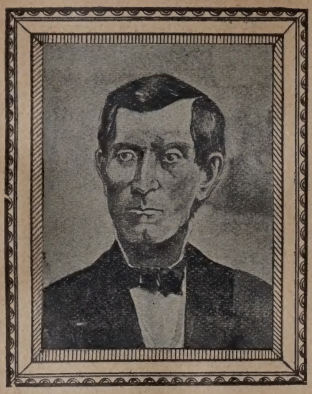
DANIEL DARWIN PRATT.

One of the noble men and distinguished lawyers of Indiana; born at Palermo, Maine, October 24, 1813; prepared for college in the Seminary at Cazenovia, New York; graduated from Hamilton College in 1831, and after a short service as tutor came West and studied law in the office of Calvin Fletcher, at Indianapolis; settled at Logansport for practice in 1836, when the town was scarcely more than a clearing in the wilderness. The ability and lawyer-like qualities of Mr. Pratt were soon recognized and his clientele was valuable. He was nominated for Congress by the Whigs in 1847; elected to the Legislature in 1851, in which he was a leader; served as secretary of the Republican National Convention that nominated Lincoln in 1860; was elected to Congress in 1868, but before taking his seat was elected to the United States Senate in January, 1869. He was then in the full maturity of his powers at the bar and generally regarded the most resourceful trial lawyer and advocate in Northern Indiana. On retiring from the Senate Mr. Pratt, on request of the President, accepted the office of Commissioner of Internal Revenue. He died June 17, 1877.



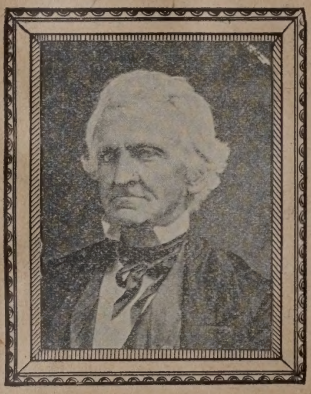
EBENEZER DUMONT.

A native of Vevay, Indiana, to which place his parents—John Dumont, of New Jersey, and Julia L. Corey, of Greenfield, New York—came as early settlers. He was born November 23, 1814, carefully educated by his mother—a capable Christian woman and thorough instructor. He attended Hanover College one year; refused an appointment to West Point, because he decided to be a lawyer; took a course of legal study under his father; was admitted to the bar at twenty-one; established himself in practice at Lawrenceburg, by thoroughness of preparation and alertness in trial. He served in the Legislature two terms, and as speaker in 1853. In that year he removed to Indianapolis to manage the State Bank, as president. Until the Rebellion opened he was a Democrat, but when Sumter was assaulted he offered his services to the government, vigorously supporting Lincoln and Morton. Having served gallantly in the Mexican War as lieutenant-colonel, he was appointed colonel of the Seventh Indiana, in 1861, gaining distinction in the field until health failed, and winning his star. He served two terms in Congress, retiring in 1867 to his farm. He was appointed governor of Idaho in 1871, but died April 16th before assuming the office.



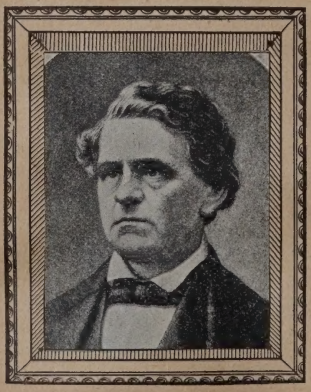
JAMES DOUGLAS WILLIAMS.

The plain farmer governor of Indiana, elected in 1876. He was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, January 16, 1808; ten years later settled with his father's family in Knox County, Indiana, where his residence was maintained during the remainder of life. He was elected justice of the peace in 1839; to the Legislature in 1840, retaining membership in that body almost continuously until his election to Congress in 1874. His name is identified with much of the state legislation. He was a candidate for the United States Senate in 1872 and received the complimentary vote of his party in the Legislature. He made a record for economy as chairman of the Congressional Committee on Public Accounts. His canvass for governor was rendered more popular among the laboring people by the title of "Blue Jeans," applied to him first in derision by political opponents. His competitor in the race was Benjamin Harrison, afterwards President. Governor Williams had for many years been a member of the State Board of Agriculture and was himself a progressive farmer. He died in 1880, two months before the close of his term as governor.



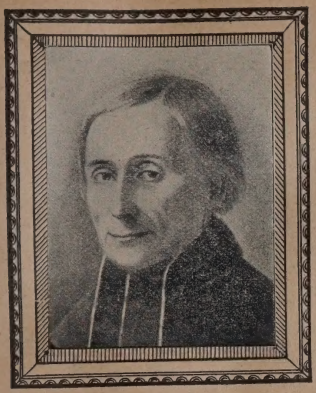
DR. ISAAC COE.

The first homeopathic physician in Marion County; was born in Morris County, N. J., in July, 1782; engaged in the manufacture of glass at Utica, New York, but soon after studied medicine and settled in the West. He came to Indianapolis in June, 1821; first built a cabin near the bank of Fall Creek, which was known as "the house with glass windows." In a few years he built a commodious frame dwelling on the Circle, where he resided until 1853, and then removed to Galena, Illinois, where he died in 1855. He was one of the founders, and from the first an elder, of the First Presbyterian Church, and was the father of Sunday-schools in Indianapolis. Hon. O. H. Smith, in his book of reminiscences, says: "I was introduced to Dr. Coe the first time I attended court at Indianapolis and laughed at him when he expressed confidence that the town would some day be a place of five thousand inhabitants. Few men did so much as Dr. Coe to form society at Indianapolis upon the true basis." His physical, mental and moral energy, ardent temperament, eagerness to press forward whatever would advance and improve the standard of society in its forming period, enabled him to exert an influence which may continue to the end of time.



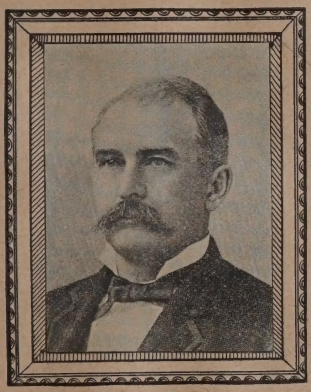
OVID BUTLER.

Lawyer and philanthropist, Ovid Butler accomplished much for the benefit of others. Born at Augusta, New York, July 7, 1801, he came to Indiana with his father in boyhood and lived for a while in Jennings County; practiced law at Shelbyville and removed to Indianapolis, where he continued in practice until 1849. His record at the bar is referred to as a brilliant success. He was a candidate for elector on the Free Soil Presidential ticket, and established a paper of which Gen. Lew Wallace was one of the editors, to aid his canvass. Mr. Butler established The True Democrat, advocating the exclusion of slavery from the territories, a paper which was conducted with marked ability. He favored the election of General Fremont in 1856, and after that coöperated with the Republican party. He founded Northwestern Christian University in 1850, which was to be conducted under the auspices of the Christian church; served as president of the board of trustees until 1871. The name of the university was changed to Butler in 1872, in order that it might be more strictly a memorial to its founder and benefactor. Ovid Butler was a man of generous impulses, unselfish in his philanthropy. He died July 12, 1881.



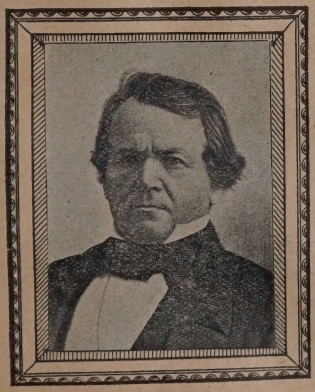
RT. REV. SIMON WILLIAM G. BRUTÉ.

The first bishop of Vincennes was born at Rennes, France, March 20, 1779; ordained priest in 1808; emigrated to America in 1810; was consecrated bishop at St. Louis October 28, 1834, by Bishop Flaget. He made the journey on horseback from St. Louis to Vincennes, accompanied by Bishops Flaget and Purcell, arriving at his new post on the 5th day of November, 1834. The diocese embraced all of the state of Indiana and the northern portion of Illinois, and the good bishop, who signed himself "Simon, Bishop of Vincennes," proceeded early to make himself acquainted with its condition and wants. He traveled over the sparsely settled portions of the diocese alone, taking in Chicago and the settlements of the western and northern portions of Indiana. Much of this travel was on foot. His ministrations to the poor commended his spirit of humility and devotion. He was active and earnest in the work of establishing free schools for boys and girls, without regard to their religious belief. Bishop Bruté was a man of superior intellectual power, deep learning, broad charity, fervent zeal for his holy calling, undoubted piety and positive virtue. He died at Vincennes June 26, 1839.



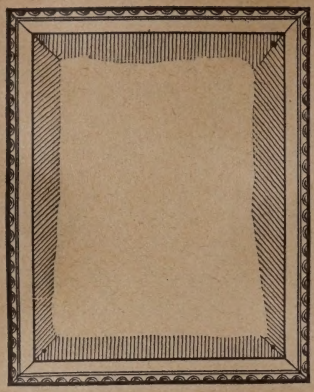
CLAUDE MATTHEWS.

Governor of Indiana for the term beginning January, 1893; was born December 14, 1845, the son of a Bath County, Kentucky, farmer and trained to tend the farm and stock. His father had five hundred mules ready for the market about the time Gen. John Morgan, of Confederate fame, was collecting mules for his raids in the Civil War. The Matthews mules were taken across the river into Ohio and left in charge of Claude for safe keeping. While thus employed he formed the acquaintance of Miss Whitcomb, daughter of a former governor of Indiana, and married her after both of them had completed their education; settled on the Wabash River, in Vermillion County, Indiana, and opened up a fine farm; was a progressive farmer and short-horn cattle breeder. In 1876 he was elected to the Legislature; in 1890 secretary of state and in 1892 governor. Governor Matthews was confronted by a miners' strike, with attendant acts of violence. He called out the militia, restored order, protected property. Soon afterward he again called out the militia to prevent lawlessness in a railroad employes' strike. His action prevented bloodshed. He died August 28, 1898.



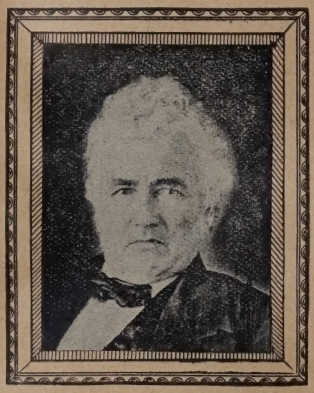
JOSEPH GLASS MARSHALL.

One of the greatest lawyers and bravest men in the history of the state; born in Fayette County, Kentucky, January 18, 1800; died at Madison, Indiana, April 8, 1855; was educated in Transylvania University and settled in Madison in 1826; took an active part in politics, and for many years was recognized as the head of the Whig party in the state; was judge of the Probate Court for a term and a member of the State Legislature several terms; presidential elector in 1836, 1840 and 1844; declined the governorship of Oregon offered him by President Taylor; was candidate of his party in the Legislature for United States senator on two occasions, and defeated by political trickery. Mr. Marshall accepted the challenge of Jesse D. Bright to fight a duel, but the interposition of friends prevented the meeting. Judges of the United States Supreme Court regarded Joseph G. Marshall as the peer of Calhoun, Clay, Pinckney, Webster and Wirt. He was strong in opposition to slavery, and rendered important legal service gratuitously to slaves seeking freedom.



WILLARD CARPENTER.

The Green Mountain State contributed to Indiana this man of worth. Born at Stratford, March 15, 1803, he left home at nineteen with a peddler's pack worth seven dollars and tramped the Mohawk Valley, thence to Ohio, where he cleared a plat of ground; saved his earnings, bought a horse and a watch, with which, and seven dollars cash, he started home; was robbed of watch and money; fell sick at Buffalo, left his horse with a friend and hired himself as raftsman on the Mohawk; lost his wages through attachment of the raft for debt; his horse died and he was left destitute. After conducting business with his brothers at Troy for ten years, settled in Evansville, in 1837; engaged in wholesale dry goods trade with A. B. Carpenter. His promptness saved the firm from failure in the panic of that year. Mr. Carpenter promoted public enterprises; labored to preserve the state's credit and prevent repudiation; expended large sums to improve highways; founded a Christian home for friendless girls; built a home on his own land for the poor; founded the Willard Library for Evansville, donating the land and providing for its maintenance as a park, and giving $400,000 for endowment. He died November 6, 1883.

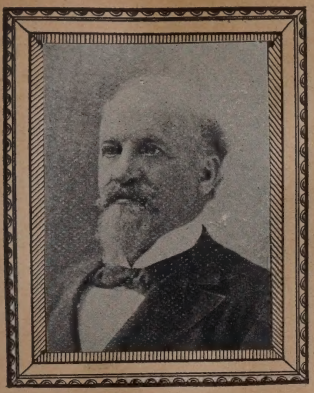


JAMES RARIDEN.

Born in Kentucky, near Cynthiana, February 14, 1795, he was transplanted early by the removal of his father's family to the Territory of Indiana; represented Wayne County in the Legislature soon after arriving at his majority, and before that served as deputy clerk. Mr. Rariden was a Whig in politics and a man of deep convictions; was an orator of remarkable power, in great demand during campaigns; represented a district in Congress for several terms; was chosen as Whig candidate for elector in 1844, when Henry Clay was the candidate. In 1856 he earnestly supported Fremont, candidate of the Progressive party. Mr. Rariden was a lawyer of ability, having studied the textbooks by firelight; was the friend and patron of aspiring boys working for an education, and assisted young men in law studies. His fine library was regarded as public property, and he was glad to be useful through his books. Mr. Rariden was in the convention that nominated Clay and entertained that statesman. It was at his house that the Quaker petition was presented to Clay, asking him to free his slaves. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1850. Died Oct. 20, 1856.

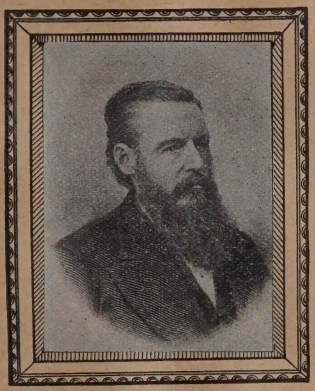
RATLIFF BOONE.

Member of Congress, lieutenant-governor and governor of Indiana. Was born in Georgia about 1780; was a cousin of Daniel Boone. When very young he emigrated to Kentucky, and in 1814 removed to the Territory of Indiana and settled near the town that now bears his name. He was elected to Congress to represent the territory and a district of the state eight times, serving sixteen years. He was twice elected lieutenant-governor, and in 1822 succeeded to the governorship when Governor Jennings was elected to Congress, serving as chief executive for the remainder of the term. In 1839 Governor Boone removed to Missouri and located in Pike County. There he became a candidate for United States Senator, but was defeated for nomination in the Democratic caucus by Senator Thomas H. Benton. He died in 1846. The Indiana Boone shared to a considerable degree the disposition of his distinguished Kentucky relative. He was fond of adventure, such as may usually be found in frontier life, and made friends of the men who lived closest to nature. At the same time he was a shrewd politician. His learning was not acquired in the schools, but rather by observation and absorption by contact with others.



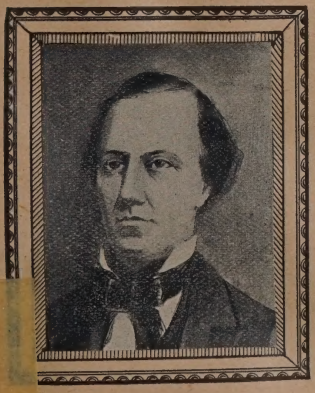
ISAAC PUSEY GRAY.

Colonel of a regiment in the Union army, state senator, lieutenant-governor, governor of the state and foreign minister; a man of naturally brusque manner, limited education, force of character and undoubted courage—a fighter descended from Quaker stock. He was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1828, removed to Ohio in 1836 and to Union City, Indiana, 1855. His parents were poor and he had little chance to attend school; sold goods at Union City, studying law at the same time; entered the army as colonel of the Fourth Cavalry in September, 1862; retired on account of ill health January 11, 1863; was in the banking business for many years and also practiced law until the activities of politics and the duties of public office claimed most of his time. As president pro tempore of the State Senate in 1869, he secured the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, by locking the door of the Senate chamber and placing the key in his pocket, to prevent a bolt of the Democratic minority. He was afterwards elected lieutenant-governor and governor by the party whose purpose he defeated. President Cleveland appointed him Minister to Mexico and he died in office, Feb. 14, 1895.



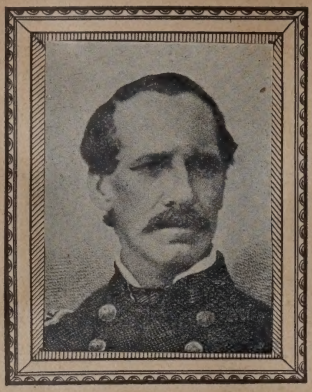
MICHAEL CRAWFORD KERR.

Speaker of the Forty-fourth Congress; born near Titusville, Pennsylvania, March 15, 1827; died at Alum Springs, West Virginia, August 19, 1876. Mr. Kerr was graduated from Erie Academy at eighteen; taught school in Kentucky; studied law during leisure hours and received the degree of B. L. from Louisville University. In 1852 he settled in New Albany, Indiana; was city attorney; prosecuting attorney of Floyd County; elected to the legislature in 1856; reporter of the Supreme Court in 1862. Mr. Kerr was elected to Congress in 1866 and re-elected in 1868 and 1870; was defeated in 1872 and elected again in 1874; served as speaker of the House during the last term and was speaker at the time of his death. Mr. Kerr was a Democrat in politics, a man of large abilities, strict integrity and estimable character. He stood with the faction of his party which opposed inflation or any financial legislation that would tend to depreciate the currency. He was greatly esteemed in public life, while his friends at home appreciated him for the sterling qualities of his citizenship.



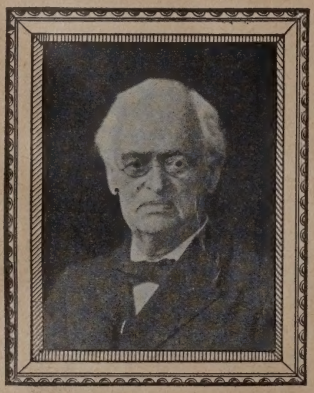
ASHBEL PARSONS WILLARD.

The youngest man ever elected governor of Indiana. Willard was born October 31, 1820, in Oneida County, New York, and elected governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1856. He was graduated from Hamilton College, studied law, came West and stayed for a while at Carrollton, Kentucky, removing thence to New Albany, Indiana. The first office held by him in the state was that of common councilman of New Albany. In 1850 he was elected to represent Floyd County in the Legislature and easily became leader of the House. His prominence in the Legislature attracted notice and gave him a favorable acquaintance in his party throughout the state, so that he was nominated for lieutenant-governor in 1852 on the ticket with Governor Wright and was elected. In 1856 he was elected governor and served until his death, October 4, 1860. Governor Willard was a popular political orator, eloquent and witty. His humor was bright and scintillating. His repartee was quick and keen. An adversary was likely to remember him. Physically he was delicate. While delivering a Democratic speech at Columbus he was attacked with hemorrhage, went to Minnesota and died there a few days later.



SOLOMON MEREDITH.

A soldier who won promotion and distinction in the Civil War; advanced by promotions from rank of colonel to major-general of volunteers by brevet. Born in Guilford County, North Carolina, May 27, 1810, came to Indiana with his parents at the age of fifteen; was sheriff of Wayne County two terms; member of the Legislature three times; United States marshal for Indiana in 1849; entered the army in 1861 as colonel of the Nineteenth Indiana Regiment; promoted to brigadier-general in 1862; brevetted major-general in 1864; after the war served as the assessor of internal revenue for his district, and surveyor-general of Montana until 1869. General Meredith was one of the trustees of the seminary at Cambridge City; president of the board of trustees of the city; member of the board of directors of White Water Canal. He was a man of force and iron will, very tall, with sinews tough as the young hickory growing in his own forest, and seasoned to endure hardship. He liked best to work in the lead. Members of General Meredith's family have achieved distinction since his death, which took place October 21, 1875.

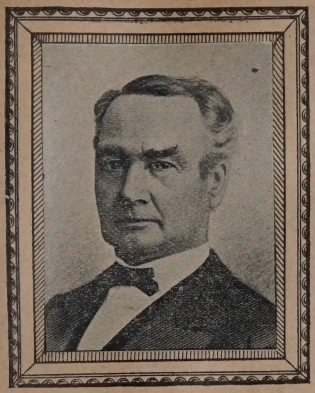


FABIUS M. FINCH.

Born in Livingston County, New York, December 20, 1810; came west when four years old, stopping first at North Bend, Ohio, on the farm adjoining William Henry Harrison's; next at Connersville, staying three years, then pushing on to the frontier; short stays at Muncie and Anderson preceded a more permanent residence on White River at the site of Noblesville, where Indians, bears and wolves abounded. In this frontier settlement he grew to manhood; was influenced to study law by Wm. W. Wick, a young Indiana lawyer, who married his sister; admitted to the bar; located in Franklin; was appointed circuit judge in 1842 to fill a vacancy; elected to the bench in 1859 and resigned after five years of service to settle in Indianapolis for practice, which continued for about thirty-five years; formed a partnership with his son, John A., as "Finch & Finch," which was dissolved by the death of the junior partner in June, 1899. The senior partner died March 12, 1900. Judge Finch had the robust constitution and firm character of the best pioneer settlers. He lived eighty-three years in Indiana; was a Whig and a Republican in politics; voted twice for each of the Harrisons for President—Wm. H. and Benjamin; was an upright judge.

MRS. VIRGINIA C. MEREDITH.

A leader in broadening the field for women. Mrs. Meredith's home is Oakland Farm, near Hagerstown, where she has continued with marked success the business of breeding fine cattle and sheep, inaugurated by her husband, Henry C. Meredith, who died in 1882. She has an ideal farm. Mrs. Meredith has led in club work. She was president of the Indiana Union of Literary Clubs several terms. Mrs. Meredith gained national prominence as a member of the Board of Lady Managers of the Columbian Exposition. She secured the appointment of women on the International Board of Judges and influenced Congress to authorize the bestowal of diplomas of "honorable mention" on inventors, designers and artisans assisting in the production of exhibits that received awards. For this she received letters of thanks from the beneficiaries in many countries. Mrs. Meredith has for years sought to improve the social advantage of farmers' daughters. By invitation of the board of regents she inaugurated a department for young women in the School of Agriculture of the University of Minnesota. This work occupies her time from October to March and the remaining months are spent at Oakland Farm.

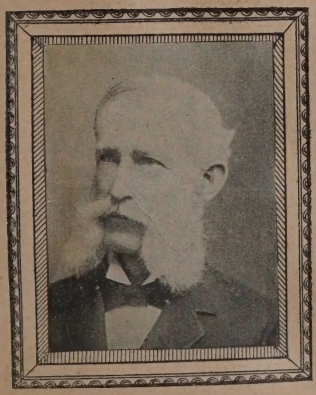


SAMUEL E. PERKINS.

One of the most noted jurists of the state. Was born at Brattleboro, Vermont, December 6, 1811, and studied law at Pen Yan, New York, with Henry Welles, a judge of the New York Supreme Court. He emigrated to Indiana and was admitted to the bar at Richmond in 1837; soon afterward was appointed prosecuting attorney. In 1846 he was appointed by Governor Whitcomb judge of the Supreme Court and by appointment and election held the office until 1865. In 1857 he was appointed professor of law in the Northwestern (now Butler) University and retained the position several years. In 1870, 1871 and 1872 he was professor of law at the Indiana University. In 1857, in addition to other duties and labors, he prepared the "Indiana Digest" and the following year sent to the press his "Indiana Practice." In 1872 Governor Baker appointed him judge of the Superior Court of Marion County, to which he was elected in 1874 without opposition. In 1876 he was returned to the bench of the State Supreme Court and served until his death, December 17, 1879. Judge Perkins was a popular instructor in the law. Many of his students, now successful lawyers, hold his memory in high esteem.

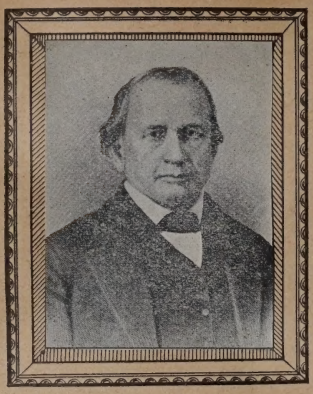
JOHN CLARK RIDPATH.

College professor and historian; born in Putnam County, Indiana, April 26, 1840; educated in Asbury University, from which he was graduated in 1863 with class honors; was teacher in Thorntown Academy three years; in 1866 was professor of languages in Baker University, Kansas; in 1869 professor of English literature in his alma mater; was for many years a leading member of the faculty. In 1874 Prof. Ridpath published an academic history of the United States; thenceforward devoted much time to authorship, writing, compiling and editing numerous books; his most pretentious was the history of the races of men; his last was the life of Gladstone. Prof. Ridpath was largely instrumental in securing the DePauw endowment of the university with which he was connected, as he conducted most of the correspondence with Mr. DePauw which resulted in the endowment and change of name. In 1896 he was a candidate for Congress, nominated by Democrats and Populists, but was defeated. He was an active member of the Association of Western Writers and during later years devoted himself to literary work, until health broke. He died in New York July 31, 1900.



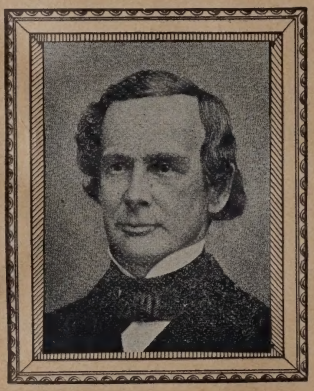
JOHN W. FOSTER.

One of America's greatest diplomatists; a native of Indiana; born in Pike County, March 2, 1836; graduated from Indiana University in 1855; attended Harvard Law School; served through the Civil War, holding several different commissions; was editor of the Evansville Journal after the war; chairman of the Republican State Committee in 1872, and managed the campaign with business tact and integrity. Colonel Foster was appointed Minister to Mexico by President Grant, in 1873, and served through two administrations—or until transferred to St. Petersburg in 1880; resigned the Russian mission to attend to private business, November, 1881; was appointed minister to Spain by President Arthur and again by President Cleveland; was special agent of the State Department to negotiate reciprocity treaties with various governments, in which he succeeded; was special agent for settlement of seal fishery disputes with Great Britain; prepared the case of the United States and represented the government in the court of arbitration at Paris, in 1893; was secretary of state, appointed in 1892; was selected by the Emperor of China to negotiate the terms of peace with Japan, for which he received a fee of $100,000.



NICHOLAS McCARTY.

Foremost among early merchants of Indiana, and in the forerank of citizens. He settled at Indianapolis in 1823, when 28, coming from Newark, O., where he had begun as a boy in the house of Mr. Buckingham, and remained until he became a manager for his employer and a proprietor for himself; he left because his own business increased at the expense of that of his friend and benefactor. His success was immediate and marked, for he understood the business thoroughly and conducted it systematically, guided always by principles of integrity and honor. He trafficked with the small farmers, bought ginseng for the Chinese market, which was dried by James Blake, and sent it to Philadelphia as back freight, in the Conestoga wagons that had carried his merchandise from the East. He mastered the dialects of several Indian tribes to facilitate trade with them; interested himself in silk and hemp culture and was a pioneer in important industries. Mr. McCarty served a term in the State Senate, was the Whig candidate for Congress in 1847 and for governor in 1852. His life was pure and no man was more highly esteemed. He was born in Moorefield, West Virginia, September 26, 1795; died May 17, 1854.

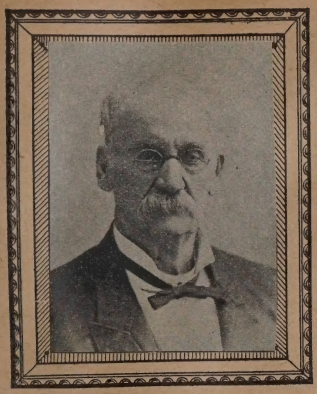


HORATIO CHAPIN.

Pioneer merchant of South Bend; born in Bernardsville, Massachusetts, June 16, 1803; located at Fredonia, New York, when fourteen; taught school in Buffalo; clerked in a drug store at Detroit; opened mercantile business in South Bend, Indiana, July, 1831, having shipped his stock by boat. Mr. Chapin was so strong a Presbyterian that he would not permit his goods to be moved from the river bank to his cabin store on Sunday, although men were willing to work. The stock lay unprotected from Saturday night to Monday morning; opened the first store and shipped the first wheat from South Bend—transporting the cargo by St. Joseph River and the Lakes to Buffalo; was school commissioner for St. Joseph County; custodian of a trust fund for a public library; bought the books and founded the first library; was cashier of the South Bend branch of the State Bank, managed it with success and secured an extension of the charter; organized a private bank, of which he was president; was a man of quick perception and deliberate action; of vigorous intellect and Christian character. His temper was quick and explosive, but under such control that any outburst was temporary. He never let the sun go down on his wrath.

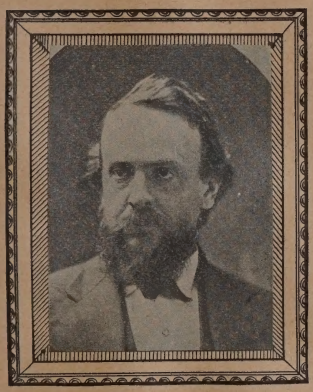
ALEXANDER C. DOWNEY.

One of the judges of the Indiana Supreme Court; was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, September 10, 1817; brought by his parents to Dearborn County, Indiana, when one year old. He studied law and was admitted to practice in 1841; removed to Rising Sun, and in August, 1850, was appointed circuit judge by Governor Wright. He was elected to the general assembly the following year and in 1852 was elected circuit judge, serving on the bench until 1858, when he resigned to practice law. In 1854 he was professor of the law school in Asbury University. In 1862 Judge Downey was elected to the State Senate as a war Democrat on the Union ticket; voted for the resolution ratifying the thirteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States. His vote saved the resolution. Appointed by Governor Baker in 1867 on the board to establish a reformatory for juvenile offenders, his judgment was of great value in the inauguration of the school. In 1870 he was elected judge of the Supreme Court, declined a re-election and resumed his practice. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Asbury University and Indiana University. He died full of years and honors March 26, 1898, leaving a pure and brilliant record.



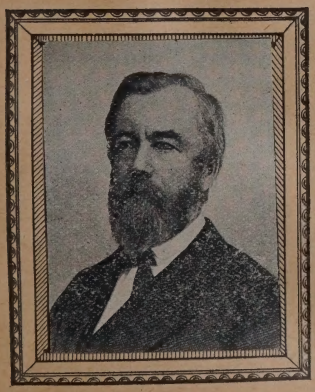
LAMBDIN P. MILLIGAN.

Of Irish lineage; descended from ancestors that came over with Lord Baltimore and settled in Maryland; born on a farm near Morristown, Ohio, March 24, 1812; self-educated; studied the dictionary and other books in the field; refused to accept from his father money and lands to compensate for lack of collegiate education; left home, studied law in the class with Edwin M. Stanton; settled in Huntington, Indiana, in 1845, and rose to head of the bar. Col. Milligan gained notoriety during the Civil War as a member and officer of a treasonable secret political order, the "American Knights" or "Sons of Liberty." He held the extreme view of state sovereignty—that a state has the inherent right to secede from the Union and the national government has no constitutional power to coerce the people. His views were expressed; his membership in the secret order was known. He was arrested in October, 1864, on the charge of conspiring against the government; tried by a military commission, found guilty and sentenced to be hung May 19, 1865; sentence commuted to imprisonment for life; judgment of the U. S. Supreme Court denying jurisdiction of the military commission set Col. Milligan free. He died Dec. 21, 1899.



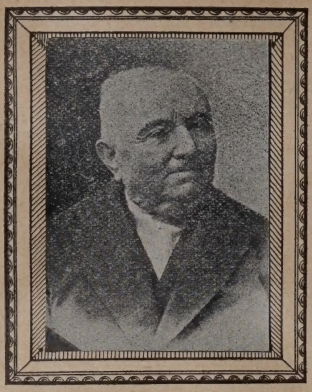
JOHN COBURN.

A native of Indianapolis, born October 27, 1825; graduated from Wabash College in 1846 with honors; admitted to the bar of the Supreme Court in 1849; served as judge of the common pleas court from 1859 until the rebellion opened; resigned to accept a commission as colonel of the Thirty-third Regiment; was a prisoner for two months in 1863; was with the advance on Atlanta and promoted to the rank of brigadier-general; in 1865 was elected circuit judge and the following year to Congress; re-elected three times, serving eight years; opposed the immediate restoration of political rights to the rebels. Gen. Coburn's influence retained Spanish in the course of study at West Point after President Grant and his Secretary of War had recommended dropping it. He said the Spanish language would be of greater value to the United States, as time rolls on, by reason of our relations with South American republics and Mexico, and "the boy is alive who will issue orders from Morro Castle to a people who will then be citizens of the United States." He was author of the bill to place headstones at soldiers' graves and the bill denying promotion to soldiers addicted to intoxicants or drugs. He promoted the Soldiers' Orphans' Home.



THOMAS A. MORRIS.

Son of Morris Morris; one of the state's best known engineers; was born in Nicholas County, Kentucky, December 26, 1811; moved with his father's family to Indianapolis in 1821; in 1823 began to learn the printer's trade on a paper that bore the name of "The Western Censor and Emigrant's Guide." At the age of nineteen he entered West Point and was graduated in 1834, standing fourth in a class of thirty-six. He was assigned to the First Artillery, but after one year's service at Fortress Monroe and in Florida, was directed to assist in building the National Road through Indiana and Illinois. After one year of this service, he resigned from the army and was made resident engineer in the state's service, in charge of the Central Canal. From 1841 to 1847 was chief engineer of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad; for five years chief engineer of the Terre Haute and Richmond Railroad, and five years chief engineer and president of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad. When the Civil War broke out he was first chief quartermaster and then general, commanding the first brigade of Indiana troops. In 1877 he was appointed one of the commission to select plans for the present State Capitol. He is still living in Indianapolis.

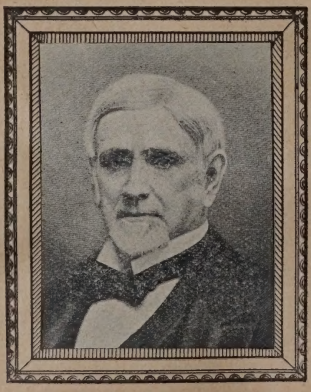


RT. REV. AUGUST BESSONIES, V. G.

Born at Alzac, France, January 17, 1815; educated at the Seminary of Isse, and at St. Sulphice. He came to Vincennes October 21, 1839; was ordained priest by Bishop Hailandiere on the 22d of February, 1840, and sent to the forests of Perry County to minister to the settlers, although he preferred missionary work at Logansport. For twelve years he remained in his first mission and served as postmaster of Leopold under President Polk. During the time he built seven churches, two of them stone. Father Bessonies visited France in 1852 and on his return was assigned to Fort Wayne; thence to Jeffersonville, and in November, 1857, to Indianapolis. He first built a house for the Sisters of Providence; next a pastor's residence and a school for boys. Material evidences of his good work abound in churches and schools. In 1872 he was appointed Vicar General. January 22, 1884, he was appointed Roman Prelate. His golden jubilee in the priesthood was celebrated by Catholics and Protestants with a valuable testimonial. He attended the Paris Exposition in 1900, making his sixteenth voyage across the Atlantic. He is still at work.

JESSE L. WILLIAMS.

Born May 6, 1807, in Stokes County, North Carolina; came to Richmond, Indiana, in 1820; studied civil engineering; was employed in surveying the Miami and Erie Canal (in Ohio) and soon appointed assistant engineer in charge of the works from Newark to Chillicothe; was appointed member of the state board of engineers; was appointed chief engineer of the Wabash and Erie Canal for Indiana; in 1837 was appointed state engineer for construction of railroads and turnpikes; was a member of the board of internal improvements in 1838. Mr. Williams was the engineer that laid out the town of Peru in 1834; was chief engineer for the construction of the Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad in 1854 and followed his profession in works both public and private. In 1864 Mr. Lincoln appointed him a director of the Union Pacific Railroad. Mr. Williams settled in Fort Wayne soon after beginning his work on the Wabash and Erie Canal and was an honored citizen of the place until his death. He was one of the most skillful civil engineers the state has produced. He died October 9, 1886.

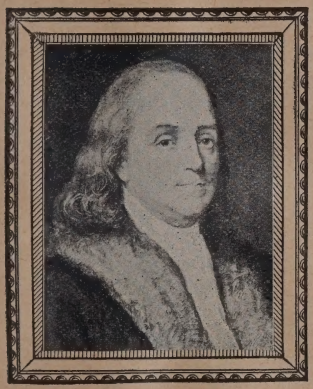


PATRICK HENRY JAMESON.

One of the able and distinguished physicians of Indiana; is of Scotch-Irish and English descent; was born in Monroe County, Indiana, April 18, 1824, of Virginia parents; removed to Indianapolis and began the study of medicine in 1845; attended the medical college of Louisville University and Jefferson Medical College at Philadelphia; was graduated from the latter in 1849; began practice in Indianapolis in partnership with Dr. Sanders, his former preceptor. Dr. Jameson was a charter member of the Indiana Medical College, organized in 1849; contributed to the American Journal of Medical Science valuable articles on typhoid and puerperal fevers; encountered the cholera in 1849-50, and in 1854. He was for eight years commissioner of the Indiana Hospital for Insane and contributed much to the building up of that great institution; was surgeon in the army from April, 1861, to March, 1866; organized the post hospital at Camp Morton; served as member of the city council from 1865 to 1869; managed the municipal finances with remarkable success as chairman of the finance committee. Dr. Jameson's work in connection with hospitals was of great value to the state.

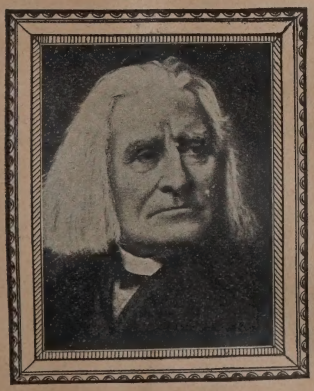
PART II

World-Famous People



BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

Benjamin Franklin won international fame as a journalist, scientist, inventor, philosopher, author, poet, wit, statesman, displomatist and patriot. He was born in Boston, Jan. 17, 1706, had two years of schooling, learned the printing trade, and in 1723 went to Philadelphia with only five shillings to seek his fortune. In ten years he grew to be a widely known and popular American. He published "Poor Richard's Almanac," founded the University of Pennsylvania, and the first circulating library in America. He discovered the identity of lightning and electricity by means of a kite with metal tip and a conducting string. He invented the lightning rod. He induced France to aid the colonies in their struggle for independence and to furnish them arms and more than $5,000,000 in money. He served as postmaster of Philadelphia, special envoy to England, Minister Plenipotentiary to France, and thrice as president of the State of Pennsylvania. He aided in drafting the Declaration of Independence, the treaty with England ending the Revolutionary War, and the Constitution of the United States. He died in Philadelphia April 17, 1790, "the foremost American" of his time.

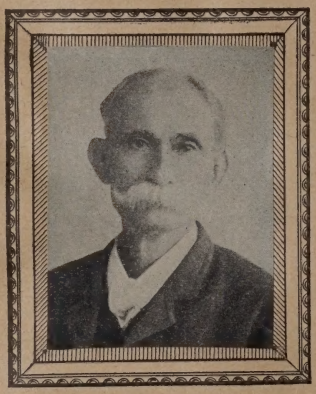


FRANZ LISZT.

One of the greatest pianists of the ages and a composer of remarkable ability. He was born at Raiding, Hungary, October 22, 1811, and died at Baireuth, Bavaria, July 31, 1886. As a child his phenomenal gift of music was early recognized and no pains were spared to foster and develop his genius. He was given the best of instruction and his ambition was such that he made his first public appearance when only ten years of age at Odenburg. Early in his career he went to Paris to study and there became intimate with Victor Hugo, George Sand, Lamartine and other celebrities. For ten years following 1849 he was musical director at Weimar, bringing out two of the productions of Wagner, who later became his son-in-law. Resigning his position he divided his time between Weimar, Rome and Budapest. Liszt entered the church in 1865, and was thenceforth known as the Abbe Liszt, a rather unexpected turn after his intimacy with the Comtesse d'Agoult (Daniel Stern), which lasted for ten years and resulted in the birth of three children. His compositions are noted for their richness and beauty.

WILLIAM I., OF GERMANY.

King of Prussia, 1861-88, and Emperor of Germany 1871-88; second son of Frederick William III. of Prussia and Louisa, daughter of Duke Charles of Mecklenburg-Strelitz. He was born at Berlin March 22, 1797, and died there March 9, 1888. William was trained to the profession of arms, and served with distinction against Napoleon in the campaigns of 1814 and 1815. In 1829 he married Augusta of Saxe-Weimar, becoming Prince of Prussia on the death of his father in 1840. He became military governor of Westphalia and the Rhineland, and field marshal and governor of the federal fortress of Mainz. He assumed the regency for his brother, Frederick William, in 1858 and succeeded to his throne in 1861. From 1862 Bismarck was his adviser and chancellor, and chiefly responsible for the successes and prominence he achieved. William engaged in war with Denmark in 1864, and commanded his forces in person in the Austro-Prussian War of 1866, becoming president of the North German Confederation a year later. He led his forces in the Franco-German War of 1870-71 and was proclaimed German emperor January 18, 1871, the unification of Germany being largely due to Bismarck.



MAXIMO GOMEZ.

A Cuban patriot who, as leader of the insurgents, struggled for years against Spanish oppression. Gomez was born in Bani, San Domingo, in 1836. From early manhood he was an ardent advocate of freedom and independence for the West Indians. He first fought in the Cuban rebellion, which lasted from 1868 to 1878, entering the ranks as a private soldier and being promoted for gallantry and efficiency through all the ranks to that of general. At the close of this rebellion he went to Jamaica and later to Central America. Returning to Cuba in 1885 he, in conjunction with Maceo and Crombet, attempted to start a new insurrection, but despite the most strenuous efforts was unsuccessful. When the insurrection, which lasted from 1895 to 1898 and culminated in the Spanish-American War, broke out, Gomez was virtually the head of the Cuban army and operated with much success. Later he co-operated heartily with the American forces. After the war he advised the natives to accept the American protectorate, declaring that he had full faith that the United States would abide by its pledge of independence for Cuba.

LORD BYRON.

George Gordon, Lord Byron, the famous poet, author of "Don Juan" and "Childe Harold," was born in London in 1788. His father was a dissipated captain in the Guards. Both Byron's feet were malformed at birth. In 1798 he inherited the family titles and estate, including Newstead Abbey. He graduated from Oxford in 1808. The year before he had published "Hours of Idleness," which was violently attacked in the Edinburgh *Review*. He replied with "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," which at once established his literary reputation. In 1815 he married Anne Isabella Milbanke, who left him within a year, immediately after the birth of their daughter Ada. This action caused much scandal and Byron left England never to return. He lived for several years in Italy, where his life was clouded by numerous immoralities. In 1823 he joined the army of Greece, then struggling for independence, and the next year he became commander-in-chief at Missolonghi, where he died from fever April 9, 1824. His body rests in the family vault near Newstead, interment in Westminster Abbey having been refused.

CHARLOTTE BRONTE.

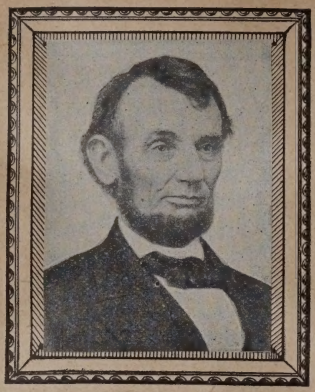
A successful English novelist, daughter of a Yorkshire clergyman of Irish descent, and born April 21, 1816. Her mother died when she was scarcely more than five years old, and her father, a man of eccentric and extravagant theories, was totally incapable of supplying her place. Some of Charlotte's own youthful experiences are supposed to be portrayed in "Jane Eyre," her greatest novel. For some years she was a teacher in a young ladies' school in Yorkshire, and might have devoted her life to teaching but for domestic trouble. In 1844 she and her two sisters began to direct their attention to literature. Each attained distinction as a novelist, although Charlotte's fame has exceeded that of the others. Her works were published under the pseudonym of "Currer Bell." She lost her sisters and only brother by death, and for years lived alone with her father in the gloomy rectory. In 1854 she married her father's curate, the Rev. A. Nicholls, who had long loved her, but whose suit had been opposed by Mr. Bronte. She died May 31, 1855.

CHARLES ROBERT DARWIN.

One of the foremost scientists of the nineteenth century. Though he did not originate the theory of evolution, it was his research and his thought which demonstrated its correctness and caused its acceptance by all scientists. He was born at Shrewsbury, England, February 12, 1809, and was educated at Edinburgh and Cambridge. While at Cambridge he devoted much time to botany, geology and zoology. After graduating in 1831, he became naturalist to an expedition for the scientific survey of South American waters. He was gone nearly five years, and visited the coast and islands of South Africa and much of Oceanica, gaining an intimate knowledge of the fauna, flora and geology. During the next ten years he published several volumes giving the results of his investigations. These at once attracted the attention of scientists. In 1842 Darwin established himself at Down, Kent, and devoted his time to scientific study and authorship. His two most famous works were "The Origin of Species by Natural Selection," 1859, and the "Descent of Man," 1871. Darwin was kindly of heart and devoted to truth. He died April 19, 1882, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

A noted English poet, novelist, dramatist and essayist; famous as the author of "The Vicar of Wakefield." Goldsmith was born at Pallas, County Longford, Ireland, November 10, 1728, and died in London, April 4, 1774. He was one of the most genial and erratic geniuses in literary history. Beginning life a poor boy he received a degree at Trinity College, Dublin, in 1749, and after studying medicine for a time led a roving life in England and on the Continent, traveling chiefly on foot, and often reduced to the greatest destitution. On returning to London he tried to practice medicine, but his appearance and habits being against him, he was obliged to give up his profession and finally settled down to the drudgery of a literary hack. After several years of effort, however, his ability was recognized and from 1759 to 1776 he published several volumes of lasting fame. "The Vicar of Wakefield," "The Good Natured Man" and "She Stoops to Conquer" are considered literary classics. "The Deserted Village" is the best known and most beautiful of his poems.

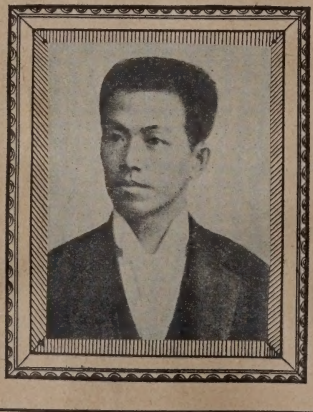


ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

Abraham Lincoln, the martyr President, is generally regarded as the greatest man America has produced, Washington alone, perhaps, excepted. He was born of humble parentage in Hardin County, Kentucky, February 12, 1809. He became a noted lawyer, served in the Legislature and entered Congress in 1846. He was leader of the Illinois politicians who helped found the Republican party. In 1858 he made a very strong but unsuccessful effort for United States senatorship against Stephen A. Douglas. In 1860 Lincoln was elected President by the Republicans. During the Civil War, which followed, he displayed consummate ability as a statesman. On January 1, 1863, he issued the Emancipation Proclamation, freeing four million slaves. He was re-elected in 1864. While occupying a box at Ford's Theater on the night of April 14, 1865, he was shot by J. Wilkes Booth, and died the next morning. He was buried at Springfield, Ill. Lincoln was a man of the highest principle, great sound sense, keen humor, tenderness of heart, and displayed a wise, far-seeing statesmanship, which commanded the admiration and respect of the civilized world.

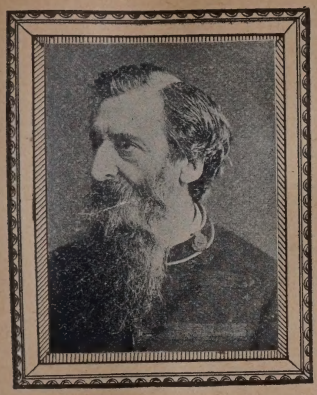
MARY ANDERSON (NAVARRO).

A very popular American actress. Mary Anderson, now Madame Navarro, was born at Sacramento, Cal., July 28, 1859. Her family removed to Louisville in 1860, and in 1868 her widowed mother married Dr. Hamilton Griffin. Her passion for the stage was inextinguishably fired by seeing Edwin Booth as Richelieu. She made her first public appearance in the role of Juliet at Macauley's theatre, Louisville, November 25, 1875, she being then scarcely sixteen. Her debut was overwhelmingly successful, and she afterwards filled engagements in leading Southern and Western cities before appearing in New York and Boston. Her American success was phenomenal, and in 1883 she appeared at the Lyceum, London, in the role of Parthenia. She captivated London and was the recipient of numerous ovations, and not infrequently spoken of as "Our Mary." Her final appearance was at Washington, in 1889, precarious health compelling her to cancel subsequent dates. In June, 1890, at the Catholic Church at Hampstead, London, she was married to Antonio F. de Navarro, and has since then lived in England. She has inflexibly refused all offers to return to the stage.



AGUINALDO.

Leader of the Philippine insurgents. Some doubt exists as to the place of Aguinaldo's birth, although he himself claims to have been born at Cavite, in the Island of Luzon. His friends say that he is the son of a Spanish general, his enemies in Manila that he was the offspring of a dissolute but learned Jesuit. At the age of four he was a house boy in the home of a Jesuit priest at Cavite. At fifteen he was enrolled in the medical department of the Pontifical University of Manila. In 1888, owing to trouble with the authorities, he joined a colony of Philippine exiles at Hong Kong. Here he obtained a wide knowledge of military and naval tactics and read many works on strategy and famous campaigns. He returned to Luzon, and upon the outbreak of the revolution against Spain in 1896, he leaped into prominence, assuming leadership from the start. The revolt was ended by the payment of money to the leaders. Immediately after Dewey's victory over the Spanish fleet in Manila bay May 1, 1898, Aguinaldo returned to Manila and at once organized the insurrection against the Americans. After conducting a guerrilla warfare for a year his troops were dispersed and he became a fugitive.



GENERAL WILLIAM BOOTH.

General Booth owes his title to his prominence as Commander of the Salvation Army. He was born in 1821 in England, and left the fold of the Established Church to become a Methodist revivalist. In 1855 he married Catherine Mumford, afterward known as the "army mother," and of whom the Salvation Army building in New York is a memorial. In 1861 he began undenominational mission work in London, which, in 1877, developed into the army. In 1879 he started the *War Cry*. In 1880 the army work was extended to America and Australia, and in 1881 to France. General Booth first visited the United States and Canada in 1886. In 1890 he published "In Darkest England" and the "Way Out" and the same year started a farm colony near London, and planned other philanthropic schemes. During the years 1891-98 he traveled over the world, devoting especial attention to India, holding meetings, conducting "campaigns" and promoting the purposes and interests of his organization. He is a preacher of incisive utterance and great earnestness.

PRINCE BISMARCK.

Otto Edward Leopold von Bismarck was founder of the German Empire, and one of the most successful statesmen the world has known. He was born April 1, 1815, at Schonhausen, in Brandenburg, and educated at Berlin, Gottingen and Eldena. After serving in the Landtag and Federal Diet, he was chosen in succession Minister to Russia, Ambassador to France, Prussian Minister of State, and President of the Council. He soon became the virtual autocrat of United Germany. Emperor William I. made him a prince, presented him with a large estate and named him chancellor of the empire. Bismarck ruled with a stern, unyielding determination, which won for him the name of "Iron Chancellor." Under his planning and guidance, Germany became one of the most powerful nations of Europe. Bismarck retained power throughout the reigns of William and his son, Frederick. When William II. ascended the throne his impetuosity and independence caused him to be restive under Bismarck's exercise of power. Disagreements arose, and soon Bismarck, forced to resign, retired to his estate at Hohenlohe, where he died July 30, 1898.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

Journalist, novelist and poet; born at Portsmouth, N. H., November 11, 1836. His childhood was passed in Louisiana. The death of his father rendered necessary his abandonment of study preparatory to a collegiate course, and he entered his uncle's counting-room in New York, where he remained for three years. While yet a merchant's clerk, he began contributing articles in prose and verse to the press. He first tasted the sweets of fame in 1856, when his "Ballad of Babie Bell" appeared, and its success decided him to choose a literary career. He began as a proofreader, but soon became a "reader" for a publishing house. He was a frequent contributor to the best weeklies and magazines, and from 1856 to 1859 was associated with Willis & Morris in the conduct of the *Home Journal*. He edited *Every Saturday* as long as it appeared (1870-74). After that date he wrote almost solely for the *Atlantic Monthly*, and in 1881 assumed editorial control of that magazine. Complete collections of his prose writings have been published in England, France and Germany.

THOMAS A. EDISON.

One of the most remarkable inventors of the age; Edison virtually received no education in schools, but was an omnivorous reader from boyhood. He was born at Milan, O., February 11, 1847, and was a newsboy and telegraphic operator in youth and early manhood. When a mere boy he established a chemical laboratory and subsequently a shop for repairing telegraph instruments. At length he became one of the most expert operators in the country, and by the invention of the automatic repeater, by which messages were transferred from one wire to another without the aid of an operator, he established his fame as an inventor. After acting as superintendent of the Gold Indicator and the Duplex Telegraphing Companies, of New York, he established a factory at Newark, N. J., which he abandoned to give his entire time to invention. His experimental shop and laboratory near Orange, N. J., are world famous, his inventions now numbering about 700, including the sextuplex telegraph, the phonograph, the electric fire alarm, the aerophone, the megaphone, the phonometer, the microstasimeter, the kinetoscope and the incandescent lamp.

ALBERT EDWARD, PRINCE OF WALES.

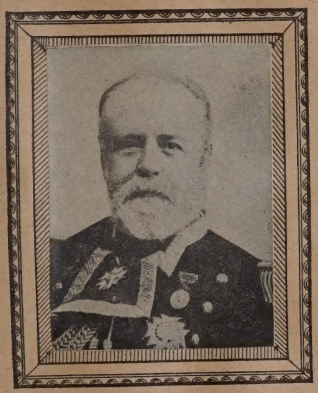
Eldest son of Queen Victoria, and heir-apparent to the throne of Great Britain; born at London, November, 9, 1841. He is the second child of Queen Victoria and Albert, Prince Consort. He was educated by private tutors and at the universities of Edinburgh, Oxford and Cambridge. His hereditary titles are numerous. In 1860 he visited the United States and Canada as Baron Renfrew, one of his titular names, and two years later made a tour of Egypt and the Orient, and visited India in 1875-76. On March 10, 1863, he married the Princess Alexandra, eldest daughter of Christian IX., of Denmark. He is of a genial disposition and always ready to assist at public functions, qualities which have rendered him exceedingly popular. His convalescence from a dangerous attack of typhoid fever was celebrated with great pomp at St. Paul's Cathedral, and with general rejoicing throughout England on February 27, 1872. He is the father of two sons and three daughters. His eldest son, Albert Victor, died January 14, 1892, and his second son, George, who married Princess May of Teck in 1893, is next in line of succession to the throne.

LILIUOKALINI, OF HAWAII.

Liliuokalini, the last Queen of the Hawaiian Islands, first came into prominence January 20, 1891, when she succeeded to the throne upon the death of her brother, King Kalakaua. Liliuokalini was born September 2, 1838, and while quite young married John O. Dominis, who, until his death in 1891, was Governor of the island of Oahu. When she ascended the throne it was hoped that she would follow a more enlightened policy than that of her brother. But soon after she was crowned she engaged in a quarrel with her cabinet, and adopted a course antagonistic to the interests of the white residents of the islands. In January, 1893, she proposed to promulgate a new constitution, by the terms of which she would assume full control of the government. This the ministers refused to sign, and Liliuokalini called upon the natives to support her claims. Thereupon the prominent people of the islands, with the assistance of United States marines, established a provisional government and the Queen was formally deposed. She retired to her private estate and soon abdicated the throne. The United States annexed Hawaii, June 15, 1899.

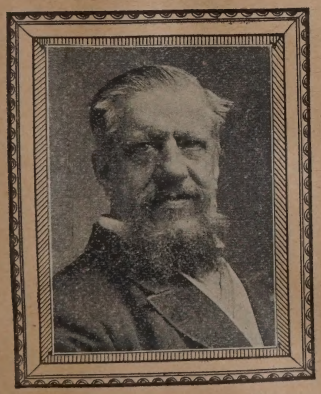
MEISSONIER.

Jean Louis Ernest Meissonier, one of the greatest painters France has produced, was born in Lyons, February 21, 1813. Having accompanied his father, who was a chemist, to Paris, he studied under the direction of Julius Potier and Leon Cogniet. The young artist made his first distinct impression as the illustrator of "Paul and Virginia," while working for a publishing house. In 1834 Meissonier began contributing to the Salon both water colors and oils. His most stirring pictures depicted the military life of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, the figures possessing an exceptional and striking vividness. Meissonier executed some remarkable portraits, treasured in art collections and either not for sale or held at almost fabulous prices. He was a member of the Legion of Honor, the Grand Cross and the Art Institute. He was also an honorary member of the Royal Academy of England. He died in Paris, January 31, 1891. He was especially famous for the microscopic detail and finish of his work. The four most celebrated of his works are known as the "Napoleon Cycle," one of which, "1807," was purchased for $66,000 and presented to the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York.



ADMIRAL CERVERA.

Cervera Y. Topete was conceded to be the ablest naval commander of Spain when hostilities in America began in April, 1898. He was born at Jerez, Spain, in 1835, his father being a man of great wealth and his mother of royal blood. In 1851 he graduated from the Spanish Naval Academy and was afterward engaged in expeditions to Morocco, Cochin China and South America. In 1870, while serving as captain off the Peruvian coast, he was called to Cuba to participate in the Ten-Years' War. Cervera was subsequently Minister of Marine and captain of the "Pelayo," which was built under his direction and was the only powerful battleship of his country which escaped destruction in the Spanish-American war. About the middle of May, 1898, the fleet sent from Spain under his command found refuge in the harbor of Santiago de Cuba, and on July 3 was destroyed by the American squadron under the active command of Commodore Winfield S. Schley. Cervera, a prisoner, was taken to Annapolis, Md., and on September 12, 1898, with other officers, was returned to Spain by the American government.



SIR EDWIN ARNOLD.

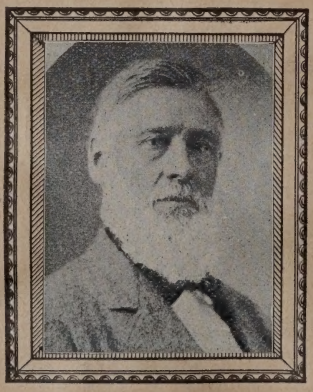
A popular English poet; born June 10, 1832. He graduated from Oxford in 1854, prior to which date he published a volume of immature verse. Not long after leaving the university he was made Principal of the Government Sanskrit College, at Poona, Madras, and Fellow of the University of Bombay. While in India he published a translation of the "Euterpe" of Herodotus, and an edition of "The Hitopadesa," with a vocabulary in Sanskrit, Murathi and English. On his return to England, in 1861, he became an editorial writer for the London *Daily Telegraph*, for whose owners he arranged George Smith's first expedition to Assyria. In connection with Mr. Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, he also arranged H. M. Stanley's first expedition to Africa. His poetic career may be said to have begun in 1874, with a translation of the "Hero and Leander," of the pseudo-Musaeus. He has been decorated by the Sultan of Turkey and the Emperor of Siam, and in 1877 was named a Companion of the Star of India. "The Light of Asia" is perhaps his best work. He married a Japanese wife.

BENJAMIN DISRAELI.

Celebrated English statesman; born at London in 1804, of Jewish origin, the son of Isaac Disraeli, an author and man of wealth. The elder Disraeli separated from his coreligionists and young Benjamin was baptized in the Christian faith. He achieved distinction as a novelist by the publication of "Vivian Grey" in 1826, and from that time until 1880 many novels appeared from his pen. After being three times an unsuccessful candidate, he was elected to Parliament in 1837, as a tory. In 1852 Lord Derby made him Chancellor of the Exchequer and leader of the House. The ministry fell after a few months and during the next fourteen years Disraeli was leader of the opposition. The tories returned to power in 1866, and in 1868 he became Premier. In that year a liberal House was returned and until 1874 Disraeli again led the opposition. From 1874 to 1880 he was once more Premier. His policy in reference to India, the East and South Africa was exceedingly aggressive. In 1876 he was made Earl of Beaconsfield, and in 1878 was plenipotentiary at the Congress of Berlin. He died at London, April 19, 1888.

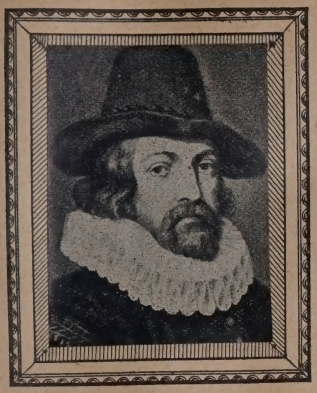
"CHARLES EGBERT CRADDOCK," (MISS MURFREE).

Miss Mary Noailles Murfree, better known to the public by her pen name, "Charles Egbert Craddock," is one of the brightest and most successful of the literary aspirants of the new South. She was born at Grantlands, near Murfreesboro, Tenn., in 1850, and began to write tales and sketches at an early age. Before she was thirty she was a regular contributor to the *Atlantic Monthly*, winning many friends by the brightness and charm of her stories. Her first book, "In the Tennessee Mountains," published in 1884, was a triumph such as few authors enjoy with a maiden effort. A mere collection of short stories, it ran through nineteen editions in less than five years. This book was followed in the same year by "Where the Battle Was Fought." "The Prophet of the Great Smoky Mountains" appeared in 1885, and "In the Clouds" the year following. In all a dozen or more volumes have thus far come from Miss Murfree's pen, and the last fully sustains the promise of the first. She has opened to fiction a new world, and has had many imitators.



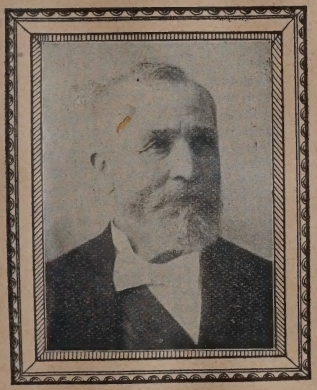
PROF. ASA GRAY.

Probably the most noted of American botanists; born at Paris, Oneida County, N. Y., November 18, 1810, and died at Cambridge, Mass., January 30, 1888. Mr. Gray received a collegiate education, and early in life devoted himself to the study of American flora. His proficiency in his specialty early attracted the attention of educators and in 1842 he accepted the chair of natural history at Harvard University, a position he held to the time of his death. Long before his acceptance of this professorship he was widely known as the author of published articles on botany. His first work, "Elements of Botany" was issued in 1836; this was followed two years later with the first part of "Flora of North America." His "Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States," published in 1848, has ever since been accepted as the standard authority on the subject. He was a member of the United States Pacific exploring expedition and in 1854 he issued a volume on its botanical results. Prof. Gray has done much to popularize his specialty by publishing "How Plants Grow," "How Plants Behave" and similar non-technical works.



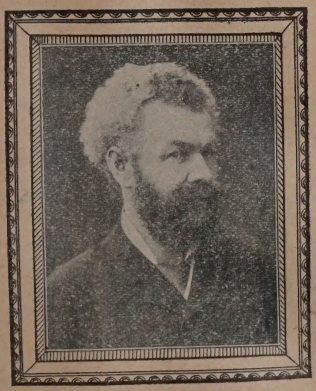
FRANCIS BACON.

Eminent English savant and author; born January 22, 1561, youngest son of Sir Nicholas Bacon. He was educated at Cambridge and called to the bar in 1582. His career as a public man was long and brilliant. He was successively member of Parliament, solicitor-general, attorney-general, privy councillor, and lord chancellor. His moral sense did not equal his intellectual penetration, and in 1621 he was removed for corruption. His fame chiefly rests upon his services as a reformer of the methods of scientific investigation. His logic was that of observation and induction, which he substituted for hypotheses. His "Novum Organum" and his work on the "Advancement of Learning" are among his most celebrated writings. His personal scientific exploration and experiments covered a wide field. He suspected the law of universal attraction, and foresaw the true explication of the tides and the causes of color. He regarded his logic as equally well adapted to psychological investigation, and Scotch metaphysics is largely based upon it. His titular name was Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans. He died April 9, 1626.



EMILE LOUBET.

President of the French Republic; born at Marsanne, December 31, 1838, of peasant parentage. He studied law and began to practice at Montelimar, becoming mayor of the town in 1870. His political life dates from 1876, when, as the representative of Montelimar, he took his seat in the Chamber of Deputies among the republican Left. Here he distinguished himself as an opponent of the monarchist coalition and of permitting teaching by non-authorized religious congregations and for free elementary education. He was a warm supporter of the ministries of Gambetta and Ferry. He became a senator for his department in 1885, and Minister of Public Works in the Tirard cabinet two years later, resigning in 1888. In 1892, on the resignation of M. de Freycinet, President Carnot called upon him to form a new cabinet, which he did successfully, taking himself the portfolio of the Interior. Loubet gained much popularity during the strike of the Carmaux miners, by acting acceptably as arbiter. He was made president of the Senate in 1895, and on the sudden death of President Faure, February 16, 1899, was elected President by the united votes of the Senate and Chamber.



MICHAEL MUNKACSY.

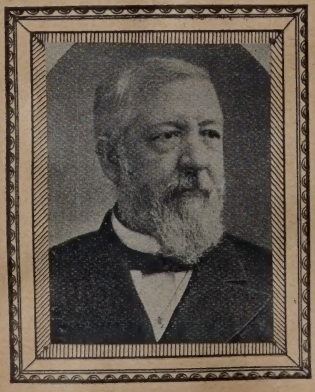
A famous Hungarian artist, who, starting in life as a poor lad, by his skill with the brush won a place among the leading painters of the world. He was born in Munkacs, Hungary, October 10, 1846. His boyhood was one of great privation and, while quite young, he was apprenticed to a turner in Vienna. In his spare moments he practiced drawing. One day he sold one of his pictures for what was to him a magnificent sum, and immediately went to Munich to study painting. His first great picture, "The Last Day of a Man Condemned to Death," was exhibited in the Paris Salon in 1870, and won for him a medal and fame. In 1872 he moved to Paris. His great works were studies of Hungarian and Parisian life, and historical scenes, such as "Mozart's Last Moments," "Christ Before Pilate" and "Christ on Calvary." He received many honors, among them being that of an officer of the Legion of Honor and election to the Munich academy. His works were eagerly sought by patrons of art. In 1896 he suffered a severe paralytic stroke, became melancholy and, within a year, violently insane. He died in an asylum at Bonn, May 1, 1900.

BLACK HAWK.

A celebrated chief of the Sacs and Foxes; born at Kaskaskia, Ill., in 1767. He was a foe to the whites, and during the war of 1812 took part with England. After the war closed he signed a treaty of cession of his tribal lands (1816) and in 1823 most of his people removed to their new reservation across the Mississippi, but Black Hawk and a few followers remained behind. An attempt to evict them in 1831 was followed by the Indian outbreak known as the Black Hawk War. He retreated across the river and promised not to recross without permission. In 1832 he violated his pledge and was severely chastised by the militia. His band then separated and began massacreing the white settlers. On being subdued, the tribe, some 3,000 in number, was removed to the region about Fort Des Moines. Black Hawk, with his two sons and seven of his warriors, after being taken through Eastern cities, were for a time held as hostages at Fortress Monroe, but were eventually released. At the time of his capture Black Hawk was deposed as chief and Keokuk was chosen the head of the tribe. Black Hawk, whose Indian name was Ma-ka-tae-mish-kia-kiak, died October 3, 1838.

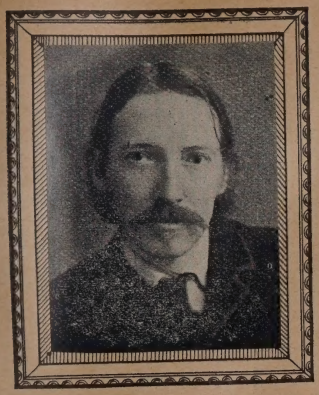
FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

This famous nurse was the daughter of William Edward Nightingale, of Embley Park, England, and first saw the light of day at Florence, Italy, May 15, 1820. Early in life she realized the inadequate methods for the care of the sick and injured, and in 1844 she made a personal inspection of the leading hospitals of Europe. She took a course in training as a nurse at Kaisersworth in the year 1851, and went to Paris in 1854. On the breaking out of the war with Russia in that year she went to the front with a corps of thirty-four nurses, arriving in time to receive and care for the wounded from the battle of Inkermann. In a very short time she had 10,000 sick men under her care. There were many fatalities among this large number, and she soon devoted her entire attention to the removal of the chief cause, bad sanitary arrangements. On her return from the campaign she obtained a subscription of £50,000 to form a training school for nurses at St. Thomas and King's College Hospital. She assisted in founding the Red Cross Society, and has published several books on nursing and sanitation.



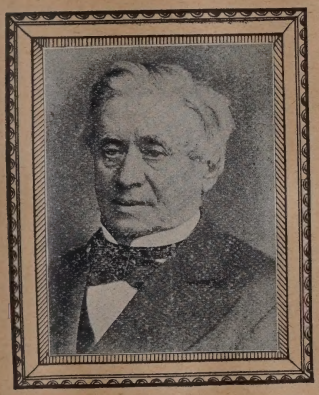
JAMES G. BLAINE.

An eminent American statesman; born at West Brownsville, Pa., January 31, 1830. He soon afterward removed to Maine, where he engaged in journalism. He served four years in the lower house of the legislature, and in 1862 was elected to Congress. He sat in the House for fourteen years, and was Speaker from 1868 to 1876, when he was chosen senator. In 1876, and again in 1880, he was an unsuccessful candidate for the republican nomination for President. In 1881 Garfield appointed him secretary of state, but on the succession of Arthur his resignation was accepted, in December, 1881. In 1884, the National Republican Convention nominated him for the Presidency, but he was defeated largely through defections from his own party. In 1888 his name was again presented to the Convention, but was withdrawn. In 1885 he became secretary of state and called a Pan-American Congress. In 1892, he resigned and his friends again sought to make him a Presidential nominee, but unsuccessfully. He died January 27, 1893. He was the father of the doctrine of reciprocity as applied to the tariff and international trade, and the author of "Twenty Years in Congress" and "Political Discussions."



ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON.

This celebrated English author was born at Edinburgh, December 13, 1850. Frail, nervous and sickly from birth, his life was one of pathetic physical suffering. When only seven he showed literary ability. He traveled extensively and his observations and experiences furnished him abundant material upon which to base his delightful stories and sketches. One of his most notable journeys was crossing the ocean as a steerage passenger, and the continent in an emigrant train. His slender means compelled such economy, and his love for an American woman, with whom he had become enamored in England, impelled him to take the long journey in order to join her in San Francisco. Continued ill health drove him from place to place, in England and America, and finally led him to Samoa. There his physical sufferings seemed reduced to a minimum. There he built a retired but delightful home, "Vailima," where he died December 3, 1894, and was buried by the natives. His writings, which fill twenty volumes, show a clear, pure style and great individuality. "The Strange Case of Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" is, perhaps, his best known work.



JOSEPH HENRY.

One of the most eminent physicists, especially noted for his investigations in electromagnetism; born at Albany, N. Y., Dec. 17, 1797, and died at Washington, D. C., May 13, 1878. He received his education at an ordinary school, becoming especially proficient in the classics and mathematics. On finishing his academic studies, he contemplated adopting the medical profession and prosecuted his studies in chemistry, anatomy and physiology with that view. He, however, soon took up civil engineering and after following that calling for some time he, in 1826, became professor of mathematics and philosophy at the Albany Academy. From this time on he was a contributor to scientific journals on various scientific subjects, gradually making electromagnetism his specialty. In 1846 he was elected secretary and director of the Smithsonian Institution, which had just been established, and while occupied with the duties of that office, made inquiries in the subject of acoustics. From 1868 he was annually chosen president of the National Academy of Sciences. In his day Henry was deemed the foremost of American scientists.

FREDERICK LAW OLMSTEAD.

A landscape gardener, holding first place in America and perhaps in the world. Born in Hartford, Conn., April 26, 1822; he took a special course in engineering at Yale, after which he went on a farm in central New York as a laborer. He made a pedestrian tour of Europe in 1850 and traveled on horseback through the southern and southwestern states of the Union. He designed and carried out the landscape features of Central Park, New York, his designs being selected from among those of thirty competitors. He served on the Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. It was after his plans that the streets of Washington were beautified. He was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York and beautified the grounds of the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago in 1893. He also designed the landscape features of Washington and Jackson parks, Chicago; parks in Montreal, Brooklyn, Boston and Bridgeport, Yosemite National Park, and the Vanderbilt grounds at Biltmore, N. C. He has accomplished a great work in the direction of affording enjoyment to the masses and developing their power to appreciate the beautiful.

ELIZABETH, OF ENGLAND.

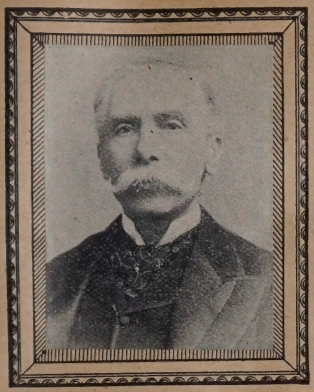
Throughout her reign of forty-five years (1558-1603) Queen Elizabeth's policy was one of peace, which enabled England to lay the foundation of its present greatness. The English Church was established upon the "Thirty-Nine Articles," with the monarch as its head. A national literature arose with Shakespeare, Bacon and many others of great ability; a navy with Frobisher and Drake; a world-wide commerce with the Company of Merchant Adventurers, the forerunner of the East India Company, and the germs of popular government, with the rights of free speech and other privileges granted to Parliament. In the light of such events it is not strange that despite her faults, the virtues of "Good Queen Bess" and the glories of the "Elizabethan Era" have lived in history. Elizabeth was undoubtedly vain and ambitious, and has been charged with insincerity and cruelty. By adopting Protestantism she made England independent and herself a powerful monarch. The execution of her Catholic rival, Mary Queen of Scots, and the extreme measures taken against the Catholic priesthood, led to the dispatch from Spain of that great Armada, which, however, did not prove invincible.

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH.

Eminent composer and organist; born at Eisenach, March 21, 1685, and died at Leipsic, July 28, 1750. While a boy he learned the violin, and at the age of eighteen was violinist in the court band at Weimar, but it is as an organist and composer of church music that he gained lasting fame. He became court organist at Weimar, and later held the same position to the Elector of Saxony. He was kapellmeister to the Prince of Anhalt-Kothen in 1717, and later to the Duke of Weissenfels. His music was in advance of his period, and even to-day much of it is beyond the understanding of amateurs, as well as a large number of professional musicians. His sacred music is deeply devotional in tone, and is obviously the result of heartfelt emotions. His home life was one of quiet, unvarying domestic felicity. His last days were passed in comparative poverty, although adverse circumstances do not appear to have affected the character of his work. He was twice married, and the father of twenty children. Though not destined probably to become generally popular, Bach's compositions are safe from oblivion.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT.

David Glascoe Farragut, a naval hero of the Civil War, was born in Tennessee July 5, 1801, his father being a Spaniard and, in the War of 1812, master of the "Essex." Under him, as a boy of eleven, Farragut was in several engagements. In 1855 he reached the grade of captain, and at the outbreak of the Civil War was placed in command of a squadron blockading the Gulf ports. On April 24, 1862, in the face of a terrific fire, he passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip, below New Orleans, and four days later captured the city. In July he was promoted to be rear-admiral, and in March, 1863, assisted in the capture of Vicksburg. He defeated the Confederate fleet in Mobile Bay and took the city in July, 1864. In December the rank of vice-admiral was created for him, and on July 26, 1866, he was made full Admiral. Although he was the great naval figure of the Civil War his passage of the forts below New Orleans was considered his most brilliant achievement. Admiral Farragut died at Portsmouth, N. H., August 14, 1870. Admiral Dewey served under him in the Civil War, and acknowledges himself greatly indebted to his instruction.

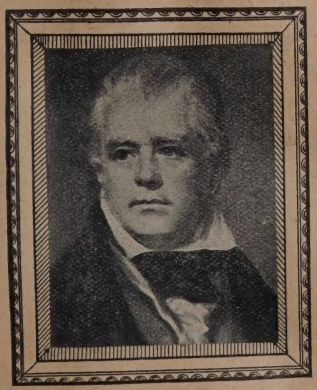


ALFRED AUSTIN.

Present poet laureate of England; born near Leeds, May, 30, 1835. At the age of eighteen he graduated from the University of London, and in 1857 was called to the bar. From 1870 to 1883 he was prominently identified with journalism, representing the London *Standard* at Rome during the session of the Ecumenical Council in 1870, and at the headquarters of William I., during the Franco-Prussian War. On the establishment of the *National Review* in 1883 he was placed in editorial control. His claim to fame, however, rests chiefly upon his work as a poet. After the death of Lord Tennyson, the Marquis of Salisbury, then Premier, offered him the post of poet laureate, which he accepted. The appointment caused not a little surprise and provoked more or less hostile comment. Austin is a brilliant conversationalist and a highly prized guest at social gatherings, although at times is inclined to be brusque. His verse is uniformly good or bad, and it contains enough of both merit and demerit to account for the contrary opinions held of his poetic talent.

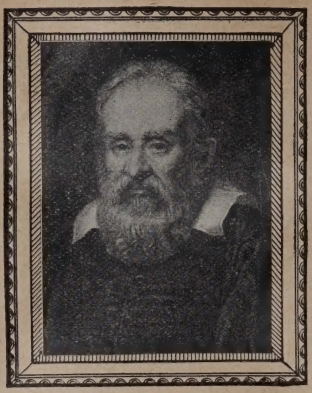
DWIGHT L. MOODY.

A noted American evangelist, whose influence was far-reaching during a third of a century. He was born in Northfield, Mass., Feb. 5, 1837. His education was received at the common schools, and when fifteen years of age he went to Boston, where he secured employment as clerk in a shop. In 1856 he moved to Chicago, and began missionary work among the poor. He also established a Sunday-school, which in a short time had over 1,000 members. Mr. Moody thus became the unordained pastor of a large congregation. In 1870 he joined Ira David Sankey, and the two toured the United States for several years, Mr. Moody preaching and Mr. Sankey singing. These famous evangelists made trips to Great Britain in 1873 and 1883, and met with great success in their work. Mr. Moody's writings on religious topics have covered a wide range, and over twenty volumes of his works have been published. Mr. Moody established at Northfield a religious training school, which acquired much renown. He continued his evangelistic work up to within a few weeks of his death, which occurred December 22, 1899.



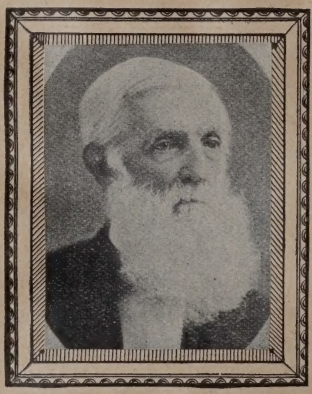
SIR WALTER SCOTT.

A celebrated Scottish poet and novelist; born at Edinburgh, August 15, 1771, and died at Abbotsford, September 21, 1832. He received his education at the Edinburgh University and studied for the bar. He married Miss Carpenter, the daughter of a French refugee, in 1797. Scott had a natural bent toward literature and began his career as a man of letters by translating Burger's ballads and Goethe's "Goetz von Berlichingen." He then published the "Minstrelsy of the Scottish Border," 1802-3. His first creative work, "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," appeared in 1805. His other poems followed between 1808 and 1817, "Harold the Dauntless," being his last pretentious effort. Turning to prose, Scott began the publication of the Waverley novels, the greatest series of romantic tales produced by a British author. "Waverley" appeared in 1814, and "Castle Dangerous," the last of Scott's novels, in 1831. Scott's last years were clouded by financial troubles, caused by the failure of the house which published his works. His obligations, which were technically, rather than morally, binding, were settled after his death by the sale of his copyrights.



GALILEO.

One of the greatest of Italy's physicists and astronomers; born at Pisa, in February, 1564, and died at Arcetri, near Florence, January 8, 1642. He studied at the University of Pisa from 1581 to 1586, but left without taking a degree, and immediately devoted himself to scientific pursuits. He discovered the isochronism of the pendulum in 1583 and the hydrostatic balance in 1586. From 1589 to 1591 he was Professor of Mathematics at Pisa, resigning his position for a similar one at Padua, which he held till 1610. That year he removed to Florence, discovered the satellites of Jupiter, and observed the spots on the sun. Having incurred the displeasure of the church for his advanced views, he was summoned to Rome in 1616, and his doctrines were condemned by the Pope. He early espoused the Copernican theory of astronomy and in the face of derision and abuse openly declared his belief in its correctness. He was forced, however, in 1633, by the inquisition to abjure his belief. His last great discovery, 1637, was that of the moon's libration. His "Dialogue of the Two Chief Systems" is his best known work.

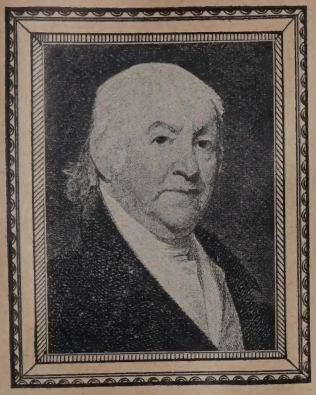


GEORGE BANCROFT.

American historian and diplomatist; born at Worcester, Mass., October 3, 1800. He was educated at Harvard and the Universities of Gottingen and Berlin. His thought and study were largely along the lines of history and governmental functions, and even while a young man he was a profound publicist. By President Van Buren he was appointed Collector at Boston, and in 1844 he was the unsuccessful Democratic candidate for Governor of Massachusetts. In 1845 he entered Polk's cabinet as secretary of the navy, and it was during his administration of the office that the Annapolis Naval Academy was established. In 1846 he resigned the secretaryship to become Minister to Great Britain, and from 1867 to 1874 he was Minister to Berlin. His life work was the preparation of a history of the United States, to which task he brought a ripe scholarship and the fruits of years of research. The history is a philosophical treatise as well as a narrative, and is a universally accepted authority, having been translated into various languages. Mr. Bancroft was author of many minor works and was an orator of repute. He died at Washington, January 17, 1891.

JULIUS CAESAR.

Caius Julius Cæsar, the son of a Roman prætor, was the foremost general and statesman of his time, the greatest orator except Cicero alone, a model historian, and a mathematician, philologist, jurist and architect of ability. Successively military tribune, questor, aedile, pontifex maximus, prætor and consul, he was given the Governorship (59 B. C.) of Illyricum and Cisalpine and Transalpine Gaul. For nine years he conducted those splendid campaigns by which he completed the subjugation of the West to Rome. Called by the Senate to resign his command in favor of Pompey, he crossed the Rubicon, and moving swiftly upon Rome was soon master of all Italy. Appointed dictator, he crossed the Adriatic and defeated Pompey at Pharsalia. The conquest of Egypt, Pontus and Africa furnished three more triumphs and he was thereupon given the titles of Pater Patriae and Imperator, and was made dictator for life. Divine honors were also paid him, which aroused the jealousy of his rivals and the fears of the friends of popular government. In the midst of great designs for the glory of Rome he was assassinated by Brutus and his party March 15, 44 B. C.



PAUL REVERE.

The patriot whose name has been made immortal by Longfellow's description of his famous ride to arouse the "minute men" of 1776, was born in Boston, January 1, 1735. He became a goldsmith and engraver by trade, but during the French and Indian War his military spirit asserted itself and he became a lieutenant of artillery. His chief claim to fame, however, is his famous ride from Boston the night before the battle of Lexington, to take news of the movements of the British, who were about to make an effort to capture the arms and stores at Concord. He aroused the farmers with the cry, "The British are coming," and the "minute men" were prepared. A little band of seventy-four gathered to defend the munitions and the battle which followed aroused the patriots all through the colonies. Paul Revere was a member of the famous "Boston tea party," and during the Revolutionary War manufactured gunpowder that was used by the American troops. He died in Boston, in May, 1818. He engraved the plates and printed the bills for the paper money of Massachusetts, and after the war established a foundry for casting cannon and church bells. He was grand master of the Masonic order.

SARA BERNHARDT.

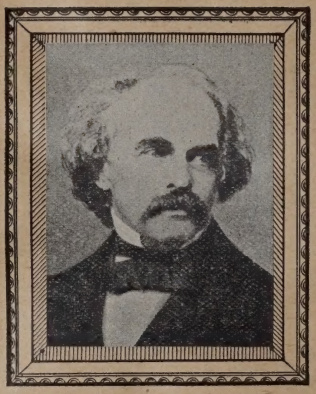
Sara Bernhardt, styled the "queen of the dramatic stage," was born October 22, 1844. Her father was a French Jew; her mother the daughter of an Amsterdam optician. She was christened Rosine, the name Sara being assumed. Her childhood was passed at the house of her Dutch grandfather, and she was educated in a convent at Versailles. At fourteen she resolved to take the vows of a *religieuse*, but abandoned the purpose and entered the Conservatoire to study for the stage. Here she won the second prizes in tragedy and comedy, and was given a trial engagement in a minor role at the Theatre Francais. Later she played small parts at the Odeon, gradually working her way up, as her ability began to attract attention. She was recalled to the Francais, and given leading parts. Her subsequent career has been a succession of triumphs. She has played in every quarter of the globe and has made three tours of the United States. Her latest success was in the role of Hamlet. She has also attained fame as a sculptor and a painter and is an annual exhibitor at the Salon.

IGNATIUS DE LOYOLA.

A Spanish soldier and prelate, famous as the founder of the Society of Jesus, otherwise the Order of Jesuits. He was born at the castle of Loyola, Guipuzcoa, Spain, in 1491, and died at Rome, July 31, 1556. From the position of page at the court of Ferdinand, the Catholic, he graduated into the army. He was severely wounded at the siege of Pamplona, and while recovering dedicated himself to the service of the Virgin. In 1528 he entered the University of Paris. There he sought earnestly a means of propagating the Catholic faith, converting the infidel, and counteracting the influence of Protestantism. He conceived the plan of a religious order, the details of which he worked out in conjunction with a number of fellow-students, which later became the order of the Jesuits. Pope Paul III. confirmed the order in 1540, and Loyola the year following became the first general, remaining in that office until his death, Laynez, however, being scarcely second in influence in the order. Loyola wrote the "Constitution of the Order," and also "Spiritual Exercises," 1548, which were received as authority by all members of the brotherhood.

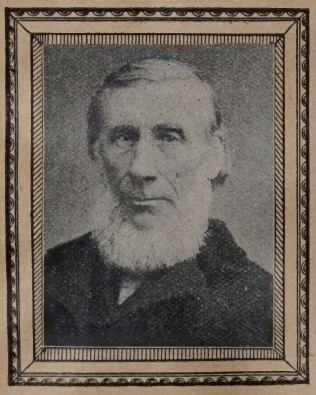
DEWITT CLINTON.

De Witt Clinton, American statesman, was born in Orange County, New York, in 1769. He was educated at Columbia College, studied law and became the secretary to his uncle, George Clinton, Governor of New York. After serving in both branches of the Legislature he was chosen United States Senator, but resigned to accept the mayoralty of New York, which office he held with two short intervals until 1815, being also for a part of the time Lieutenant Governor. In 1812 he was an unsuccessful Presidential candidate. He antagonized a portion of his party, yet was repeatedly elected Governor of New York. In the promotion of every well digested plan for public improvements and in the encouragement of agriculture, manufacture and commerce, Clinton took an active part. His greatest work was the completion of the Erie canal, which he advocated from 1810 until the breaking of ground for the great work with his own hands in 1817, and its triumphal opening in 1825. In that year he declined President Adams' offer to appoint him Minister to England. He died in Albany in 1828.



NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE.

A noted American author, by many considered the foremost literary genius of the New World. He was born at Salem, Mass., July 4, 1804, and died at Plymouth, N. H., May 19, 1864. He received his academic education at Bowdoin college, where he was the friend and classmate of the poet Longfellow, graduating in 1825. His early literary efforts were disappointing and after a hard struggle for recognition he obtained a position in the Custom House at Boston, where he served from 1838 to 1841. Later he was appointed surveyor of the port of Salem and consul at Liverpool. Hawthorne's married life was ideally happy and in strong contrast with that of many literary men. His literary career began with the publication of "Fanshawe," which he brought out at his own expense in 1826. Then appeared "Twice Told Tales" and "Mosses from an Old Manse." His masterpieces, "The Scarlet Letter" and "The House of Seven Gables," were published respectively in 1850 and 1851. Hawthorne was the real author of "Peter Parley's Universal History," claimed by Goodrich. Julian Hawthorne, the novelist, is a son of Nathaniel.



JOHN TYNDALL.

A famous British physicist; born in County Carlow, Ireland, August 21, 1820. He received a common school education, and in 1839 secured employment as a member of the ordnance survey. He afterward became a railway engineer, and worked at this occupation for three years. In 1847 he became master of Queenwood College, at Hants, where he devoted himself to the study of chemistry. He made a tour of Switzerland, in conjunction with Professor Huxley, and studied the glacial formations in the Alps. This trip resulted in a joint work entitled, "Structure and Motion of Glaciers." Mr. Tyndall also wrote extensively on other scientific subjects, and published monographs on radiation and heat as a mode of motion, and essays on light and sound. A number of miscellaneous essays have been collected and published under the title, "Fragments of Science." He also devoted many of his latter years to lecturing on scientific matters and on one of these tours visited the United States, where he had many followers among scientists. Mr. Tyndall died of an overdose of chloral, December 4, 1893.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Famous as the ablest apostle of Mormonism and once president of the Mormon church; born at Whitingham, Vt., June 1, 1801, and died at Salt Lake City, August 29, 1877. In early life he was a carpenter, painter and glazier at Mendon, N. Y., but being converted to Mormonism in 1831, he began to preach and soon joined the Mormons at Kirtland, Ohio. He assumed a sort of leadership from the outset and advanced rapidly to be elder and apostle. In 1844 he was elected president of the church, to succeed Joseph Smith, the founder of the faith. Young led the Mormons from Nauvoo to Utah in 1846-48. The little colony flourished and President Fillmore was induced to appoint Young the first governor of Utah territory. Young was responsible for engrafting the doctrine of polygamy on the creed of the church. That brought the sect into disgrace and caused the general public to regard the community at Salt Lake City as a disgrace to the nation. Young openly defied the United States Government, and gloried in the fact that he had seventeen wives. As the result President Buchanan removed him from the governorship.

OLIVER CROMWELL.

Lord Protector of the English Commonwealth, and one of Britain's greatest statesmen and soldiers; born in Huntingdon, April 25, 1599. A gentleman by birth, he accepted the Puritan doctrines with zeal. His opposition to the king's interference with the work of draining the marshes won him the title of "Lord of the Fens." In the long parliament he was a zealous "root and branch" man, and more active in committee than in debate. He supported the "grand remonstrance" and all other measures calculated to curb the royal power. In the Civil War he exhibited consummate generalship, and his splendidly disciplined "Ironsides" were the finest body of troops in the world. After the surrender and execution of Charles, Cromwell ruled the country with a rod of iron, his severity ultimately leading to the restoration of the Stuarts to the throne. He revived the English navy and humbled both Spain and the Dutch. He conquered Wales, Scotland and Ireland, and by his vigorous policy at home and abroad placed England in a position of power such as she had not known since the death of Elizabeth. He died Sept. 3, 1658.

MADAME NORDICA.

Lillian Nordica, the vocalist, was born at Farmington, Me., December 12, 1859, as Lillian Norton. She early evinced an aptitude for music and received her first training from her father. She afterward studied in Boston, at the New England Conservatory of Music, and sang in a church choir there for some time. She made a tour of America with Theodore Thomas' orchestra and went to London with Gilmore's band. She was first heard by the British public at Crystal Palace. It was there she determined upon an operatic career. She made her debut April 30, 1879, as Violetta in "La Traviata." She then went to Milan, where she studied under the best Italian masters. Afterward she sang in the principal cities of Europe, but her greatest triumph was in grand opera in Paris. In 1882 she married Frederick O. Gower and retired to private life. Mr. Gower lost his life while crossing the English channel in a balloon. After his death she returned to the stage and has since been connected with one of the grand opera companies. In 1896 she married Herr Doehme.

GEORGE FREDERICK FUNSTON.

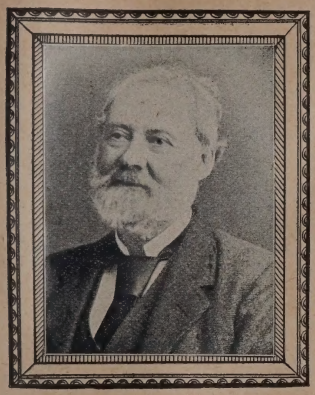
Brigadier-general of the United States volunteers, and noted for his feat of swimming across the Rio Grande river at Calumpit, in the Philippines, in the face of a heavy fire and establishing a rope ferry by means of which the United States troops were enabled to cross the river and win a decisive victory over the Filipinos. Funston was born in Ohio, November 9, 1865, but was taken to Kansas at the age of two years. He graduated from Iola High School, Kansas, in 1886 and for two years studied at the Kansas State University at Lawrence. After being for a time a reporter in Kansas City he became botanist of the United States Death Valley expedition in 1891. He was appointed Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture in 1893 to explore Alaska and report on its flora, and spent the winter of 1893 and 1894 on the Klondike. Later he became a lecturer and railroad employe. He fought valiantly for Cuban independence, serving eighteen months, but was wounded and obliged to return to the United States. He went to the Philippines with the Twentieth Kansas volunteers and was rapidly promoted.

ELIZABETH BARRETT BROWNING.

Elizabeth Barrett was herself a poet and scholar when she became the fit and worthy mate of Robert Browning. She was born at Carlton Hall, Durham, England, March 6, 1806, and was carefully educated under the supervision of her father. She read Homer in the original at ten, and at fourteen wrote an epic poem, "The Battle of Marathon." About 1838 she injured her spine while riding and was an invalid for many years. Some years before she had issued a translation of "Prometheus Bound," which was succeeded by "The Seraphim, and Other Poems," 1838, in which was included the fine poem on Cowper's grave. She first met Robert Browning in 1846, and in the autumn of that year, much against the wishes of her father, they were married. The story of their married life is one of the most touching love idyls of modern life. Her so-called "Sonnets from the Portuguese" are among the best love poems in the language. She died at Florence June 30, 1861. "In melodiousness and splendor of poetic gifts," says an English critic, "Mrs. Browning stands first among women."

JULES MARTIN CAMBON.

Recently French Ambassador to the United States and one of the chief agents in the settlement of the issues growing out of the late war between the United States and Spain. Even during the progress of hostilities he represented the latter country and when active war ceased M. Cambon, in behalf of Spain, and William R. Day, the American secretary of state, were selected to arrange a permanent peace. They signed an agreement, or protocol, at Washington, on August 12, 1898, by which Spain withdrew her authority from Cuba, Porto Rico and the Philippines and acknowledged the sovereignty of the United States over those possessions. This formed the basis of the subsequent treaty of peace perfected by the joint commission which met in Paris in October. M. Cambon was peculiarly fitted for the task which he accomplished, having been a lawyer, a soldier and, since 1871, an official in either the civil or diplomatic service of France. He had been director-general of Algeria and prefect or governor, of several of the home departments—a man of wide and varied experience. He was born at Paris, April 5, 1845.

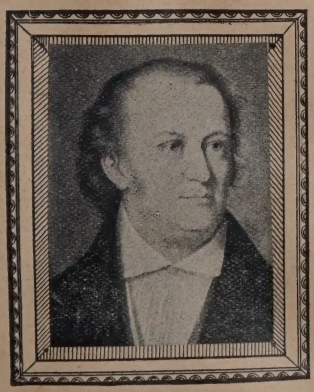


CHARLES READE.

Although Charles Reade's reputation rests chiefly upon his work as a novelist, he always considered himself greater as a dramatist. He was born in 1814 at Ipsden, England, and was educated at Oxford, graduating in 1835. He devoted himself to the law until nearly forty years of age. His first literary effort was a drama entitled "Gold," which was written in 1850. In 1852 Mr. Reade began his career as a novelist, and his "Peg Woffington," which was published that year, established his reputation. What is probably his best known work, "It Is Never Too Late to Mend," was published in 1856, followed by "Hard Cash" and the "Cloister and the Hearth." In his novel, "Hard Cash," Mr. Reade laid bare many of the abuses of the private insane asylum system and succeeded in bringing about as great reforms in this line as did Dickens in the private school system. Mr. Reade held decided opinions on all matters, and was constantly quarreling with his publishers and the managers who used his dramas. He wrote "Foul Play" (1869) in conjunction with Dion Boucicault, and ten years later it was dramatized by the authors under the title, "A Scuttled Ship." Some of his works have been criticised as too realistic. He died in 1884.

COUNT VON WALDERSEE.

A distinguished officer in the German army and long chief of the general staff. He was born in 1832, and entered the army at the age of eighteen. He served gallantly through the war of 1866, and during the Franco-German campaign of 1870. In 1882 he was made quartermaster-general, with the rank of deputy chief on the general staff. In this capacity he virtually acted on behalf of the aged Count von Moltke, whom on his resignation he succeeded as chief of staff. Count Waldersee married an American woman, whose maiden name was Mary Esther Lee, and whose father had been a New York grocer. The Emperor of Austria ennobled her as the Princess von Noer, in order that she might marry Prince Frederick of the ducal house of Schleswig-Holstein. Her first husband died within six months, and two years afterward she became the Countess von Waldersee. It is said that not a little of her husband's popularity is due to her. The German emperor honored Count von Waldersee, in 1900, by selecting him to command the German troops in China and suggesting his name as the commander-in-chief of the allied forces.



JEAN PAUL RICHTER.

Probably one of the greatest of German humorists, but an author whose books have failed to please succeeding generations. He was born at Wonsiedel, near Beyreuth, in 1763. In 1781 he was sent as a penniless student of theology to the University of Leipzig. When he had completed his education he turned his attention to literature, and his life for years was one of great privation. Richter's first original work, "The Invisible Lodge," was published in 1792, but did not attract great attention. His "Hesperus," published in 1792-94, was read with enthusiasm, and in 1795 he was the most popular author in Germany. In 1799-1802 interest in the man was revived by the publication of his "Titan," in four volumes. Richter wrote many minor works that did not prove successful, and in his old age was saved from a life of poverty by a pension granted by Prince Karl von Dolberg. He died in 1825, leaving to posterity some sixty-four volumes, which are to-day seldom read. He is best known in literature under his pseudonym "Jean Paul," and a complete edition of his works was published in Berlin in 1879. In addition to his novels he wrote a large number of essays and political pamphlets.

WILLIAM McKINLEY.

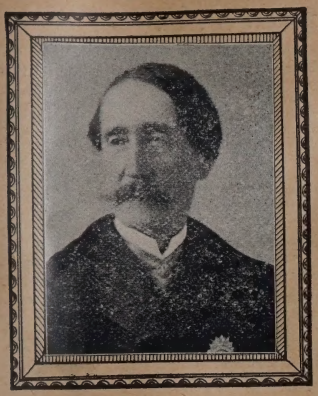
Twenty-fifth President of the United States; born at Niles, O., January 29, 1843. After acquiring an education at the public schools, Poland Academy and Allegheny College, he taught school, and finally, at the outbreak of the Civil War, in 1861, enlisted as a private in the Twenty-third Ohio volunteer infantry. He served with distinction throughout the war on the staffs of Gens. Hayes, Crook and Hancock; was brevetted major of United States volunteers by President Lincoln for gallantry in battle on March 13, 1865, and was mustered out the following July. At the close of the war he studied law, and settled in Canton, O. From 1876 to 1891 he was member of Congress, being especially prominent as a high protective tariff advocate. He was twice elected Governor of Ohio, 1891 and 1893. He was elected President in November, 1896, receiving 271 electoral votes to 176 for W. J. Bryan. The Spanish-American war, the liberation of Cuba, the acquisition of Puerto Rico and the Philippines, and subjugation of the Filipino insurgents, and the invasion of China, made his first administration notable. Mr. McKinley was renominated June 21, 1900, and elected Nov. 6, following.

ROSA BONHEUR.

A celebrated painter of animal life, Rosalie Marie Bonheur was born at Bordeaux, France, in 1822, and died in 1899. She studied under her father, Raymond Bonheur, an artist of considerable repute, but soon surpassed him in boldness, fidelity and brilliancy. She visited stables, shambles and fairs and studied the habits, poses and expressions of animals under all circumstances. Her first contribution to the Salon was in 1841, and in 1848 and 1855 she was the recipient of medals of the first class. In 1849 she was made directress of the free school of design for girls, although her sister, Madame Peyrol, was in actual charge of the institution. She also achieved distinction as a sculptor, winning a first-class medal in 1848 for a bronze group. She also received numerous other medals and prizes and in 1863 was decorated with the Cross of the Legion of Honor. Her sister and two brothers were also artists of distinction. Among her best known works are "Ploughing in Nivernais," "The Horse Sale" and "The Horse Fair," which last was bought for $50,000 by Cornelius Vanderbilt.

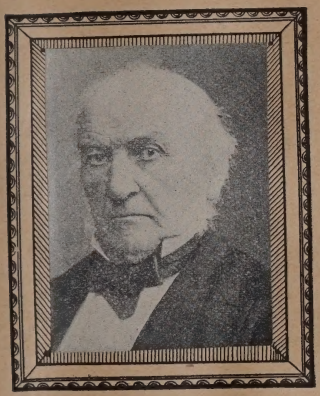
EDMUND BURKE.

Statesman, orator and author, born in Dublin in 1730. He studied law, but preferred literature, and soon after being called to the bar published some of his best known works. In 1759 he became private secretary to Hamilton, secretary for Ireland. He was sent to Parliament by a pocket borough in 1765. There his eloquence and ability soon gained him high position and renown. Against Lord North's policy of coercion of the American colonies and the corruption and extravagance that marked his administration Burke and his friends raised a strong protest, at first ineffectual, but finally triumphant. The best of Burke's speeches and writings belong to this period, and may be described as a defense of sound statesmanship against prevailing abuse and misgovernment. In 1788 he opened the trial of Warren Hastings, charged with high treason, in a speech which ranks as a masterpiece of English eloquence. He opposed the excesses of the French revolutionists with all his power, but it was not until after his death (1797) that the English people awoke to the justice of his conclusions.



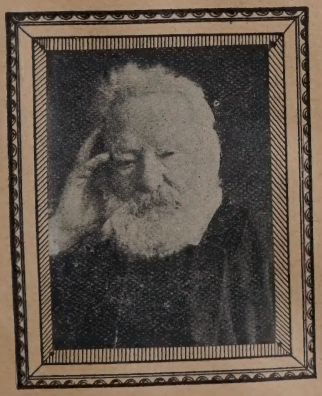
HENRY BERGH.

Henry Bergh, a famous philanthropist, was born in New York in 1823. His father was a wealthy shipbuilder, but the trade was not to the son's taste. He matriculated at Columbia College, but before graduation went to Europe, spending five years in travel and study. In 1862 he was appointed Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg, resigning in 1864. On his way home he met, at London, the President of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and on his return to New York, he began organizing a similar society. He succeeded, and was chosen its president, contributing largely of his own means to the prosecution of its work. Through his efforts many similar societies have been formed, and thirty-nine States, as well as Brazil and Argentina, have legislated for the protection of animals. In 1874 he founded the New York Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. Mr. Bergh was also a writer of some repute, being the author of several plays, as well as a volume of fugitive sketches and some poems. He died March 12, 1898.



WILLIAM E. GLADSTONE.

English statesman; born December 29, 1809, at Liverpool. Educated at Eaton and Oxford, graduating in 1831. He was prominent in English politics for sixty-five years. Was four times Prime Minister, and was chiefly responsible for the revision of the tariff in 1842, the passage of the university reform bill, the disestablishment of the Irish church, the Irish land act, the elementary education act, the crimes act, the Irish home rule bill and much other important legislation. As an orator he has scarcely been surpassed by any English statesman. His industry and power of application were marvelous. Though almost constantly in the very center of English politics, he found time for literary work, which in quality, variety and volume surpassed that of most distinctively literary men. He earned the reputation of being the greatest Homeric scholar and authority. His works cover a wide variety of political, religious, social and other subjects. He seemed to have studied and mastered them all. Mr. Gladstone persistently declined elevation to the peerage, and died May 18, 1898, renowned throughout the world as "England's Grand Old Man."



VICTOR HUGO.

A celebrated French poet and novelist, noted as the recognized leader of the romantic school of the nineteenth century in France; born at Besancon, February 26, 1802, and died at Paris, May 22, 1885. His early education was received from his mother, and from an old priest, Lariviere, but in 1815 he was sent to school and later finished his education at the Lycee Louis-le-Grand in Paris. While still at school he wrote his first tragedies, "Irtamene" and "Athalie" and also composed a melodrama and several poems. He competed for the French Academy prize in 1817. From this early beginning to the time of his death Hugo was one of the most voluminous writers of France. His best known novels are "Les Miserables," "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," "Toilers of the Sea" and "Ninety-three." He was elected to the French Academy in 1841. He was bitterly opposed to Napoleon III., and because of publishing his views he was exiled for several years. He spent his exile in Belgium, Jersey and Guernsey. He was a French senator in 1876. Hugo's works are probably more read by English speaking people than are those of any other French author.

BARON CUVIER.

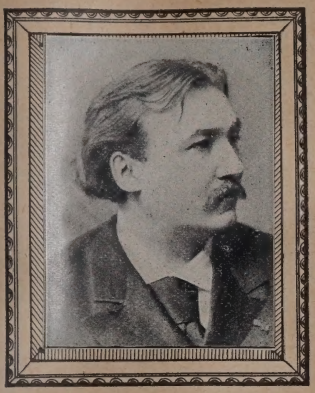
A noted French naturalist, famous as the founder of the science of comparative anatomy. He was born at Montbeliard, France, August 23, 1769, and died in Paris, May 13, 1832. His education was acquired at the gymnasium at Montbeliard and at the Academia Carolina, Stuttgart. For six years he was tutor in the family of the Comte d'Hericy, resigning to become assistant professor of comparative anatomy at the Musee d'Histoire Naturelle in 1795. In 1800 he became professor of natural history in the College de France, and three years later he was appointed perpetual secretary of the Academy of Sciences, and became councilor of the Imperial University in 1808. He was chosen by Napoleon as councilor of state in 1814, and four years later he was admitted to the French Academy. He was president of the committee of the interior, 1819-32, was created a Baron in 1820, became a grand officer of the Legion of Honor in 1826 and was made a peer of France in 1831. Much of his writing was inconsistent with the doctrine of evolution. His best known works are "The Animal Kingdom," published in 1817, and "Comparative Anatomy," 1800-05.

CHOPIN.

One of the most famous composers of the nineteenth century. He was born at Zelazowa-Wola, near Warsaw, Poland, on March 1, 1809, his father being French and his mother a Pole. He studied under Zwyny and Elsner, the latter a director of the School of Music at Warsaw, and the former a Bohemian. At nineteen he was a finished virtuoso, and began playing his own compositions in concerts at Vienna, Munich and Paris. In the city last named began his romantic friendship for George Sand in 1836. The attachment lasted for eight years, when she left him, subsequently depicting him as "Prince Karol," in "Lucrezia Floriani," as a "high flown, consumptive and exasperating nuisance." After the liason was broken off, Chopin lived in retirement, dividing his time between composing and giving lessons. His works include two concertos (for piano and orchestra), twenty-seven études and fifty-two mazurkas, besides many preludes, nocturnes and rondos, and sixteen Polish songs, his earliest compositions being dances, mazurkas and polonaises. He died at Paris on October 17, 1849, his health having been undermined as early as 1838.

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

Eighteenth President of the United States and one of the most celebrated generals the world has known; born at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822, and died at Mount McGregor, near Saratoga, N. Y., July 23, 1885. After a period of farm life he was graduated at West Point in 1843. He served creditably through the Mexican War and left the army in 1854, settling in St. Louis. Six years later he removed to Galena, Ill. He was appointed colonel June 17, 1861, and was successively promoted for his bravery and efficiency in the Civil War till he attained the highest rank in the army. He captured Fort Donelson and gained the battles of Shiloh, Iuka, Port Gibson, Champion's Hill, Vicksburg, Chattanooga, and was victorious in many other engagements. He fought the battle of the Wilderness with Lee and received the latter's surrender at Appomattox Court House, April 9, 1865. After the war he was twice elected President on the republican ticket, 1868 and 1872. After a tour of the world in 1877-79 he again was a candidate for nomination for the Presidency, but was unsuccessful. He completed his memoirs—a meritorious work—just before he died.

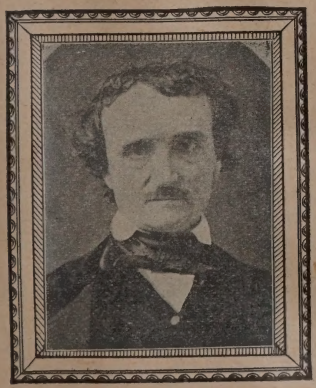


PAUL GUSTAVE DORÉ.

Celebrated artist and illustrator, although born in Strasburg (1833) and educated in Paris, was neither French nor of any other nationality, in his artistic work. He commenced his career in Paris as a contributor of sketches to the city papers, but first came into marked prominence as the painter of those masterpieces of war, "The Battle of Alma," and "The Battle of the Inkerman." In later years the Doré Gallery, in London, where much of his work was placed on exhibition, became the resort of artists the world over. His painting, "Christ Leaving the Prætorium," has been pronounced by critics to be his greatest production. All of his works, however, are greatly prized and are practically out of the market. Doré worked in masses rather than in detail, and was a master in depicting the weird and horrible. As an illustrator of the masterpieces of literature he has never had an equal, and has added his genius to editions of the "Wandering Jew," "Inferno," "Don Quixote," "Paradise Lost," and "The Ancient Mariner," as well as "La Fontaine's Fables," Tennyson's works, etc. He died in 1883.

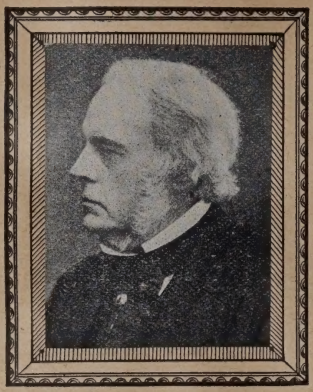
TADEUSZ KOSCIUSZKO.

Probably the most famous of Polish patriots and generals; born near Novognudek, Lithuania, February 12, 1746, and died at Solothurn, Switzerland, October 15, 1817. Kosciuszko's life was one of romance and adventure. He received a thorough military education and, being impelled by a restless spirit and his love of freedom, he was led to come to America and serve in the American army during the Revolution. When that struggle ended he returned to Europe to fight against the Russians at Dubienka. Two years later he was chosen by his unhappy countrymen to be the commander-in-chief and dictator in their gallant revolt against their oppressors. His rule, however, was short lived, for scarcely had he led the insurrectionists a year when he was defeated, wounded and taken prisoner at Maciejowice. For two years he was held a prisoner of war, but finally was released in 1796 and from that time lived an exile from home, chiefly in France and Switzerland. He visited the United States in 1797 and was received with great honor and enthusiasm. He sleeps at Cracow under a mound 150 feet high made of earth from every Polish battlefield.



EDGAR ALLAN POE.

Edgar Allan Poe, the famous poet and story writer, was born in Boston, January 19, 1809. Left an orphan at the age of three, he was adopted by John Allan, a Richmond, Va., merchant. In 1826 he entered the University of Virginia, but was soon removed by his foster father, who placed him in his own counting room. Poe went to Boston, and in 1827 published "Tamerlane and Other Poems." He enlisted the same year in the army and rose to the rank of sergeant-major. Mr. Allan procured his discharge and secured him admission to West Point in July, 1830. He was dismissed from the service the next March. In 1831 he published "Israfel," his earliest poem of value, and he soon afterward won a prize of $100, in a competition, by his story "Manuscript Found in a Bottle." He then devoted his time to writing for the newspapers and magazines. "The Raven," a poem which brought him immediate fame, first appeared in the New York *Evening Mirror*, January 29, 1845. On October 3, 1849, he was found in a wretched condition in Baltimore and he died on October 7.



JOHN BRIGHT.

English statesman, son of a Quaker cotton spinner, of Lancashire; born November 16, 1811. He was a leading member of the Anti-Corn Law League in 1839, and ably seconded Mr. Cobden's agitation for free trade. He was first elected to parliament in 1843 and sat in that body, representing different constituencies, almost continuously, until shortly before his death, which occurred March 27, 1889. For many years he was a member of the Gladstone ministry, but retired in 1882, being unable to uphold the government in its Egyptian policy, and in 1886-88 again took issue with his former chief on the latter's policy of home rule for Ireland. He was considered one of the ablest debaters and most eloquent speakers of his day. As a Friend he was a member of the Peace Society and energetically denounced the Crimean War. During the Civil War in the United States he was one of the few members of parliament who sympathized with the federal government, and he gave to the cause of the Union the great aid of his eloquence and moral weight.

HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

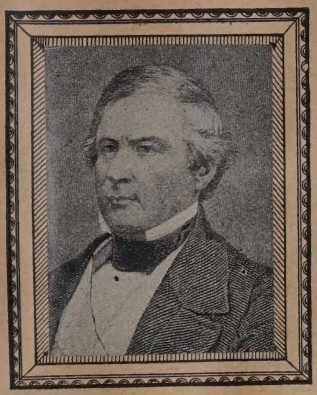
An American author whose powerful pen added much to the anti-slavery sentiment of the north prior to the Civil War. She was a sister of Henry Ward Beecher, the famous divine, and a native of Connecticut, where she was born in 1812. She did not begin her literary career until after her marriage in 1836, when she wrote sketches that were afterward collected under the name of "May Fowler." In 1850 Mrs. Stowe contributed her great story "Uncle Tom's Cabin" to a paper called the *National Era*. The story was published as a serial, and did not meet with success. For two years Mrs. Stowe was unable to find anyone who would publish the story in book form; and finally a small Boston concern took hold of it. The sale was phenomenal, over half a million being distributed in the United States in a year, and almost that number in England. The story was translated into many languages. Mrs. Stowe wrote several other works, which did not uphold the reputation made by "Uncle Tom's Cabin." She died at Hartford, Conn., July 1, 1896.

BARON VON HUMBOLDT.

Friedrich Heinrich Alexander Humboldt was a noted German scientist, author and traveler; born in Berlin, December 14, 1769, and died there May 6, 1859. Humboldt's life was one of almost continuous scientific research. He received a thorough education at the Universities of Frankfort-on-the-Oder, Berlin and Gottingen. He then traveled in Holland, France, Belgium and England and again resumed his studies at the Mining Academy in Freiberg. While holding a position in mining engineering he began publishing his scientific works. From 1799 to 1804 he took part in a scientific expedition to South America and Mexico. On returning he went to Paris to prepare and publish the results of his scientific studies. In 1827-8 he gave scientific lectures in Berlin. On the request of the Emperor of Russia, in 1829, he undertook a scientific expedition to Siberia and the Caspian Sea. All of these travels and expeditions were replete with valuable results to science. Previous to his explorations South American geography was but imperfectly known. The greatest of Humboldt's works is undoubtedly his "Cosmos," which was published in four successive volumes between 1845 and 1858.

BJORNSTJERNE BJORNSON.

A Norwegian poet and novelist; born at Kvikne, Osterdalen, December 8, 1832. His father was a clergyman, and he himself was educated at the University of Christiana. He began writing for the press in early youth, and his virile style at once commanded attention. After spending two years as a theatrical manager at Bergen, he began the publication of a political journal at Christiana. It proved unpopular, and brought down upon him such a storm of opposition that he left Norway, returning, however, in 1862. His dramas and poems, as well as his novels and tales, have been translated into many languages, and his work has steadily grown in favor. As a delineator of Norwegian popular life, he has few, if any, equals. His nature, as disclosed by his writings, is many sided, sympathetic and imaginative, and he is said to exert a powerful, personal influence upon his countrymen, despite the fact that he has led an impulsive, inconsequent life. Many readers owe their knowledge of Norwegian life and character to a perusal of his works. Most of his works reflect strongly their author's characteristics.



MILLARD FILLMORE.

Thirteenth President of the United States, and a remarkable example of the prominence which may be attained by industry, determination and intelligence, despite the absence of unusual gifts. Born in Cayuga County, New York, in 1800, it is said he never saw a grammar or a geography until he was nineteen years of age. Within a decade, however, he had become a school teacher, one of the best lawyers in Western New York and a member of the state legislature. Between 1832 and 1842 he faithfully performed his duties in four sessions of Congress. He became Vice-President in 1848; succeeded to the Presidency by the death of General Taylor, in 1850, serving for nearly three years, and after his defeat in the Presidential campaign in 1856, in which he was the National-American candidate, retired to his home in Buffalo, where he died in 1874. He was the author of the tariff bill of 1842, and while President, signed the Fugitive Slave Act and dispatched the expedition, under Commodore Perry, by which the ports of Japan were thrown open to American commerce, and that nation was given its first ideas of the blessings of modern civilization and an ambition to share in them.

LUDWIG VON BEETHOVEN.

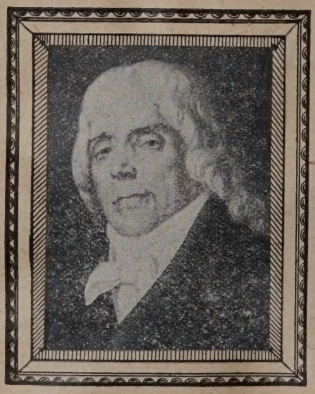
One of the greatest of German composers; born at Bonn, December 16, 1770. He manifested a passion for music when a child of four, and at eleven published "Three Sonatas for the Piano," which he dedicated to Maximilian, Archbishop and Elector of Saxony. That dignitary was his first official patron, and in 1792 sent him to Vienna to study under Haydn. Even as a youth his extempore fantasies astonished and delighted distinguished musicians. His reputation grew rapidly, and by 1800 his compositions were eagerly sought by publishers. In 1797 his hearing showed signs of impairment and the malady steadily increased until he gave up society, and lived in comparative seclusion. In 1814 he became involved in a long and painful series of lawsuits, which, with his deafness, clouded his later years. His last public appearance was in 1816, although he continued to compose for many years afterward. Indeed, what is perhaps his masterpiece, the "Mass in D," was written in 1824. He died at Vienna, March 26, 1827. A bronze statue of Beethoven was unveiled at Bonn, in 1845, and the centennial of his birth was celebrated throughout Germany.

LORD KITCHENER.

A noted British general and Baron of Khartum and Aspall; born June 24, 1850. Lord Kitchener rose to fame in the military service of his country. He was educated at the Royal Military Academy at Woolwich and in 1871 entered the Royal Engineers, being promoted to major-general in 1896. He served in the surveys of Palestine and Cyprus, and was a cavalry officer in Egypt from 1882 to 1884. He served in the Nile expedition, and from 1886 to 1888 was Governor of Suakim. Twelve years later he commanded the Dongola expedition and in 1898 the Khartum expedition. One of his greatest exploits was to defeat the Dervishes in the battle of Omdurman, September 2, 1898, by which he established the authority of Great Britain in the Soudan. He was made governor of that country in 1899. Since 1890 he has been sirdar of the Egyptian army. As a reward for his gallantry in the field and his efficiency as ruler of a British dependency he was raised to the peerage in 1898, and presented with £100,000. In December, 1899, he was appointed chief of General Roberts' staff and ordered to South Africa to fight the Boers.

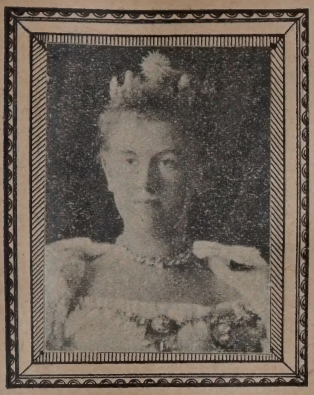
ARISTOTLE.

A Greek philosopher, who flourished from 384 to 322 B. C. His family was distinguished for its knowledge of medical lore, and traced its descent to Æsculapius. For twenty years Aristotle was a pupil of Plato, who called him the intellect of the school. He personally supervised the education of Alexander the Great, from the time the latter was fifteen years old until two years after he had ascended the throne. Later he taught philosophy at Athens, in a temple surrounded by shady walks, ornamented by fountains and colonnades, whence his school received the name of Peripatetic. After Alexander's death he was accused of impiety by the Athenians and fled to Eubœa, in order to avoid the fate of Socrates. There he died, B. C. 322. Aristotle's intellect was undoubtedly one of the keenest that the world has ever known. His writings show a lofty moral tone. His philosophical method was the reverse of Plato's, being analytic and discursive, instead of synthetic and intuitive. Yet both he and Plato held strongly to the objective existence of the idea. His constructive power and his depth and breadth of speculative insight have never been surpassed.



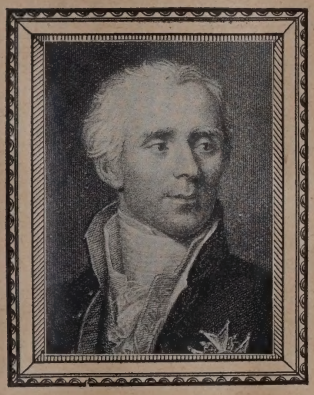
PRINCE TALLEYRAND.

Charles Maurice de Talleyrand-Perigord, Prince de Benevent, was born at Paris in 1754. An incurable lameness forced him to surrender his birthright, and he was devoted by his family to the church. The profession was distasteful to him, and he demonstrated his unfitness for it by a career of gambling and debauchery. In 1773, however, he was ordained priest, and in 1788 was made Bishop of Autun. It is as a statesman and a diplomat that he is best known in history. He was a deputy in the States-General of 1798, and a leader in the Constituent Assembly. He strenuously antagonized the church and was excommunicated. Ordered by the British Government to leave England, he came to the United States, where he studied American institutions. He was recalled to Paris in 1795, and became once more Minister of Foreign Affairs. He negotiated many important treaties. He paved the way for the coup d'etat of 1799, and was highly honored by Napoleon. On the restoration of Louis XVIII. he attached himself to the House of Bourbon. He took part in the revolution of 1830, and in 1834 represented France at London. He died at Paris in 1838.



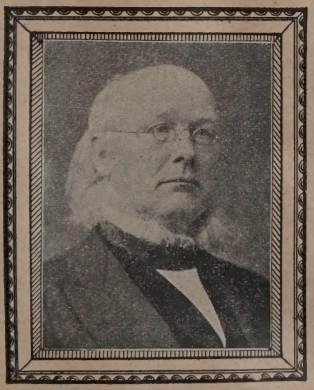
WILHELMINA OF HOLLAND.

Queen of the Netherlands, born in 1880, daughter of King William III, who after the death of his two sons by his first wife, Queen Sophia, set aside the salic law of the Netherlands and caused the senate and chamber of deputies to confirm the title of his only living child, Wilhelmina Hélène Pauline Marie, to the throne and to name her mother Queen Regent. This was but a few years before his death in 1890. The little princess became the pet of the nation and years before she became queen there was scarcely a home in the Low Countries where her portrait was not seen and her praises sung. Until the age of four Wilhelmina had a French governess, Mlle. Loilard, but later an English woman, Miss Winter, had charge of her education and was her constant companion. Wilhelmina became a skillful musician and an artist of ability. She was also carefully grounded in statecraft, the law of nations, constitutional government, history and the legal and moral relations of a sovereign to her people. She was crowned in September, 1898, and has in every way met the high expectations of her people.



MARQUIS DE LA PLACE.

A noted French mathematician and astronomer; born March 28, 1749, and died at Paris, March 5, 1827. He was given a thorough education, especially in the two branches in which he made himself famous. Going to Paris, through the influence of D'Alembert he obtained a position as professor of mathematics in the 'Ecole Militaire. Napoleon made him Minister of the Interior, and a count. In 1803 he was made Chancellor of the Senate. He was made a peer and marquis by Louis XVIII. Though he attained the highest rank as a mathematician, it was in astronomy that he made his most noted researches and discoveries. He was the first to demonstrate the stability of the solar system, to explain the "secular inequalities" of Jupiter and Saturn, to furnish a complete theory of Jupiter's satelites, and to satisfactorily present the theory of the tides. He wrote many original treatises on the application of mathematical methods to astronomical problems, molecular physics, electricity and magnetism, giving his discoveries and the results of his researches. He helped to found the Polytechnic and Normal schools of Paris, and was member of many scientific societies.



HORACE GREELEY.

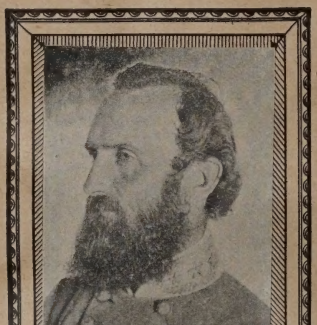
A noted American journalist, author and politician; born at Amherst, N. H., February 3, 1811, and died at Pleasantville, N. Y., November 29, 1872. Mr. Greeley was a remarkable type of the self-made man. As a child he was feeble but precocious. His schooling was very limited. At the age of fourteen he was apprenticed to a printer and in 1831 he set out with a stick and bundle for New York. There, after a period of work as a compositor, he entered journalism, and finally in April, 1841, founded the *Tribune*. Mr. Greeley was a man of sound views and a writer of ability, and from the outset the paper was a success. As a consequence its editor became a power in politics and he remained so till the time of his death. It was a cardinal principle with him to hear both sides and welcome new ideas. He was first a whig and then one of the founders of the republican party. In 1872 he was the candidate of the liberal republicans and democrats for the Presidency, but was defeated by General Grant. His failure of election was a bitter disappointment and greatly hastened his death. Mr. Greeley was the author of several books.

NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

Emperor of France and founder of the Napoleonic dynasty; born at Ajaccio, in Corsica, August 15, 1769. By many historians and military critics he is considered the most brilliant soldier of the century. Among his most famous campaigns are those against Italy, Egypt and Russia; and Morengo, Austerlitz and Jena rank among his most celebrated victories. In 1803, by a coup d'etat, he seized the supreme power of France under the title of First Consul, and in 1804 was crowned Emperor. Four times Europe combined against him, and thrice he shattered the coalition. His defeat at Leipsic, however, in October, 1813, proved the beginning of the end, and in March following the allies entered Paris. On April 6, 1814, he abdicated and was given the titular sovereignty of Elba. He returned to France in February, 1815, and was enthusiastically received by his old soldiers. On June 18, 1815, the allies under Wellington defeated him at Waterloo. He was sent to St. Helena as a prisoner, and died there May 5, 1821. He married Josephine de Beauharnais, while comparatively unknown, but subsequently divorced her and took as a wife Maria Louisa, Archduchess of Austria.

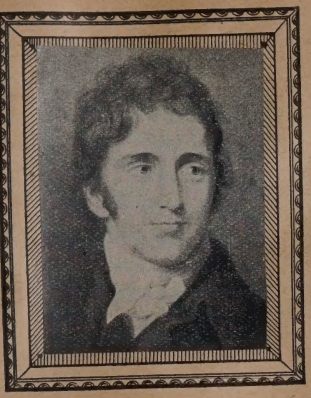
CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN.

American actress; born in Boston, July 23, 1816. Her father's bankruptcy called her at the age of eighteen to contribute to the family support. She made her debut as a contralto at the Tremont Temple in 1834. She was engaged to sing in English opera at New Orleans, but her voice failed her and she was advised to become an actress. In 1835 she appeared as "Lady Macbeth," scoring a great triumph. After three years at the Park Theatre in New York, and some time in Philadelphia, she toured the northern states with Macready, essaying difficult tragic parts with notable success. In 1845 she went to England and was favorably received as "Lady Macbeth," "Beatrice," "Lady Teazle," "Rosalind," etc. In 1849 as "Meg Merriles," in the play of "Guy Mannering," she made a striking personation, which she may be said to have created. She visited England repeatedly and she was always well received. Finally she took up her residence at Newport. Her last appearance was at the Globe in Boston, May 15, 1875. She died in that city February 18, 1876.



THOMAS JONATHAN ("STONEWALL") JACKSON.

One of the ablest generals of the Confederate army during the Civil War. He was born at Clarksburg, W. Va., January 21, 1824, and died at Chancellorsville, Va., May 10, 1863. After graduating from West Point in 1846, he served as a lieutenant in the Mexican War, resigning from the army in 1852. From that time to the outbreak of the Rebellion he was professor of physics and military tactics at the Virginia Military Institute. He entered the Confederate army and took part in the first battle of Bull Run in 1861. It was in this engagement that he earned his sobriquet, "Stonewall." At a critical moment he held his position at great odds until the broken Confederate forces could rally. Seeing him General Lee cried: "See! There is Jackson standing like a stone wall!" A few months later he was promoted to be major-general. He participated in the battles of Winchester, Cross Keys, Gaines' Mill, Malvern Hill, Cedar Mountain, Harper's Ferry, Antietam and Fredericksburg. In 1862 he was promoted lieutenant-general for his gallantry. He was mortally wounded by his own men, it is believed, at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863.

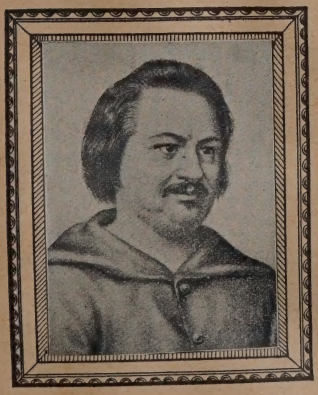


THOMAS CAMPBELL.

Thomas Campbell, the British poet, was the youngest of eleven children of a Glasgow merchant. He was born July 27, 1777, and received a university education. His "Pleasures of Hope," which achieved instant success, gave him the means to visit the continent and study at Gottingen. He refused the offer of a chair at Wilna and returned to London, where he came near being arrested as a Jacobite. His "Exile of Erin," "Lochiel's Warning," and "Ye Mariners of England" were well received, but his life was a constant struggle with poverty, and to support those dependent on him he compiled articles for the *Edinburgh Encyclopaedia,* a history of the reign of George III., and "Specimens of the British Poets." He originated the project of the London University, and was thrice elected lord rector of the University of Glasgow. Besides those mentioned, Campbell's "Gertrude of Wyoming" and "O'Connor's Child" are among his most notable works. He died at Boulogne June 15, 1844, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. As a lyric poet Campbell ranks very high, his "Hohenlinden" showing perhaps greatest merit.

PATRICK HENRY.

American orator and patriot; born at Studley, Va., May 29, 1736, and died at Red Hill, Va., June 6, 1799. Henry came of sturdy Scotch and English stock. Being admitted to the bar in 1760, he entered the Virginia House of Burgesses and immediately became the leader of the political agitation in Virginia, which preceded the American Revolution. It was he who offered the series of resolutions in 1765 declaring the Stamp Act unconstitutional. In conjunction with Thomas Jefferson, and others, in May, 1773, he procured the passage of the resolution establishing a Committee of Correspondence for intercourse with the other colonies. Henry took part in all the momentous discussions and public actions during the formative period of the new nation after the Revolution. In 1774 he was a prominent participant in the Continental Congress, and in 1775 in the Virginia convention. He was twice governor of Virginia, 1776-79 and 1784-86. In 1788 he was a member of the ratifying convention, acting with the anti-federalists. Henry was celebrated for his glowing, fervid eloquence and for his force of character in all matters of public interest.

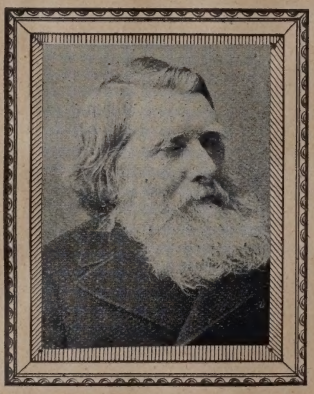


HONORÉ DE BALZAC.

A popular French novelist, who flourished from 1799 to 1850. On leaving school he was placed by his father in a notary's office, against which occupation he soon rebelled, being determined to devote himself to literature. He had little facility in composition at first, and his style was unformed. He was a prolific writer, however, even as a youth, and his ambition knew no curb. Many of his earlier works were written to ward off positive want, and so conscious was he of their defects that he did not permit them to appear under his own name. In 1828 he discarded pseudonyms and from that time forward he produced in rapid succession the remarkable series of romances and tales which has made his fame enduring. Balzac was unquestionably the founder of the school of French realism. He was a deep, bold and acute observer, yet somewhat lacking in high ideals. He was a keen analyst of feminine emotions, and found many of his warmest admirers among women. He died August 20, 1850, and was buried at Pere Le Chaise, Victor Hugo pronouncing his funeral oration.

PROF. S. F. B. MORSE.

One of the few men of highly artistic temperament who have achieved great triumphs in the practical world. Mr. Morse was born at Charlestown, Mass., April 27, 1791. He graduated from Yale in 1810 and went to England to study art. In 1813 he received a gold medal from the Royal Academy for his painting, "The Dying Hercules." He returned to New York, and in 1826 was elected as the first President of the Academy of Design. Mr. Morse studied chemistry and electricity, and in 1832, while returning to the United States from France, he conceived the idea of the magnetic telegraph. This he finally exhibited to Congress in 1837, after having vainly attempted to patent it in England. In 1843 Congress appropriated $30,000 for an experimental line from Washington to Baltimore. Mr. Morse lived to see his invention widely adopted. He received honors from all lands, among them a testimonial from all of the crowned heads of Europe, which was sent at the suggestion of Napoleon III. He died in New York in 1872. His father, Jedediah Morse, was well known as a geographer and Congregational clergyman.



JOHN RUSKIN.

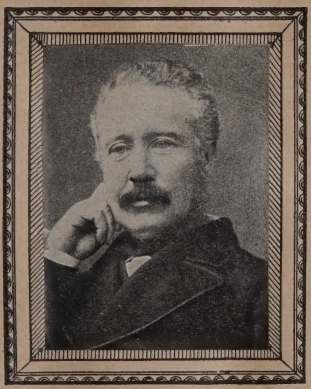
The greatest art critic and writer on subjects relating to art the world has ever known. He was born in London February 8, 1819, the son of a wealthy wine merchant, and was given every advantage of education. At Oxford he won a prize in poetry and, after graduating, he studied art under the best teachers. For ten years he was professor of art at Oxford. In 1843 he published his "Modern Painters," and later expanded it into a wonderfully comprehensive treatise on art and all closely related subjects. He held bold, radical and original ideas and expressed them in masterful and convincing English. He attacked low, perverted ideals and all vulgarity, and held art to be inseparable from truth, beauty and morality. His writings caused a wonderful growth and spread of appreciation of the beauty of nature and art, awakened the desire of beautifying one's material surroundings, and ennobled standards of conduct. Ruskin taught pre-Raphaelism in art. He illustrated many of his own works, which were very numerous. His benevolence was great. He founded and endowed the Guild of St. George. Ruskin's late years were spent quietly at his country home at Brantwood, where he died, Jan. 20, 1900.

ANNE BOLEYN.

Anne Boleyn was the second wife of Henry VIII. and mother of Queen Elizabeth. She was born between 1500 and 1507, the preponderance of authority favoring the latter year. She accompanied the Princess Mary, spouse of Louis XII., to France at the time of her marriage, and did not return to England until 1522 or 1527. She was attached to the household of Queen Catherine, and attracted the attention of Henry, who married her after a divorce from Catherine had been granted. Wolsey opposed the marriage, and for this Anne became his enemy, and her influence was probably one of the potent causes of the Cardinal's downfall. Her marriage to Henry took place January 25, 1533, and her coronation on June 1 following. In April, 1536, she was accused by Henry of grave faults, and after being found guilty was sentenced to death by decapitation. She protested her innocence to the last, and it is certain that she was not guilty of all the crimes laid to her charge. Her absolute innocence, however, has always been a matter of some doubt. She died upon the scaffold May 19, 1536, meeting death with dignity.

RICHARD MANSFIELD.

One of the greatest actors on the English speaking stage; made his first public appearance as a tenor singer of comic opera, and not as an interpreter of the drama. He was born in Heligoland, May 24, 1857. His initial effort was in Liverpool, England, and for several years he took minor parts in comic opera. His first great success was achieved at the Union Square Theatre, New York, in January, 1883, when he appeared as Baron de Chevreul in "A Parisian Romance." Many triumphs followed, the greatest being "Prince Karl," in 1886; "Richard III.," "Beau Brummel," "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde" and "Cyrano de Bergerac." "Dr. Jekyll" is a part Mr. Mansfield attempts but few times during the season, on account of its immense strain upon the nervous system. His "Cyrano de Bergerac" is one of the most classical and gorgeous productions ever placed on the stage. Mr. Mansfield was for some time interested in the Garrick Theatre, New York, which he established in 1895. The versatility of his genius is extraordinary. He seems equally capable of portraying by tone, gesture and attitude, comic and tragic parts alike, moving audfences to tears or laughter, as he wills.

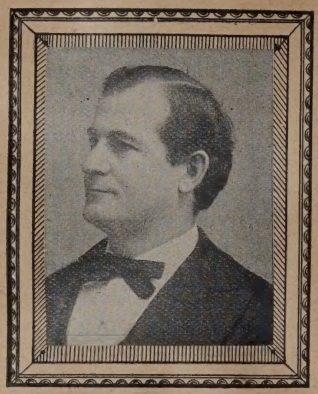


CHARLES GEORGE ("CHINESE") GORDON.

One of the bravest and most famous of English soldiers; born at Woolwich January 28, 1833, and died at Khartum, Nubia, January 26, 1885. Gordon's life was a romance. He first served in the Crimean War from 1854 to 1856 and four years later against China. In 1863 he commanded a Chinese force against the Taiping rebels, whom he conquered after thirty-three engagements. For this service he was made a mandarin and given the highest decorations by the Chinese Emperor. For eight years he served in England and Bulgaria, and in 1873 entered the service of the Khedive in Africa. In 1877 was appointed Governor General of the Soudan and of the vast region adjacent. During the next five years Gordon was engaged successively in India, China, Ireland, Mauritius, Cape Colony and Palestine. In 1884, at the request of the British government, he returned to the Soudan to suppress a revolt led by the Mahdi. After being hopelessly invested in Khartum for nearly a year by overwhelming numbers, the place was captured and Gordon killed two days before the arrival of a relief expedition.

JOHN BUNYAN.

A celebrated English writer; born at Elstow, near Bedford, where he was baptized November 30, 1628, and died in London, August 31, 1688. The son of a tinker, poorly educated and for a time a tinker himself Bunyan made himself famous by a single allegory, "Pilgrim's Progress," that is known the world over. From 1644 to 1646 he served as a soldier, probably in the parliamentary army. He married in 1648 or 1649, and settled in Bedford in 1655 as a member of a non-conformist body. After a couple of years' residence in Bedford he was commissioned to preach. He traveled through all the midland counties, and attained much repute for his earnestness and eloquence. He was arrested, however, near Bedford, in 1660, under the statutes against non-conformists, thrown into Bedford jail and remained there almost continuously for twelve years. The repeal of the statutes against non-conformists by Charles II. in 1672 threw open the prison doors, and Bunyan came out to preach the rest of his life under a crown license. His "Pilgrim's Progress" was begun in prison and published in 1678-84. "Grace Abounding" and "The Holy War" are among his other works.



WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN.

William Jennings Bryan, noted Democratic politician, was born in Illinois in 1860, of Virginia ancestors. He was educated at Jacksonville and read law in Chicago with Hon. Lyman Trumbull. He married Miss Mary Baird, who was also admitted to the bar, and in 1887 he removed to Nebraska, where he formed a law partnership with Adolphus Talbott. He was elected to Congress in 1890, in a Republican district, on a free trade platform, and immediately took an active part in the agitation for revenue reform. Re-elected in 1892 he opposed the repeal of the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act in a powerful speech. In 1894, Mr. Bryan failed of election to the Senate. Heading a contesting delegation to the Democratic National Convention in Chicago, 1896, he took the floor in reply to Senator Hill of New York, and so eloquently presented the claims of the silver coinage advocates that he was nominated for the Presidency on the fifth ballot, the youngest man who was ever so honored. Although defeated at the polls by Mr. McKinley, Mr. Bryan remained the acknowledged head of his party. He was renominated for the Presidency July 5, 1900, but was again defeated.

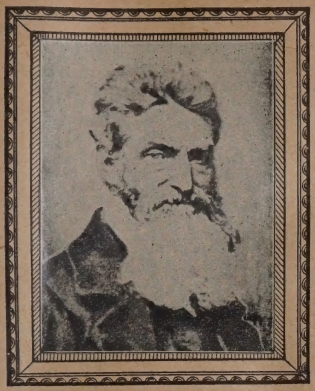
DINAH MULOCK CRAIK (MISS MULOCK).

Popular English novelist; born at Stoke-upon-Trent, England, in 1826. She was the daughter of a clergyman and her novels reflect the influence of the Established Church. Her first effort, "The Ogilvies," published in 1849, contains subtle delineations of character and lifelike scenes. Following a number of tales and stories for young people came, in 1857, "John Halifax, Gentleman," which greatly enhanced her reputation as an earnest writer and a keen portrayer of character. This work marked the climax of her fame, and she was afterwards generally referred to as "the author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.'" Novels, poems, essays and children's books from her pen followed each other rapidly and brought her considerable revenue, much of which she devoted to educating her younger brothers. In 1864 a literary pension of £60 a year was awarded to Miss Mulock, and in 1865 she married Mr. George Lillie Craik, the younger. Her books have had a wide circulation not only in England but in the United States and other English speaking countries. She died in October, 1887.

WILHELM K. VON ROENTGEN.

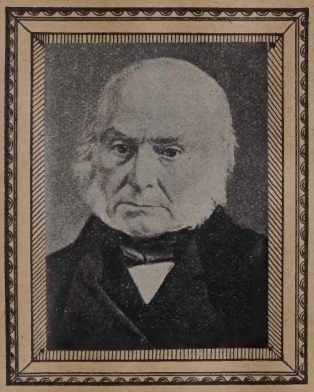
German savant, who discovered the process of photographing, by means of the Crookes tubes, through flesh metals, wood and various other opaque substances. He was born in Vienna in 1845, and was educated at the schools and university in Zurich. In 1870 he was appointed assistant professor, and in 1888 full professor in the University of Wurzburg. Dr. Roentgen began his experiments with "X-ray" photography, as it is commonly called, while he was an assistant professor and he labored for many years against disheartening obstacles before he finally devised a means by which the photographs could be successfully taken. By the plan he introduced bullets that cannot be found with the probe may be located, and the Roentgen system is now used in nearly every hospital in the world. Dr. Roentgen, on account of his discovery, has been elected to membership in many scientific societies, and has had conferred upon him professorships at Strasburg, Hohenheim and Giesen. He has also been made a Baron of the Austrian empire. He has published much on various physical subjects, including crystallography, barometry and telephony.

1266832



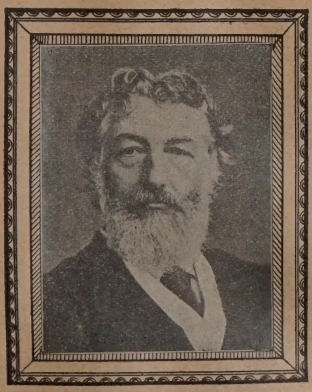
JOHN BROWN.

John Brown, frequently called "Ossawatomie" Brown, was an ardent anti-slavery leader and abolitionist. He was born at Torrington, Conn., May 9, 1800. He removed to Ohio, was twice married and became the father of twenty children. In 1855 he removed to Ossawatomie, Kas., where he took part in the border struggles. His dominant idea, his controlling purpose, was the liberation of the negro slaves, and for this end he and his family made great sacrifices. In July, 1859, he rented a farmhouse near Harper's Ferry, Va., and on October 16, with a force of twenty-two, captured the arsenal at that point. Two days later he was captured by United States troops after a hard fight, and surrendered by them to the Virginia authorities. He was promptly tried and executed on December 2, 1859. His grave is at North Elba, N. Y. The episode of Harper's Ferry tended to widen the breach already forming between the North and South, and during the Civil War the song, "John Brown's Body," with the refrain "his soul goes marching on," was heard in every Union camp.



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Sixth President of the United States and son of President John Adams, was born at Quincy, Mass., July 11, 1767. A graduate from Harvard and a lawyer by profession, he was distinguished in literature, diplomacy and statecraft. He was private secretary to Francis Dana, Minister to Russia, and was himself Minister to Holland, and later to Prussia (1794-1801). In 1803 he was elected United States Senator from Massachusetts, and filled the chair of belles-lettres at Harvard from 1806 to 1809. He was Minister to Russia during the next five years and represented the Government at London in 1815, taking part in negotiating the treaty of Ghent in 1814. He was Secretary of State (1817-25) under Monroe and elected President in 1825. He was again a candidate for the Presidency, but was defeated by Andrew Jackson. His subsequent connection with public affairs was as a Representative in Congress from 1831-48, and as an unsuccessful gubernatorial candidate in 1834. He was a man of strong convictions and undoubted courage and as a debater he had few equals. He died February 23, 1848.

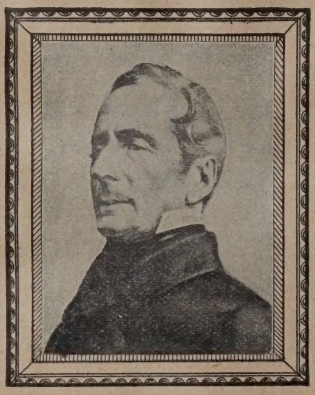


LORD FREDERICK LEIGHTON.

A noted portrait and historical painter; born December 3, 1830, and died January 25, 1896. Leighton's life was a series of artistic successes and consequent honors. As a reward of merit he was knighted in 1874; made baronet in 1885, and elevated to the peerage in 1896. He studied drawing in Rome under Francesco Meli when only 11 years of age, continuing his studies at the Berlin Academy, the Florence Academy, at Frankfort, at Brussels, at the Louvre Life School, again for three years in Rome, and finally at Paris under Ary Scheffer. The first picture he exhibited was "The Procession of Cimabue's Madonna," now in Buckingham Palace, which was hung at the Royal Academy in 1855. Leighton was elected royal academician in 1869 and president of the Royal Academy in 1878. Throughout his career Leighton was a great traveler, wandering over Europe, Egypt and the East in the interest of his art, and everywhere getting fresh inspiration and new themes. He was also a sculptor and musician of fine ability. He was equally skillful in the treatment of religious, classical and symbolical subjects.

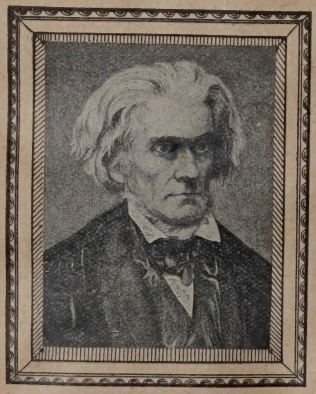
JOAN OF ARC.

The national heroine of France, often called "The Maid of Orleans;" born at Domremy, January 6, 1412, and died May 30, 1431. From being the illiterate daughter of a peasant she became the leader of a great army and the crowner and adviser of a king. When she appeared the English were masters of France north of the Loire and the French people were ground down by oppression. She claimed to have heard supernatural voices commanding her to liberate her country, and it is believed was familiar with a legend that France was to be overwhelmed with calamities and that it was to be delivered by a virgin out of the forest of Domremy. She thought herself the virgin of the prophecy and finally she succeeded in persuading Charles VII. to entrust her with the command of an army. She raised the siege of Orleans, May 8, 1429, and gained a great victory at Patay, June 8-18, 1429. The result was that Charles VII. was crowned a month later at Rheims. Joan herself placed the crown upon his head. In May, 1430, the maid herself was captured and was burned at the stake as a heretic, at Rouen, May 30, 1431, by the English.



ALPHONSE MARIE LOUIS LAMARTINE.

A celebrated French poet and one of the leaders of the new romantic school. He was born at Macon, October 21, 1790, and died in Paris, March 1, 1869. He is one of France's great trilogy of nineteenth century poets, ranking with Victor Hugo and Alfred de Musset. His works combine a modern with an old form of expression. He received a collegiate education and at the age of twenty was sent to foreign countries to complete his studies, living in Italy a great part of the time. His first work, "Meditations Poetiques," which was published in 1820, made him famous. It was the forerunner of the romantic school, which later attained such vogue in Paris, and went through thirty editions within a few months. "Le Lac," an elegy, is celebrated as being one of the most perfect compositions in the French language. Between 1823 and 1839 Lamartine published nine other volumes of verse, all of which proved popular. His prose works, too, are noted for their style, though they are somewhat warped by the author's peculiar views. His "History of the Girondists" is perhaps the best known. He was made a member of the French Academy in 1830.



JOHN C. CALHOUN.

John Caldwell Calhoun, "the great nullifier," was born in Abbeville, S. C., March 18, 1782, graduated from Yale and chose law for his profession. In 1811 he was elected to Congress, where he led in urging a declaration of war against England in 1812 and upheld his country with great ability. As Secretary of War under Monroe he reorganized the War Department and greatly increased its efficiency. He was Vice-President during the administration of John Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson. Between 1828 and 1832 by his utterance and through the legislative enactment of his State he advanced his celebrated political doctrines of State interposition or nullification. He contended that a State could annul a federal law on the ground of unconstitutionality, and also that it had the right of ultimate secession. On the passing of the nullification ordinance by South Carolina in 1832 he resigned the Vice-Presidency and entered the Senate to become the champion of State rights and slavery. He ably upheld the title of the United States to Oregon against the British claims and was strongly opposed to the war with Mexico. He died in 1850. Calhoun was a man of undoubted sincerity and a deep thinker.

MAURICE JOKAI.

Hungarian author and one of the most prolific writers of the age; born at Komorn, Hungary, February 19, 1825. While a youth he took part in the Hungarian revolution of 1848. He then turned his attention to literature, and has turned out novels, dramas and essays at a rapid rate. Some of the best known of his works are "Black Diamonds," "The Modern Midas," "A Romance of the Coming Century," "The Gipsy Baron," "The Magyar Nabob" and its continuation, "Zaltan Kurpathy." Jokai has also been the editor of a humorous paper in Vienna, where he now makes his home, and has been active in politics. He has always been a liberal, and has been for years one of the leaders in the legislative councils of Austria. His published works number over two hundred, and in 1894 a jubilee edition of one hundred volumes was issued. In 1899 Jokai was married to a young Jewish actress, with whom he had fallen in love on hearing her recite one of his own poems. His first drama, "The Jew Boy," was written when he was but seventeen years old, and his first novel, "Working Days," in 1845.

JOHN ERICSSON.

One of the greatest inventors of the nineteenth century, especially in the field of naval mechanics; and a native of Sweden, born in 1803. In 1827 he left the Swedish navy and went to England, coming to the United States in 1839. He shares with Stephenson the honor of inventing the first successful steam carriage. He designed the mechanism by which naval cannon were first automatically discharged; originated the propeller screw, the steam fire engine, the instrument for measuring distances at sea, and created a revolution in naval warfare by establishing the feasibility of submerging an armored vessel so that its machniery is below the water line. He is best known to Americans as the designer of the Union "Monitor" which destroyed the Confederate "Merrimac." After the Civil War he built a fleet of gunboats for Spain and during the balance of his life was perhaps the foremost authority on naval construction. He died in 1889, and in 1890 his body was taken to Sweden by a man-of-war furnished by the United States Government. In 1893 the State of New York erected a monument to his memory in New York City.

DAVID HUME.

Famous Scottish philosopher and historian; born at Edinburgh, April 26, 1711, and died there August 25, 1776. After receiving a careful education Hume went to France in 1734 and remained there for three years, studying philosophy. Retiring to Ninewells, Berwickshire, in 1840, he became the companion of the insane Marquis of Annandale. Later he became secretary to General St. Clair, by whom he was appointed judge advocate and whom he accompanied on a journey through France, Holland, Germany and Italy. In 1752 he was appointed keeper of the library of the Faculty of Advocates at Edinburgh. He revisited France in 1763-66 and was under-secretary of state, 1767-68. As a philosopher Hume was the expounder of skeptical views, and his teachings have had an extraordinary effect on all metaphysical thinking since his day. His "A Treatise of Human Nature" and his "An Enquiry Concerning Human Understanding" were epoch-making books. To the present generation Hume is best known as the author of "History of England," which was published in successive volumes from 1754 to 1761. In all matters historical, philosophical and religious, Hume held skeptical views.

WILLIAM II. OF GERMANY.

King of Prussia and Emperor of Germany since June 15, 1888; eldest son of Emperor Frederick III., by Victoria, Princess Royal of England. He was born January 27, 1859, and educated at the Gymnasium of Cassel, and the University of Bonn. In 1881, on his twenty-second birthday, he married the Princess Augusta Victoria, of Schleswig-Holstein. William in childhood was sickly, and from birth has been afflicted with a deformed arm. He is a born autocrat, an emperor first and a soldier or citizen afterward. Since his succession to the throne William is said to have kept all his traits, talents and powers on full display before the world. He would not permit Bismarck to continue the dominant influence which he exerted over his grandfather, William I., and so dismissed him. He is equally noted for his passionate, dictatorial manners and for his shrewd and determined measures. His determination to figure prominently in international affairs was manifested at the Peace Congress, at The Hague, as also on other occasions. William is an enthusiastic equestrian and yachtsman, a painter and a musician, an engineer and electrician, and an accomplished gentleman.

EDWIN BOOTH.

A tragedian of world-wide fame, who was born at Bel Air, Md., November 13, 1833. He was the son of Junius Brutus Booth, himself a celebrated actor, whose reticent, profound and sensitive nature formed a bond of peculiar sympathy between father and son. Booth supported his father in minor parts for some years, and first appeared as a star in 1857, as Sir Giles Overreach. In 1861 he played an engagement in London, and in 1865 withdrew from the stage because of the assassination of Lincoln by his brother, John Wilkes Booth, but reappeared in January, 1866. In 1869 he built a theatre of his own in New York, but it passed from him in 1874, Booth becoming a bankrupt. He made another fortune, paid his debts, and later toured England and Germany. His last appearance was on April 4, 1891, when he played "Hamlet" before a Brooklyn audience. He founded the Players' Club of New York for the purpose of bringing into closer friendly relations actors and men of kindred professions. He died at the club house June 7, 1893. In his day Booth was considered the foremost American actor, and invariably drew large houses.

STEPHEN DECATUR.

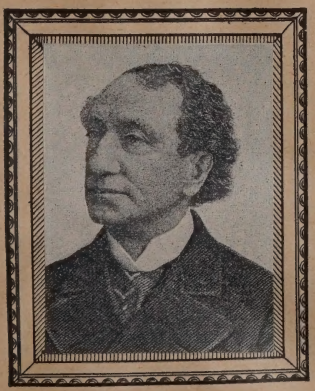
The son of an American privateersman, who was the son of a Huguenot refugee, Stephen Decatur was a distinguished naval officer. He was born in Maryland in 1779, and entered the navy as midshipman in 1798. He soon rose to the rank of lieutenant, and when trouble arose with Tripoli he was given command of the Enterprise. His most conspicuous service during the war with Tripoli was the burning of the American frigate Philadelphia, which had been captured by the Tripolitans and fitted out for their service. For this exploit he was made captain. During the war of 1812 he served with the rank of commodore, capturing the British frigate Macedonia, for which he was awarded a gold medal by Congress. He subsequently took a prominent part in chastising the Dey of Algiers for his capture of American merchantmen. In this he was pre-eminently successful, capturing two Algerine men of war and effectually breaking the power of the Barbary States. He died March 22, 1820, having been fatally wounded in a duel near Bladensburg, Md., by Commodore Barron.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Renowned preacher and orator; born at Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813, the son of Rev. Lyman Beecher. He was a graduate of Amherst College and of Lane Theological Seminary. His first pastoral charges were at Lawrenceburg and Indianapolis, Ind., and in 1847 he accepted a call from Plymouth Congregational Church, Brooklyn. His brilliancy and wit as a pulpit orator caused a steady growth, until the congregation was probably the largest attending any Protestant house of worship in the country. He discarded conventionalities, his illustrations were apt and varied, his manner dramatic and his creed liberal. He was a prominent anti-slavery orator, and rendered good service to the Union cause by a series of addresses delivered in Great Britain in 1863. He was identified with the founding of the *Independent* and *Christian Union*. He was a fertile writer, and as an extemporaneous speaker probably never had a superior. As a lecturer he was known and popular throughout the whole country. He died at Brooklyn, N. Y., March 8, 1887, while still the idol of his Plymouth congregation. Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," was his sister.

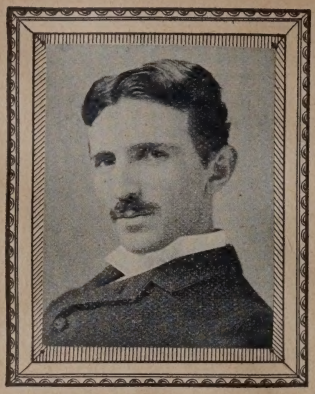
"GEORGE ELIOT" (MARY ANN EVANS).

English novelist, of Welsh descent; born in Warwickshire, November 22, 1819. She began her literary labors as a novelist at comparatively a late age, "Adam Bede" being published by Blackwood in 1859. Previous to that year she had translated from the German and had assisted in the editing of the *Westminster Review*, but had written virtually nothing in the way of fiction. From 1859, however, until the time of her death some of the most finished, philosophical and yet dramatic novels of the English language issued continuously from her pen—"Mill on the Floss" (1860), "Silas Marner" (1861), "Romola" (1863), "Felix Holt" (1866), "Middlemarch" (1871) and "Daniel Deronda" (1876). She was twice married—to George H. Lewes and John W. Cross—and died December 22, 1880. "George Eliot," as she will be known to posterity, was for many years supposed to be a masculine writer, and her style is both vigorous and harmonious. "Adam Bede" is perhaps her most popular and "Romola" her most artistic novel. Her "Daniel Deronda" was written with the purpose of exculpating the Hebrews from the unjust treatment the world gives them.



SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD.

One of the foremost statesmen of Canada; born in Glasgow, Scotland, January 11, 1815. His parents moved to Canada in 1820 and settled near Kingston. He was educated in that city, and was admitted to the bar in 1836. He at once established a reputation as a lawyer of exceptional ability, and in a few years became Queen's Counsel. Sir John entered politics early in life, and from 1844 until the time of his death was conspicuous in the Canadian Assembly and Dominion Parliament. He was attorney-general of Canada and became Premier in 1856. In 1867 he formed the first government of Canada, himself becoming minister of justice and attorney-general. For a few years following the elections were unfavorable to him and his followers, but in 1878 he was returned to power. Sir John was greatly interested in the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific railroads and did much toward furthering their construction. He died at Ottawa, June 6, 1891. His widow was afterward created a peeress. His chief political service was the effecting of Canadian federation, and he was one of the British commissioners who signed the treaty of Washington.



NIKOLA TESLA.

Nikola Tesla, whose fame as an electrician is world-wide, was born in Smiljau, Lika, Servia, in 1857. His father was a married priest of the Greek church, and his brother is Metropolitan in Bosnia. Nikola graduated at Karlstadt in 1873. His father had destined him for the priesthood, but his native genius could not be curbed. He early began experiments in electricity and magnetism, and was permitted to continue his studies at the Polytechnic School in Gratz. There he studied engineering and made the discoveries which resulted in his rotating field motors. Later he went to Paris, and became electrical engineer for one of the large lighting companies. Believing that the United States offered better opportunities for inventors, he came to America, his first employment here being in the Edison works. Subsequently he connected himself with a company formed to place his inventions upon the market. Tesla's researches in the electrical world have been extensive, and his discoveries multiform. He is also a successful lecturer, having appeared before audiences in both hemispheres.

MADAME BLAVATSKY.

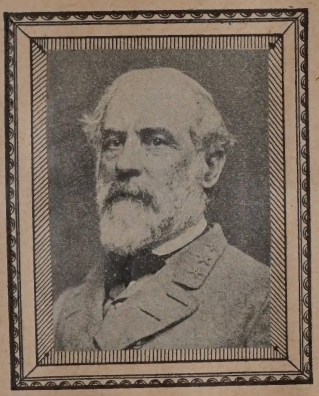
Helene P. Blavatsky was born in Russia in 1831, and became the wife of General Nicole V. Blavatsky, of the Crimean service. She is said to have been for some years a spirit-medium, and in 1878, in connection with Colonel Thomas Olcott, of New York, she founded the Theosophical Society in the United States. In 1877 she published "Isis Unveiled," in which she claimed to establish a new philosophy. She had previously spent several years in India, studying the mysteries of Buddhism, and in 1879 she returned to that country to spread Theosophist tenets. She claimed extraordinary powers and dealt much in occult lore, although, at the same time, positively disclaiming all honor for herself. In India and the Orient the new sect made rapid progress and soon numbered its adherents by thousands. Several persons have published what purport to be exposures of the alleged frauds by which she is said to have excited the wonder of the credulous, but they have had only slight effect. Madame Blavatsky died in 1891, and the Theosophists soon divided into two antagonistic factions.

MARY, QUEEN OF SCOTS.

Mary Stuart was born in Linlithgow Palace December 7, 1542, and was beheaded at Fotheringay February 8, 1587. She was the daughter of James V. of Scotland and Mary of Guise. She was crowned at Stirling Castle September 9, 1543, and April 24, 1558, was married to the Dauphin of France, Francis II., at Notre Dame. In the same year she laid claim to the English throne on the ground of Elizabeth's illegitimacy. Her husband succeeded to the throne of France in 1559, and Mary hoped to unite the three kingdoms. But Francis II. died the following year; her claim to Elizabeth's throne was not recognized, and she returned to Scotland to rule her own little kingdom. In 1565 she married Lord Darnley, but refused to grant him the crown matrimonial. After the assassination of Rizzio, her favorite, she is said to have connived at the murder of Darnley, who took part in the crime, and May 15, 1567, she married Bothwell, Darnley's slayer. She was forced to abdicate, fled to England, was made prisoner by Elizabeth, and, after a long confinement, was executed. This unhappy queen has been greatly admired, blamed and pitied.

WOLFGANG MOZART.

One of Germany's greatest composers; born at Salzburg, January 27, 1756. The son of a bandmaster, young Mozart received a thorough musical education, and at the age of six started on his first tour as a professional musician. The study of music and playing in concerts occupied his time until 1781. Then he was married, in Vienna, to a young woman who proved a charming and devoted wife, and soon afterwards devoted himself to the work of composing. In 1786 Mozart scored his first operatic success with his "Marriage of Figaro." In 1787 the popularity of the opera "Don Giovanni" was such that the court could no longer ignore the gifted composer, and he was given the title Kammen Musicus to Joseph II., with a salary of £80 a year. "The Magic Flute" was written in 1791. During the early portion of that year he also composed his noble "Requiem Mass" for Count Walsegg. This was also Mozart's requiem, for he died December 4 of that year. Mozart left 624 compositions, covering a wide range and touching all fields of music.

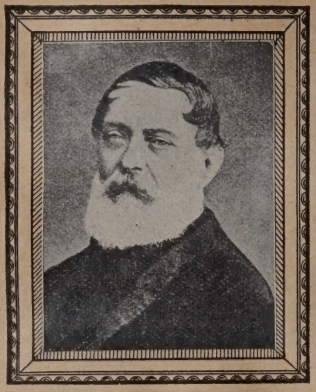


ROBERT E. LEE.

An American general, noted as the leader of the Confederate forces during the War of the Rebellion. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, January 19, 1807, and died at Lexington, Va., October 12, 1870. He received a thorough military education at West Point, graduating in 1829, and his first experience in the field was in the Mexican War, in which he served with distinction. For three years following 1852 he was superintendent of the Military Academy at West Point. In 1859 he led the forces against John Brown. He resigned his commission in the United States army in April, 1861, and was appointed major-general of the Virginia forces of the Confederate army. A year later he was made commander of the Army of Northern Virginia. He commanded at the Seven Days' Battles, Manassas, Antietam, Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville. He was defeated at Gettysburg, and after opposing Grant from 1864 till early in 1865 at the Wilderness, Spottsylvania, Cold Harbor, Petersburg and other battles, was forced to surrender to him at Appomattox, April 9, 1865. For five years after the war he was president of Washington College at Lexington, Va.

DANTE ALIGHIERI.

An Italian author and political leader, whose "Divine Comedy" is one of the masterpieces of literature, whether judged as an epic poem, a satire or a panorama of the times. In the poem the author is conducted through hell, purgatory and the seven heavens to the fixed seat of God, and, as the conclusion is cheerful, he called the work "Commedia." As a tribute to its greatness "Divina" has been added by posterity. Dante, born at Florence in May, 1265, was a brave soldier and one of the Priori, or supreme governing body. He was a champion of the Emperor as against the Pope, and for many years was engaged in the factional conflicts which agitated Italy. He was finally banished and never again lived in Florence, remaining abroad under the protection of various Italian princes until the date of his death, September 14, 1321. Dante's first work, "Vita Nuova," was a poem dedicated to the young girl, Beatrice, and is considered an ideal composition. His death was undoubtedly hastened by disappointment at the failure of his most cherished plans for the reconciling of hostile factions in Italy and the advancement of what he conceived to be the highest Florentine interests.

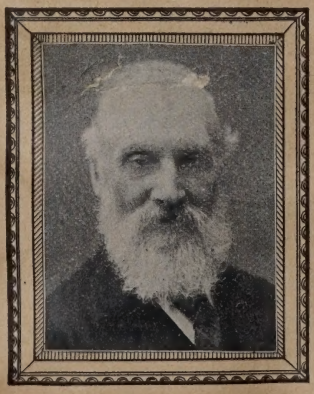


LOUIS KOSSUTH.

The famous patriot of Hungary who led the Hungarian insurrection in 1848 and 1849; born at Monok, Zemplin, Hungary, April 27, 1802, and died at Turin, Italy, March 20, 1894. Kossuth's struggles for freedom resulted in the bitterness of imprisonment and exile. He was first incarcerated by the Austrian government from 1837 to 1840. For the next four years he was editor of the *Pest Journal*, and in 1847 was elected deputy to the Diet. When, in 1848, the Emperor Ferdinand was obliged to grant an independent Hungarian ministry, Kossuth was its virtual head. A year later Hungary was declared independent by the Diet and Kossuth was appointed its governor. He was soon driven into exile in Turkey and lived there from 1849 to 1851. After two years spent in the United States he resided in London and Turin. Kossuth has left a record of his struggles and hardships in his "Schriften aus der Emigration," his memoirs, which was published in 1881 and 1882. His only other published work was his letters to Bem, which was issued at Pest in 1872. Kossuth is the hero of the Hungarian people.

OPIE READ.

A writer of stories of southern life. He was born in Nashville, Tenn., December 22, 1852, and was educated in Gallatin, Tenn. Mr. Read began newspaper work in Kentucky, working afterward in Cleveland, O. He first attracted attention when he went to Arkansas and established the *Arkansaw Traveler*, a paper that was both unique and clever. He became known as a novelist in 1888, when he published "Len Gansett." This was followed a year later by "Up Terrapin River." "The Kentucky Colonel," "The Jucklins," "An Arkansas Planter," "Bolanyo," "The Waters of Caney Fork," "A Yankee from the West," and "Judge Elbridge" are among Mr. Read's works. In all of them he shows a great familiarity with the customs of the South and deep insight into the character of the residents of that section. He has also written a large number of short stories and character sketches that have added materially to his fame as an author. Mr. Read has left the scenes of his many stories and now lives in Chicago, spending much of his time at the Press Club. He is a delightful public entertainer, story telling and reading from his own works being his specialties.

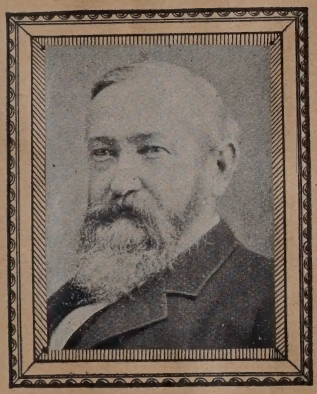


LORD KELVIN.

A celebrated British mathematician and physicist, since 1846 professor of natural philosophy in Glasgow University; born at Belfast, Ireland, June, 1824. He was educated at Glasgow University and St. Peter's College, Cambridge. In 1845 he was first Smith's prizeman and from 1846 to 1852 was Fellow of St. Peter's College, being re-elected in 1872. For two terms, 1857-58 and 1865-66, he acted as electrician for the Atlantic cables and distinguished himself by inventing the mirror galvanometer and siphon recorder in connection with submarine telegraphy. In 1869 he was electrical engineer for a French Atlantic cable; in 1873 for the Brazilian and River Plata cable; in 1875 for the West Indian cable, and in 1879 for the Mackay-Bennett Atlantic cable. He invented a navigational sounding machine and many electrical measuring instruments. Throughout his career as an electrician Lord Kelvin has been a frequent contributor to scientific publications on mathematical and physical subjects. Many of his papers and addresses have been reprinted in book form. He was president of the British Association, 1871, and of the Royal Society, 1890-95; knighted in 1866 and made a peer in 1892.

HENRIK IBSEN.

A celebrated Norwegian dramatic poet; born at Skien, Norway, March 20, 1828, and honored as the greatest of Norwegian writers. In his youth he studied medicine, but soon abandoned it to devote himself exclusively to literature. He at first published his works under a pseudonym, but he soon came out boldly over his own signature and published a series of prose dramas which are remarkable for their simple realism. At first Ibsen's works were coldly received and it was a struggle for him to gain any considerable recognition. For a time he edited a weekly journal, but before long obtained from the violinist, Ole Bull, the position of manager in the newly opened National Theatre at Bergen, a post which he held for a number of years. Later he took up the cause of Denmark and left Norway, a voluntary exile. In Rome in 1866 he completed the greatest of his works, the drama "Brand." Several of his dramas, notably, "Ghosts," "A Doll's House" and "Pillars of Society," have been translated into English and successfully presented to English-speaking communities.

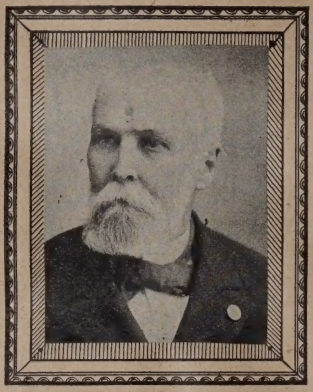


BENJAMIN HARRISON.

Twenty-third President of the United States. Mr. Harrison was born at North Bend, Ohio, August 20, 1833, prepared at Farmer's College, Cincinnati, and was graduated from Miami University in 1852. He served in the Union army during the Civil War and was promoted for bravery and efficiency till he reached the rank of brigadier-general Before the war Mr. Harrison practiced law in Indianapolis, Ind., and from 1860 to 1862 was reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana. Before being elected President in 1888 Mr. Harrison held various responsible posts. He was a member of the Mississippi River Commission from 1879 to 1881; a United States senator from 1881 to 1887. He was renominated for the Presidency in 1892, but was defeated by Grover Cleveland. Mr. Harrison has been a lifelong and stanch republican and a prominent member of the Presbyterian church, being several times member of the General Assembly. He is distinguished not less as a lawyer than as a statesman. In 1898-99 he was chief counsel for Venezuela in the arbitration of its boundary dispute with Great Britain.

CHRISTINE NILSSON.

One of the foremost singers of her time. Christine Nilsson was born at Wexio, Sweden, August 20, 1843. When fourteen years of age, in 1857, she sang at a fair in her native town, and her voice so impressed a magistrate of Ljungby that he sent her to Stockholm, where she studied under the Baroness Leuhusen Berwald and Wartel, and afterward to Paris, where she received instruction from the best masters. She made her debut in Paris at the Theatre Lyrique, October 27, 1864, as Violetta in "La Traviata" and scored a pronounced success. When she went to London, in 1867, the metropolis received her warmly and pronounced her one of the greatest of sopranos. She made repeated visits to the United States, where she was enthusiastically welcomed by immense audiences. She sang almost exclusively in concert. In 1872 she was married to M. Rouzand, of Paris, who died ten years later. In 1887 she was married to Count de Mirada, of Paris, and soon afterward retired to private life, greatly to the regret of song lovers the world over.

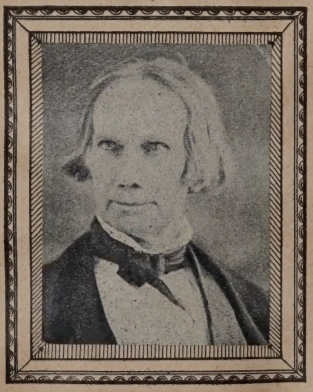


CALIXTO GARCIA.

A famous Cuban general and the companion of Gomez in the island's heroic struggles against Spanish rule. Garcia was born at Holguin, Cuba, October 14, 1836, and died at Washington, D. C., December 11, 1898. He first took up arms against the Spaniards in 1868, when, with Cespedes and Marmol, he planned a rebellion. In 1873 he was captured and for five years was imprisoned in a fortress in Spain. On being freed in 1879, he returned to Cuba and immediately led another but an unsuccessful uprising. Again he was captured and taken to Spain a prisoner. For sixteen years he lived under police surveillance, most of the time in Madrid, devoting his time to teaching and similar pursuits. He escaped, however, in September, 1895, and succeeded in reaching New York. His restless nature and patriotic spirit again took him to Cuba and he finally landed with a large expedition near Baracoa. The patriots hailed his arrival with delight and the provisional government immediately placed him in command of an army. He gained several important victories and assisted the Americans in the capture of Santiago.

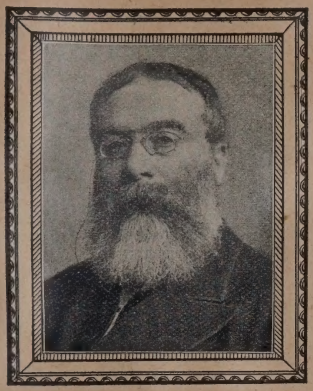
CLARA BARTON.

Clara Barton, the good angel of three wars, was born at Oxford, Mass., in 1826. When the War of the Rebellion broke out she resigned her clerkship in the Patent Office to devote herself to the care of wounded soldiers on the battle fields. In 1864 she was given charge of the hospitals of the army of the James. In 1865 she went to Andersonville to identify and mark the graves of the Union prisoners buried there, and was also placed, by President Lincoln, in charge of the search for the missing men of the Union armies. She aided the German Red Cross Society during the Franco-Prussian war, and assisted in the distribution of food and supplies to the people of Strasburg and Paris after the seige. For these services she was decorated with the golden cross of Baden and the iron cross of Germany. She organized the American Red Cross Society, and became its president. On the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, despite her advanced age, she labored untiringly to succor the reconcentrados and to care for the sick and wounded soldiers of both armies. Her name is blessed by thousands, both in America and Europe.



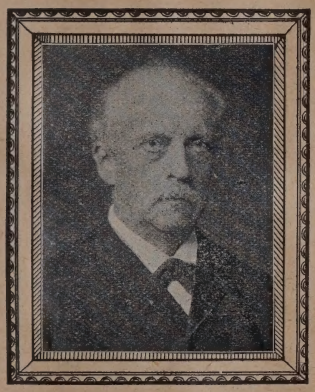
HENRY CLAY.

Henry Clay, the fifth son of a Virginia Baptist preacher, was born near Richmond, Va., in 1777. Self-educated, he became a leading lawyer in Lexington, Ky. In the State Constitutional Convention, 1799, he advocated the gradual abolition of slavery. From 1806 for forty-five years he was almost continuously a member of the House of Representatives or of the Senate. Six times he was elected Speaker of the House, and he was universally recognized as the foremost party leader of his time. He advocated the war of 1812 with Great Britain, and assisted in negotiating the treaty of Ghent, by which peace between that nation and the United States was concluded. He advocated public improvements, protection, the Second United States Bank (having at first opposed national banking), antagonized federal restriction of slavery in State constitutions and secured the passage of the fugitive slave law. Charming and eloquent, his friends were almost countless and his enemies were few. He ran against Jackson for President in 1832, but was unsuccessful. In 1844 he was the Whig nominee, but was defeated by Polk. He died June 29, 1852.



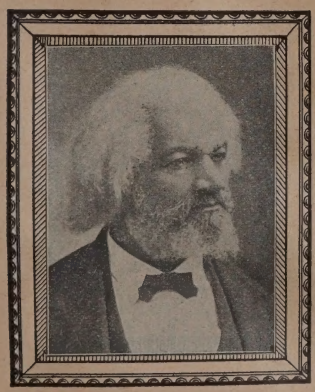
WALTER BESANT.

An English critic and novelist; born at Portsmouth in 1838. He was appointed professor in the Royal College of Mauritius, but ill health compelled his return to England. In 1871 he associated himself with James Rice in a literary collaboration. From that time until Mr. Rice's death, in 1882, they published many novels as joint authors, and since then Besant has written numerous novels and short stories. Probably the best known of his works is "All Sorts and Conditions of Men," to the influence and suggestion of which may be attributed the erection of the famous "People's Palace," in the East End of London. His writings, if sometimes fanciful as to plot, show a high moral sense and a warm sympathy with the common people. His novels are replete with realism, but of a healthy sort, and contain also much genuine, genial humor. Not a few of them contain strong pleas for social reforms. Besant also wrote a number of sketches and biographies. He was one of the founders of the Society of Authors and was knighted in 1895. His works can hardly be said to have gained much popularity in America.



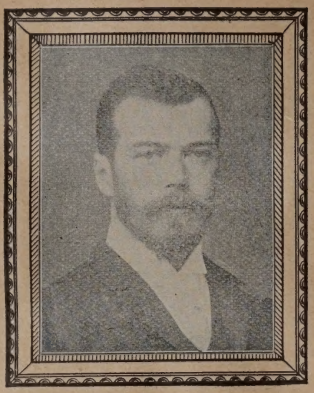
HERMAN VON HELMHOLTZ.

A celebrated German physiologist and physicist; born at Potsdam, August 31, 1821, and died at Berlin, September 8, 1894. Helmholtz is especially noted for his great discoveries in optics and acoustics. At twenty-two he became military physician at Potsdam and five years later instructor in anatomy at the Academy of Art. He was professor of physiology at Koenigsberg for five years, at the University of Bonn for three, at Heidelberg for thirteen and for several years professor of physics at Berlin. He was equally distinguished in physiology, mathematics and in physics, both experimental and mathematical. The eye, ear and nervous system were special objects of his study. In 1851 he invented the ophthalmoscope, now one of the most useful instruments in the practice of oculists. Helmholtz wrote several works which were deemed of especial importanee in the scientific world. His "Manual of Physiological Optics" was the result of ten years of incessant labor and was published in parts from 1856 to 1866. "The Doctrine of Sensations of Tone," and "On the Conservation of Force," are two of his most notable works.



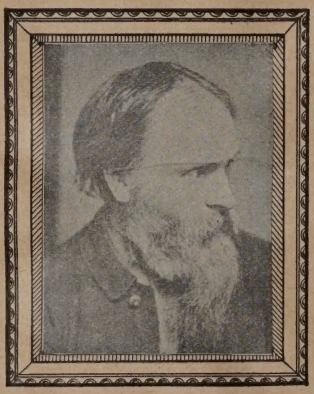
FREDERICK DOUGLASS.

Born a slave on a Maryland plantation in February, 1817, Fred. Douglass spoke, wrote and labored in behalf of the colored race from 1841 until he died in 1895. Soon after he reached his majority he ran away from Baltimore and met William Lloyd Garrison, who assisted him in many ways. In the year named he made a speech at an anti-slavery convention held in Nantucket, Mass., and was soon afterward appointed agent of the State Anti-Slavery Society. Previous to 1847 he had spoken against slavery in most sections of New England and Great Britain and for many years thereafter published a paper in Rochester, N. Y. Upon the breaking out of the Civil War he urged upon Lincoln the raising of colored troops and the proclamation of emancipation, and, in 1863, when the President issued the world-famed decree, Douglass assisted in organizing two regiments of colored soldiers in Massachusetts. After the abolition of slavery he continued to lecture and to write, and at different times was a member of the council of the District of Columbia, its United States marshal and recorder of deeds.



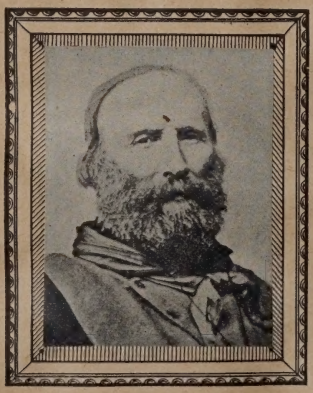
NICHOLAS II. OF RUSSIA.

Nicholas II., Czar of all the Russias, was born May 18, 1868, and succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Alexander III., in 1894. The coronation ceremonies, which were witnessed by many thousand people from all parts of the world, were the most magnificent of any similar ceremonies for many decades. Previous to his accession to the throne the Czar was married to Princess Alix of Hesse. His reign has been characterized by many reforms, especially in the treatment of political prisoners, a greater freedom of the press, and a relaxation of harsh and arbitrary laws, in consequence of which Russia is gradually taking on European manners and customs. Early in 1899 he issued an invitation to all civilized nations to send delegates to a conference at The Hague to consider the question of international disarmament. The conference, commonly characterized a "peace congress," proved to be successful beyond expectations, and the Czar, as its originator, is given great honor in consequence. The great Siberian railway, forming the connecting link between Asia and Europe, was completed during his reign.



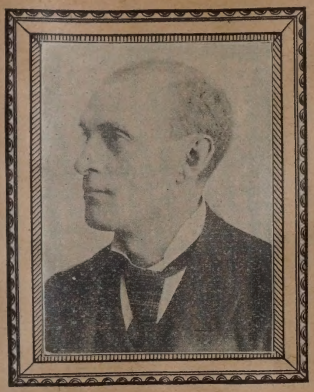
SIR EDWARD BURNE-JONES.

An eminent British painter; born at Birmingham, England, August 28, 1833, and died in London June 17, 1898. He received a careful academic education, but early evinced a marked preference for art. At Oxford he was constantly associated with William Morris and Swinburne, and contracted friendships that lasted through life. He was deeply influenced by these poets, and in a sense carried out with the brush what they essayed by their verse. Swinburne dedicated to him his first volume of poems. In 1856 Burne-Jones went to London, where he became the pupil of Rossetti, of whose themes and style he was a close copier for some years. Finally, however, he felt the need of breaking away from mere imitation, and accordingly he worked out a style of his own, which inclined more to abstract beauty and idealism than that of any of his predecessors. His symbolism was exceedingly graceful and striking, employing largely the beauty of the female face and form. He thus became a leader of the romantic school. He was an associate of the Royal Academy, 1885-93, and was created a baronet in 1894.



GIUSEPPE GARIBALDI.

A celebrated Italian patriot; born at Nice, July 4, 1807, and died on the Island of Caprera, near Sardinia, June 2, 1882. Garibaldi's whole life was tempestuous. He was exiled from Italy for political reasons in 1834 and spent fourteen years in South America. He returned to Italy in 1849, entering the service of the Roman Republic. A year later he was exiled again and, coming to the United States, became a naturalized citizen, following the occupation of a candle maker on Staten Island. Again he returned to his native country, in 1854, and became a farmer on the Island of Caprera. He commanded the "Hunters of the Alps" in the war of Sardinia and France against Austria in 1859. After the conclusion of peace he organized an expedition against the two Sicilies for the purpose of bringing about the union of Italy. As Dictator of Sicily he expelled Francis II. from Naples in 1860. Again in 1862 he organized an expedition against Rome to unify his native country, but was defeated and captured. In 1870-71 he served the French in the war against Germany.



EUGENE FIELD.

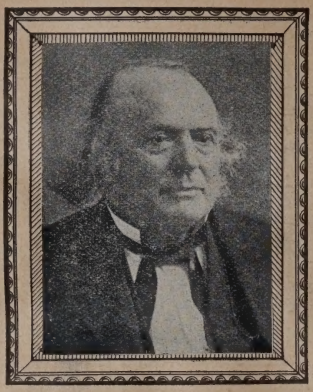
Western journalist and poet, was born at St. Louis, Mo., September 2, 1850. He studied in the East, in the West and in Europe before adopting journalism as a profession. From early years he had a passion for old and rare books; this trait and his love for children were perhaps his most noteworthy characteristics. He followed journalism in Kansas City, St. Joseph, and St. Louis, Mo., but first achieved renown in Denver, as a wit on current topics. His column, "Sharps and Flats," was for years the most striking feature of a Chicago daily. To this column he also contributed many of his dainty childhood poems and dialect verses. From his "Saints' and Sinners' Corner" also came his charming talks on books and bibliomaniacs. His enduring fame, however, will undoubtedly rest upon such gems as "Little Boy Blue" and "With Trumpet and Drum," "Wynkin Blynkin and Nod" and his "Love Songs of Children." He is also the author of "A Little Book of Western Verse," "A Little Book of Profitable Tales" and at the time of his death in Chicago, November 4, 1895, was engaged upon "Love Affairs of a Bibliomaniac."

SIR WILFRED LAURIER.

Chosen Premier of Canada in 1896, succeeding Sir Charles Tupper, and noteworthy as being the first French Canadian to hold that position. He was born at St. Lin, Quebec, November 20, 1841. He was carefully educated at L'Assumption College and McGill University, and after a period of practice as a barrister, entered the Quebec Assembly in 1871. Since 1874 he has been a member of the Dominion Parliament. During the Mackenzie ministry he was Minister of Inland Revenue, 1877-78. In 1891 he became the leader of the liberal party, and so ably did he marshal his forces that he made his party the dominant power in the government. It was an easy and natural step for him from the leadership of the liberals to the post of premier, to which he was called in 1896. M. Laurier is at once statesman and politician, shrewd, far-seeing, resourceful and profound. He is also a man of broad mind and warm sympathies and has advocated the most cordial relations between Canada and the United States. For a time he edited *Le Defricheur*. He visited Chicago in October, 1899, and received flattering attention.

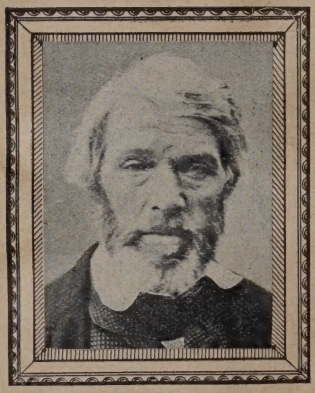
LOUISA DE LA RAMÉ ("OUIDA").

Louisa De La Ramé, a British novelist of celebrity, is best known by her pseudonym, "Ouida," which was suggested by her own childish mispronounciation of her name, Louisa. She is of French descent, but was born at Bury St. Edmonds, England, in 1840. She early manifested literary precocity and began writing for London periodicals, notably *Colburn's New Monthly Magazine*, at a very youthful age. She has been an exceedingly prolific writer, the number of her novels having considerably exceeded a score. As a story-teller she is popular, her books having met with enormous sales. Yet her works are usually sensational, and some of them have provoked severe criticism. Since achieving success she has resided chiefly abroad. She has written a mild attack on the Italian novels of F. Marion Crawford. A few years ago she was received into the communion of the Roman Catholic Church. Among her best known books are "Strathmore," "Under Two Flags," "Two Little Wooden Shoes," "Moths," and "Princess Napraxine." She has resided for years at Florence, Italy, where she filled her home with many choice works of art.



LOUIS AGASSIZ.

An eminent scientist, who flourished from 1807 to 1873. He was particularly famous through his studies in ichthyology and his researches into the formation and character of the glaciers. He was born in the canton of Fribourg, Switzerland. He received a degree in medicine from Munich, in 1829, and in philosophy from Erlangen the following year. In 1832 he became professor of natural history in the College of Neuchatel. In 1846 he came to America, partly to study the geology of the western hemisphere, and in part to deliver a course of lectures. In 1848 a special chair, that of zoology and geology, was created for him at the Lawrence Scientific School at Cambridge, Mass. In 1859 he was made curator of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at that institution. He traveled extensively in the United States and South America, and doubled Cape Horn in prosecuting his researches. He was a facile and voluminous writer, although at his death he left his greatest work, entitled "Essay on Classification," in five volumes, incomplete. This has since been finished by his son, Alexander, himself a distinguished scientist.



THOMAS CARLYLE.

British essayist and critic, was born at Ecclefechan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, December 4, 1795. Despite his poverty he secured an education at Edinburgh, and after four years of tutoring, devoted himself to "the writing of books." He became deeply interested in German literature, and wrote a life of Schiller and a translation of Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," in 1823-24. In 1826 he married the talented Jane Welch, upon whose estate at Craig-Enputtock he wrote, during the next six years many of his best essays. In 1831 he wrote "Sartor Resartus," which failed, however, of recognition. Pessimism from this time on was one of his most marked characteristics. Next followed the "French Revolution," an immediate success (1837), "Heroes and Hero Worship" (1840), and the "Letters and Speeches of Oliver Cromwell" (1848). In 1858 he began the publication of "Frederick the Great," and with the completion of this great work in 1864, his active literary life may be said to close. He died, with his fame rapidly growing, February 5, 1881. His literary style is very forceful and his writings are replete with learning. He wrote for scholars rather than for the common people.

PORFIRIO DIAZ.

President of Mexico continuously, since 1884, Porfirio Diaz is conceded to be the virtual founder of the Republic. He is of mixed Spanish and Indian blood, was born in 1830, studied law, and, in 1855, after the flight of the dictator Santa Anna, entered politics as a Liberal. As military commander of the southeastern districts, for several years he was either suppressing revolutions or fighting the French army of invasion. When Emperor Maximilian appeared in the role of the imperial representative, to occupy the throne of Mexico, Diaz, with his irregular little army of 5,000 troops, became the mainstay of the Republic. In 1867, however, with the intervention of the United States, the withdrawal of the French troops and the execution of Maximilian, he withdrew to his ranch. In that year he was defeated for the Presidency and it was not until a decade later that he was elected and sworn into office. Although he failed again of an election, in 1880, he was highly honored by the administration, and since 1884 has been supreme. His administration has been firm, conservative and wise and has made Mexico stable and prosperous.

MADAME MELBA.

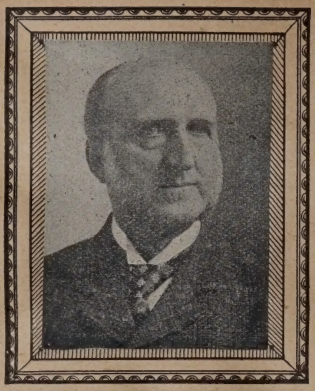
The prima donna, Mme. Melba, was born in Australia, May 19, 1865, and is the daughter of David Mitchell, her maiden name being Helen Porter Mitchell. In 1882 she was married to C. N. F. Armstrong. She began to study music at the age of three, and at six she had appeared in public as a singer. Her parents were poor and it was not until after her marriage that she was able to gratify her desire to study music systematically. She went to London with her husband and parents in 1886. Her progress in her chosen art was very slow, but it was no less sure. She sang in concert at first, and then went to Brussels, where she was well received. She next tried Paris, but the Parisians did not welcome her kindly. She then came to America, where she achieved a great success. She is now considered one of the leading musical artists of the age. She has sung the leading roles in nearly all of the grand operas presented recently, and years seem to add a mellowness and richness to her tones which were not observed in her singing at the beginning of her career.

BENJAMIN F. BUTLER.

Lawyer, politician and general; born at Deerfield, N. H., November 5, 1818, and settled in Massachusetts. In 1860 he was a delegate to the Charleston National Democratic Convention. In May, 1861, he was commissioned major-general of volunteers. He refused to deliver up fugitive slaves coming within his lines, claiming them to be "contraband of war," hence the name "contrabands" for negroes. From May to December, 1862, he was military governor of New Orleans. By vigorous sanitary measures he saved the city from pestilence, but his severity made him very unpopular and earned for him the name of "Beast." In 1866 he was sent to Congress as a republican, serving until 1879, with the exception of one term. He favored the impeachment of President Johnson and the most radical reconstruction measures. Between 1871 and '83 he was five times a candidate for the governorship of Massachusetts; once as a republican, twice as an independent and twice as a democrat. He was successful only in 1882, as a democrat. In 1884, he was the greenback-labor nominee for the Presidency. He died January 11, 1893.

CHARLES HADDON SPURGEON.

A noted non-conformist minister who during the middle of the nineteenth century was the most popular preacher of London. He was born in Essex June 19, 1834. He received a good education, but did not attend college, and in 1854 became the pastor of the New Park Street Chapel, in London. Mr. Spurgeon was a fine orator, a man of broad sympathy and rare wit, and his success was phenomenal. So great did his congregations become that in 1859-61 the vast Metropolitan Tabernacle, with a seating capacity of 6,000 was built for his use. The tabernacle also included alms-houses, an orphan asylum, and a minister's college. During the height of Mr. Spurgeon's popularity the demands for his sermons were so great that over thirty thousand were printed in various languages each week for distribution. Mr. Spurgeon also wrote over a hundred volumes of works on religious topics. His close application to work finally ruined his health. He died in Mentone Jan. 3, 1892. Nearly 20,000 persons were admitted to his church, and thirty-six other chapels were opened in London in connection therewith. He was succeeded by his son, Thomas, in 1894.

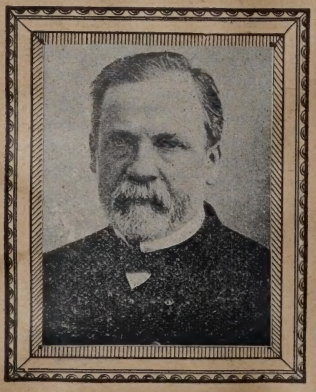


CHAUNCEY M. DEPEW.

American politician and orator; born at Peekskill, N. Y., April 23, 1834. Mr. Depew graduated from Yale in 1856, and a few years later was admitted to the bar. In 1860 he canvassed New York for Abraham Lincoln, and the following year was elected to the lower house of the Legislature. From 1863 to 1865 he was secretary of state, and in 1872 was an unsuccessful candidate for lieutenant-governor. In 1874, he was made a regent of the State University. He is best known as a lawyer and railroad manager. From 1866 to 1869 he was attorney for the Harlem Railroad, and in 1869 was appointed general counsel for the New York Central. In 1882 he was chosen second vice-president of the Central, and in 1885 assumed the presidency of that and the West Shore lines. He has been president of the Union League Club and of the Yale Alumni Association of New York City. He is famous as an orator and after-dinner speaker. In 1888 his name was presented to the Republican National Convention as a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but was withdrawn. In 1898 the New York Legislature elected him United States Senator.

"GEORGE SAND" (BARONESS DUDEVANT).

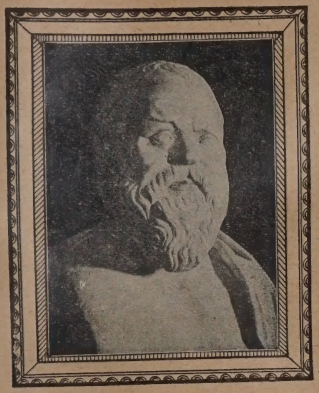
The nom de plume of Armantine Lucille Aurore Dupin, the Baroness Dudevant. One of the most celebrated of French novelists and playwrights, born July 5, 1804, and died June 8, 1876. She was married in 1822, but the conventional French union ended in the wife's elopement, in 1831, with Jules Sandeau, the first four letters of whose name she adopted as a pseudonym. During several years following her life was erratic. Alfred de Musset and Chopin were among her most intimate friends, and later some of the advanced philosophic thinkers of her time. Religious beliefs she despised, while she ardently sympathized with the revolutionists of '48. Her genius was one of the brightest which France has produced, and she employed it as caprice or fleeting conviction dictated. In her earlier writings she assailed the institution of marriage, and championed nearly every cause that might have been called "unorthodox," had the French language a synonym for that essentially theological term. Among the most popular of her novels are "Indiana," "Lelia," "Francois de Champi" and "Nanon." Her declining years were passed in quietude at Nohant.



LOUIS PASTEUR.

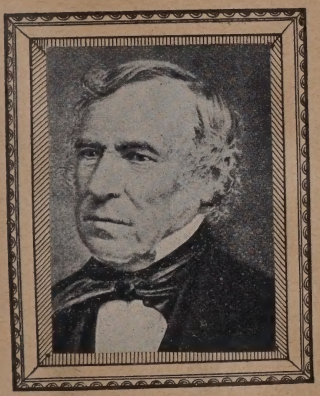
The celebrated chemist, Louis Pasteur, was born at Dole, Jura, France, December 27, 1822. He studied at Arbois, Besancon and Paris, and held several academic posts. He became professor of chemistry at the Sorbonne, Paris, in 1867. From 1866 to the time of his death, he worked largely at the Pasteur Institute in Paris. In 1865 he discovered the living ferment of yeast and began a series of experiments. He studied with marked success the diseases of the silk worm. He also spent much time in the cultivation and transmission of germs through various animals. Based on the principle that like cures like, his remedy has been found to be effective in diphtheria, cholera, yellow fever, plague and hydrophobia, especially in the latter, the Pasteur treatment being generally preferred. There are a number of Pasteur Institutes throughout the world for the treatment of diseases by his method. Pasteur died September 28, 1895. His medical conclusions have been stoutly contested, but his fame rests on the large number of cases successfully treated by his methods.

SOCRATES.



Athenian philosopher; was probably born shortly before 400 B. C. His education was that of the ordinary youth of Athens in that age, and the most powerful influences that tended to bear upon his later teachings were received from the sophist scholars who visited Athens. In his youth Socrates was a soldier. He passed through three campaigns, in which he distinguished himself for courage and endurance. On his return to Athens he was elected a member of the Senate of Five Hundred. This was his only political office, and he afterward held aloof from politics. His great friendships were for Xenophon and Plato, and it is chiefly through them that we have learned of the teachings and doctrines of the scholar. Socrates accused the world of ignorance more than sin, and did not seem to have any definite ideas as to a future existence. For propounding these teachings he was accused of neglecting the gods and corrupting the youth of Athens. He was condemned to death, and drank a cup of hemlock. Socrates is best known as the founder of the "Socratic method" of reasoning, consisting mainly of an analysis of philosophical and ethical ideas. Above all he sought for a knowledge of virtue.

ZACHARY TAYLOR.



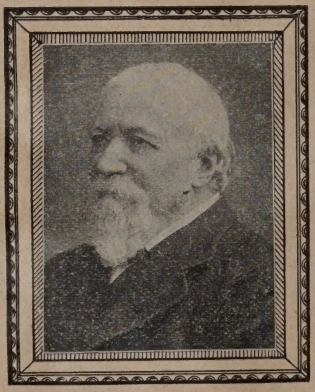
The twelfth President of the United States. He was born in Virginia in 1774, but while a child accompanied his father to Kentucky. He entered the army in 1808 as first lieutenant, and the record of his military career is one of unsurpassed gallantry, characterized by brilliant success. He first gained distinction by the defense of Fort Harrison against a superior force of Indians, led by Tecumseh, in 1812. As an Indian fighter his reputation soon became established, he being a successful commander throughout the War of 1812, the Blackhawk War and the struggle with the Seminoles in Florida. Placed in command in Texas, he won the battle of Palo Alto, which precipitated the war with Mexico. He also defeated the Mexicans at Monterey and Buena Vista. For his services in the last named battle he was thanked by Congress, which presented him with a gold medal. On June 29, 1846, he was made Major-General, having won his promotion step by step. His sobriquet in the army was "Old Rough and Ready." In 1848 he was elected President on the whig ticket, and died July 9, 1850.

JOHANN FRIEDRICH VON SCHILLER.

One of the greatest of German dramatists, and a poet of much ability. He was born in Marbach on November 10, 1759, and was educated in Stuttgart, in the school for youths intended for the public service. He first studied law, which was afterward abandoned for medicine. In 1781 Schiller was appointed a surgeon in the army. One year later his drama, "Die Rauber," was produced and created a sensation on account of its revolutionary tendencies. Schiller was arrested and forced to flee from the town. In 1784 the dramas "Fiesco" and "Kabale und Liebe" were completed, and Schiller became the dramatist at the Mannheim Theatre. In 1788 he was appointed to a professorship at Jena. Schiller's great play, "Don Carlos," was completed at Leipzig, and the author immediately began work upon his "History of the Revolt in the Netherlands." In 1794 began his friendship with Goethe, and in 1800 and 1804 the dramas "Marie Stuart" and "William Tell" were completed. Schiller died in Leipzig, May 9, 1805. In 1802 he was ennobled by Francis II. The period of his greatest productivity was between 1794 and 1805, and in these years the best of his poems appeared.

ALFRED DREYFUS.

The bitter prejudice against the Jews, shown by a certain element in France, found a victim, from 1894 to 1899, in Alfred Dreyfus, an able young artillery captain. In 1893, when thirty-four years of age, Dreyfus was attached to the bureau of the general staff in which originate the most important plans of army organization. When the discovery was made, in 1894, that the German military attache at Paris was in possession of French army secrets, Dreyfus, at the instigation of his enemies, was summoned to the war office and, after a secret court-martial, was sentenced to military degradation and transportation for life. In March, 1895, he was taken to the Isle du Diable, off the Guiana coast, but after an imprisonment of four years, through the efforts of his devoted wife, of Zola, the novelist, and of others, a new trial was ordered by the Court of Cassation. The second court-martial at Rennes sentenced him to ten years' imprisonment, despite absolute lack of incriminating evidence. Dreyfus, however, was promptly pardoned by the government and released from the prison at Rennes, September 20, 1899.

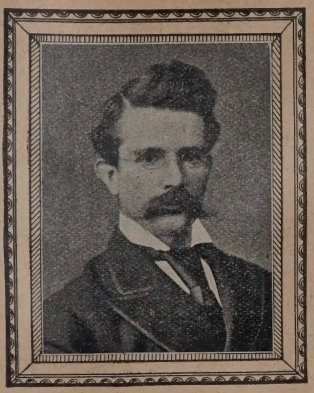


ROBERT BROWNING.

Robert Browning, by some regarded the greatest of modern English poets, was born at Camberwell, a suburb of London, May 7, 1812. He traveled extensively in Italy, and made an exhaustive study of its history and people. His first poem of note, "Paracelsus," 1835, revealed his energy, boldness of thought and grasp of human passion. "Men and Women," containing some of his finest work, appeared in 1855, and his masterpiece, "The Ring and the Book," in 1869. He also wrote several dramas, which were acted by Macready, Miss Cushman and other stars, but they did not meet with great popular favor. Browning is distinguished for the depth of his spiritual insight, his dramatic energy and power of psychological analysis. His style is frequently obscure and difficult, his versification hard and rugged, and his rhymes forced. Browning died December 12, 1889, at Venice, the very day his last volume of poems was published, and was buried in Westminster Abbey. An extended correspondence with Elizabeth Barrett, the poetess, led to love and an engagement before Browning ever met her. The two were clandestinely married in 1846 and made their home in Florence.

COUNT CAVOUR.

Camillo Benso di Cavour, the restorer of Italian nationality, was born in Turin, August 10, 1810. He left the army to devote himself to the improvement of the family estates and to the study of science and political economy. Joining the reform party, he established *The Resurrection*, a newspaper, in which he advocated a representative system, and on his suggestion the king was petitioned for a constitution. This was granted in 1848. Appointed to the ministry of King Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia, he originated the "Sardinian policy" for the unification of Italy. He obtained a European reputation by his course in opposing ultramontanism, on the one hand, and radicalism one the other. Through his counsels Italy joined France, Great Britain and Turkey against Russia in the Crimean War. He induced Napoleon III. to join Italy in a war with Austria, and Lombardy was annexed to the Sardinian states. He aided Garibaldi against Sicily and Naples, and, February 18, 1861, opened the first parliament of United Italy. He died June 6 following, renowned as one of the greatest statesmen of his time.

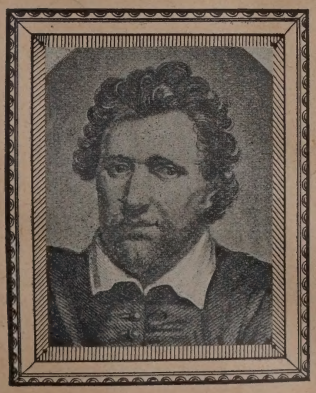


WILLIAM BLACK.

A Scotch novelist; born in Glasgow in 1841, and died at London, December 10, 1898. He himself called his education one of "smatterings," and has said that at one time in early youth he was simultaneously engaged upon a translation of Livy, the gathering of a collection of British flowering plants and the construction of a machine for perpetual motion. He also attempted to become a painter. At the age of seventeen he freely and fearlessly wrote critiques upon such writers as Kingsley, Ruskin and Carlyle, which he offered to the Glasgow journals. In 1864 he began regular newspaper work in London and gained a reputation as a versatile writer of leading articles. To the reading public he is best known as a novelist, and his first striking success was achieved in the publication of "A Princess of Thule," in 1873. As a writer he was both prolific and facile, and his character delineations are strong, especially those of his Scotch characters, which are his favorites. Black was for a time engaged in journalism, being correspondent of the *Morning Star* in the Prusso-Austrian war, and later an editor of the *Daily News*.

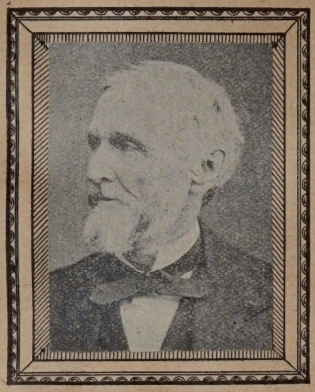
RICHARD A. PROCTOR.

One of the greatest of modern astronomers; born at Chelsea, England, March 23, 1837. He graduated from St. John's, Cambridge, in 1860 and almost immediately devoted his attention to astronomy. He was elected Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society in 1866, and in 1873 made a lecture tour in America. About this time he sent important papers to the Royal Astronomical Society on the "Milky Way," "Transit of Venus" and "Star Distribution." His name is prominently associated with the determination of the rotation of Mars, the theory of solar corona and stellar distribution. He charted 324,198 stars contained in Argelander's great catalogue. He founded a magazine called "Knowledge," in 1881, and it became very popular with the masses on account of the clear manner in which scientific subjects were set forth, and with scientific people, because of its brightness and originality. He married in America and made his residence in this country up to the time of his death, which occurred in New York, September 3, 1888. His works have had extensive use as text-books in the higher grades of public schools in America.



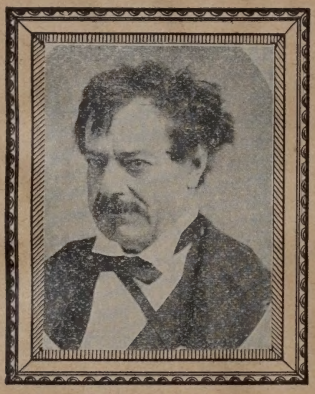
BEN JONSON.

One of the most noted of the early English dramatists; born at Westminster about 1573 and died August 6, 1637. Jonson fought his way from obscurity to fame and on his death was deemed worthy of a tomb in Westminster Abbey, in the Poets' Corner, and of the epitaph "O rare Ben Jonson," which Sir John Young caused to be inscribed on it. After being educated at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields and later at Westminster School, he began to work for the stage and from this humble beginning became a playwright and actor. His first extant comedy, "Every Man in His Humor," was performed at the Globe in 1598, Shakespeare playing in it. The success of the piece was marked and Jonson immediately took rank with the foremost dramatists of his day. His works were in demand and from 1598 his dramas were turned out in rapid succession. He was honored by the King with a pension of £200. He was appointed chronologer to the city of London in 1628, which greatly added to his income. He was stricken with palsy and his powers rapidly waned toward the last.



JEFFERSON DAVIS.

President of the "Confederate States of America;" born in Kentucky, June 3, 1808. He was a graduate of West Point and after considerable frontier service resigned his army commission and returned to his home in Mississippi, marrying the daughter of General Zachary Taylor and becoming a cotton planter. In 1845 he was sent to congress, but soon joined the army destined for Mexico, took part in the war and especially distinguished himself at Buena Vista. From 1847 to 1850 and from 1857 until 1861 he represented Mississippi in the United States senate, and was an unyielding advocate of slavery and state sovereignty. When his state seceded from the Union he resigned his seat and on February 4, 1861, was elected President of the Confederacy, being re-elected, in 1862, for a term of six years. In May, 1865, with the downfall of the Rebellion, he was captured in Georgia, imprisoned at Fortress Monroe, Va., for two years, and finally released without trial. He ceased thereafter to be a public figure and died in 1889. He was a man of high character and of acknowledged ability.



EDWIN FORREST.

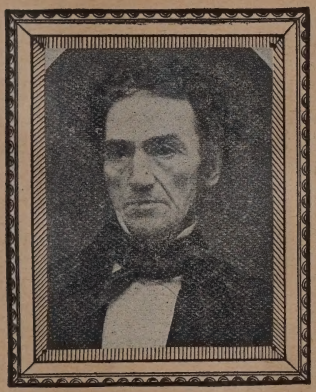
American actor, noted as a tragedian, especially in parts which require robust delineation of the passions. He was famous as Othello, King Lear, Spartacus and Richard III., and, in his time, was the most popular actor in America. He was a native of Philadelphia, born in 1806, of Scotch-German blood. He first appeared as Young Norval, in "Douglas," being then fourteen years of age. In 1826 he played "Othello" at the Park Theatre, New York, and within a few years was considered the foremost actor of America and England. Macready was his great English rival, and Forrest was charged by his enemies with instigating a riot against him at Astor Place, New York. The American actor's last engagement in this country was in 1871, his death being from apoplexy, on December 12, 1872. He left a splendid library of Shakespeare's works and literature devoted to them, and a large portion of his fortune was devoted to founding a home for aged actors. Forrest's characteristics were ardor, frankness and, as has been well said, robustness, whether considered professionally or humanly.

MARQUIS DE LAFAYETTE.

A famous French general and statesman, and the friend and helper of Washington in the struggle of the American colonies for independence. Lafayette was born in Auvergne, France, September 6, 1757, and died in Paris, May 20, 1834. Coming to America at the age of 20, he entered the Revolutionary army as a volunteer with the rank of major-general. Throughout the Revolution he was the stanch ally of the patriots, serving in the battles of Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown, and being present at the surrender of Cornwallis. On returning to his native land he held various positions of honor and responsibility and for three years was commander-in-chief of the National Guard and later commanded an army against the Austrians. He was obliged to flee from France to avoid the consequences of his opposition to the Jacobins. From 1792 to 1797 he was imprisoned as a political suspect by the Prussians and Austrians. He was instrumental in placing Louis Philippe on the throne. In 1824 he visited the United States on the invitation of Congress and made a triumphant tour of the country.

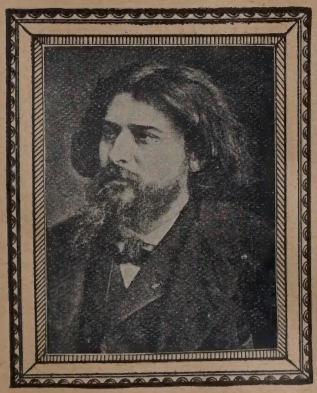
IDA LEWIS (WILSON).

One of the bravest of American life-savers. Mrs. Wilson is the daughter of Capt. Hosea Lewis, keeper of the Lime Rock lighthouse, Newport Harbor, and was born at Newport, R. I., in 1841. In a sense, she was a child of the water, taking naturally to rowing and swimming and becoming especially expert in saving lives. Scores of times she has risked her own life in her daring ventures on the sea. She has the enviable record of having saved eighteen people from drowning. She christened her favorite boat, used in her heroic work, the "Rescue," and it was exhibited at the World's Fair in Chicago, in 1893, together with her life-saving record up to that time. Mrs. Wilson has received medals for her heroism from the United States Government, from the Humane Society of Massachusetts, and from the Life Saving Benevolent Society of New York. She was married to William H. Wilson of Black Rock, Conn., in 1870, but she refused to leave the noble work that has made her famous, and she still remains at the old lighthouse, ever on the watch for unfortunates.



RUFUS CHOATE.

American statesman and one of the ablest advocates of the Massachusetts bar; born in Essex, Mass., October 1, 1799. He studied law at Cambridge and in 1825, at the age of twenty-five, he was elected to the legislature. In 1827 he was sent to the State senate and in 1832 to congress. In 1841 he was chosen United States senator to fill the unexpired term of Daniel Webster, who had been appointed secretary of state by President Harrison, but at the close of his term, in 1846, he resumed the practice of law in Boston, and Mr. Webster returned to his seat in the senate. Choate divided with William Wirt the honor of being the leading pleader, and next to Webster was the foremost orator of his day and country. His eulogies upon President William Henry Harrison and Daniel Webster and his address upon the landing of the Pilgrims are considered among the finest examples of American oratory. Failing health obliged him to retire from the practice of his profession in 1858, and the following year he undertook a voyage to Europe, but was compelled to stop at Halifax, where he died July 13, 1859.



ALPHONSE DAUDET.

One of the most popular of French novelists from 1872 to his death in 1897—a quarter of a century. He was a native of Nimes, Provence, born in 1840 of peasant stock. He was delicate, studious, poetical and precocious. When he entered the Lyons Lycée at the age of thirteen he had already composed verses, and when, still a youth, he went to Paris his ambition was to write the songs of the poor and downtrodden. His earlier productions were poems, such as "Les Amoureuses" and contributions to *Figaro*. His first prose tale, "Le Petit Chose," was issued in 1868, and four years later "Fromont Jeune et Risler Aîné," a story of marital infelicity, made him famous. "Sapho" also had an enormous sale. He wrote quite a number of plays, and although they were not a decided success they exhibited many of those marks of lightness, warmth and brightness which gave such a charm to his fiction. Other notable works of his which may be mentioned are "Tartarin de Tarascon" and "Lettres de Mon Moulin." He died December 16, 1897.

SIR WILLIAM HERSCHEL.

A celebrated astronomer, German by birth but English by adoption; born at Hanover, Prussia, November 15, 1738, and died at Slough near Windsor, England, August 25, 1822. Of him it has been said that "in nearly every branch of modern physical astronomy he was a pioneer. He was the virtual founder of siderial science. As an explorer of the heavens he had but one rival—his son." At the age of fourteen he joined the band of the Hanoverian Guards as oboist, but deserted and went to England in 1757, where he engaged in the teaching of music, attaining marked success as organist and violinist. He, however, abandoned music as a profession and instructed himself in mathematics and astronomy. In 1773 with a telescope which he made himself, he observed the Orion nebula. The first large reflecting telescope, erected in 1775, was of his manufacture. He discovered the planet Uranus on March 13, 1781, and named it in honor of George III., "Georgium Sidus," a name which has not met acceptance by astronomers. In 1782 he was appointed court astronomer. He discovered satellites of Uranus and of Saturn.

ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

A popular American author, known as "the poet of passion;" born at Johnstown Center, Wis., in 1855. She was educated at the public schools in her native town and at the University of Wisconsin. In 1884 she was married to Robert M. Wilcox, of Meriden, Conn., and four years later moved to New York to reside. Mrs. Wilcox came before the public as the author of graceful and rather unconventional verse, with a warmth of coloring and erotic tenor, which struck a popular chord and brought her a host of readers as well as a legion of critics, who caviled at the freedom of her muse. "Mansine and Other Poems," "Poems of Passion" and "Poems of Pleasure" are her best known volumes of poetry. "The Beautiful Land of Nod" is an engaging book of verse for children. In prose Mrs. Wilcox has attracted less notice, though some of her volumes have been very successful. Her works for the most part have an element of the sensational. "Men, Women and Emotions," "Mal Moulee," "Adventures of Miss Volney," "A Double Life" and "An Erring Woman's Love" are her most pretentious efforts.

LOUIS ADOLPHE THIERS.

First President of the present French Republic, was distinguished alike as a statesman and as a historian. Thiers was born in Marseilles, April 15, 1797, and, though of humble origin, received a good education, being intended for the bar. He was admitted to practice in 1819 and went to Paris to seek his fortune in 1821. He forsook the law for journalism and literature and became active in politics almost from the start. Much of his time was devoted to historical research and the results of his labors have been given to the world in his "Historie de la Révolution," "La Monarchie de 1830" and "Historie du Consulat er de l'Empire." But Thiers' chief power was in the political world. He held many cabinet offices and was placed at the head of the provisional government at the fall of Napoleon III. in 1871. He forced France to accept the peace terms dictated by Germany. He was chosen first President of the new republic, but resigned May 24, 1873, on account of a vote of "lack of confidence" by the Chamber of Deputies. He died September 3, 1877.

IGNACE JAN PADEREWSKI.

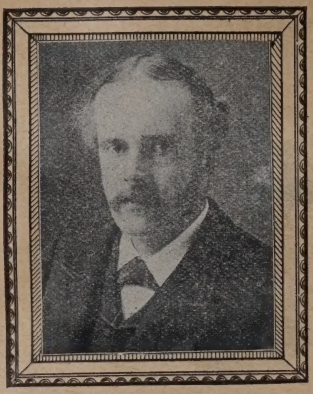
The greatest of modern pianists; Ignace Jan Paderewski was born November 6, 1860, at Podolia, Russian Poland. He began to play at the age of three and his fame as a musician soon became more than local. He studied music at Warsaw and was made a professor in the Conservatoire there in 1878. In 1884 he taught at the Strasburg Conservatoire, but shortly afterward became a virtuoso, making his debut in Vienna in 1887. He appeared with phenomenal success in Paris in 1889, and in London in 1890. He came to America the next year and played to crowded houses at every performance. He is especially successful in the interpretation of Chopin, Schumann, Liszt and Rubinstein. It is doubtful if any other player of the piano has surpassed Paderewski in affecting people of emotional, sympathetic nature and nervous disposition. Indeed, there were many instances in which such persons were restrained from going to hear him by their friends, who feared the effect would be injurious. He has composed music for the piano and voice and for the piano and orchestra.

WINFIELD SCOTT HANCOCK.

A celebrated American general; born at Montgomery Square, Pa., Feb. 14, 1824, and died at Governor's Island, near New York, Feb. 9, 1886. Hancock received his military education at West Point, being graduated in 1844. He had his first actual experience in arms in the Mexican War, in which he served as a lieutenant. At the outbreak of the Rebellion, he was commissioned a brigadier-general of volunteers and served under McClellan throughout the Peninsular campaign. In 1862 he was in the battles of Antietam and Fredericksburg, and the following year he commanded a corps at the battle of Gettysburg. In 1864 he commanded at Spottsylvania Court House and took 4,000 prisoners, an achievement that compared favorably with the greatest exploits of the war. After peace was declared Hancock was assigned to regular post duty until 1872, when he was put in command of the military department of the Atlantic, a position he held till 1886. Hancock nursed political ambitions, but was doomed to disappointment. He ran as the democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1880, but was defeated by Garfield.

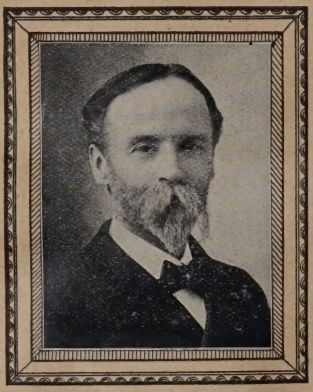
ROBERT BURNS.

The greatest lyric poet Scotland has produced; born at Alloway, near Ayr, January 25, 1759, and died at Dumfries, July 21, 1796. Burns was of humble descent, his ancestors for generations being Scottish farmers, and he remained to the end the bard of the common people. His education was meagre and, in conjunction with his brother Gilbert, he, in 1783, rented a farm at Mossgiel and began life as a farmer. His first volume of poems, some of which were written in the field, was published at Kilmarnock in 1786, on which occasion he changed the family name from Burness to Burns. The volume brought him fame, and in the same year he went to Edinburgh, where he became something of a literary lion. In 1787 a second edition of his poems was published by Creech in Edinburgh. The following year he married Jane Armour and took a farm at Ellisland. Two years later he removed to Dumfries, where he served as exciseman and devoted himself to literature. Much of his homely verse has never been surpassed, and no poet is more sure of lasting fame. Many statues, in all parts of the world, attest the veneration accorded him.



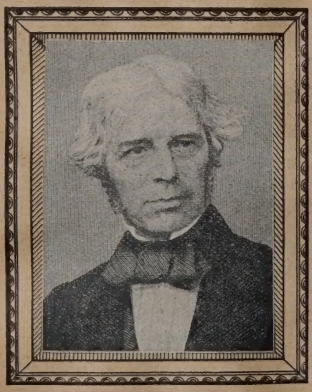
ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR.

This noted English conservative leader was born in 1848. On the maternal side he is descended from the second Marquis of Salisbury. He was educated at Eton and Cambridge, and entered Parliament in 1874. He acted as private secretary to his uncle, Lord Salisbury, 1878-80, and in that capacity accompanied him to the Berlin congress. His parliamentary career was noted for his attack on the "Kilmainham treaty," and the franchise compromise of 1885. He was successively appointed president of the Local Government Board, secretary for Scotland, chief secretary for Ireland and First Lord of the Treasury, and has repeatedly acted as leader of his party in the House of Commons. A man of varied attainments and wide culture, he has been Lord Rector of Glasgow University and Chancellor of the Edinburgh University, and has won literary fame as the author of "Defense of Philosophic Doubt," "Essays and Addresses," "The Conditions of Belief," and various magazine articles. His vigorous and uncompromising course as chief secretary for Ireland caused him to be dubbed "Bloody Balfour" by the Irish party.



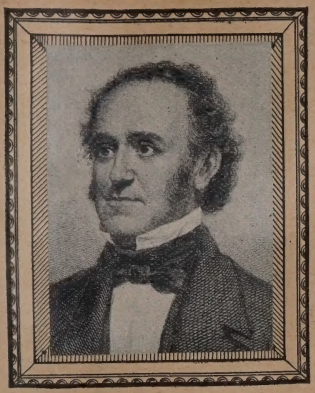
GEORGE W. CABLE.

George W. Cable, the creator of "Dr. Sevier," was born in New Orleans, October 12, 1844, of an old Virginia family. He was clerk in a store when he volunteered at nineteen in the Fourth Mississippi Cavalry, at the outbreak of the Rebellion. On the return of peace he joined a surveying expedition to the Atchafalaya, which furnished material for some contributions to the New Orleans *Picayune* and gained him employment for a time, on its staff. Forced again into mercantile pursuits, he was rescued by some sketches which saw light in *Scribner's Monthly*, and were so successful that he was enabled to devote all his time to literature. He has long been a welcome figure in the lecture field, reading selections from his own works, and unaffectedly singing to northern audiences the strange, weird melodies of the French-speaking negroes of the Lower Mississippi. His most noted works are: "Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," "Madame Delphin," "Dr. Sevier," "The Creoles of Louisiana," "The Silent South," and "Strong Hearts." Mr. Cable is also an earnest Sunday-school worker.



MICHAEL FARADAY.

One of England's most noted chemists and physicists; born at Newington Butts September 22, 1791, and died at Hampton Court August 15, 1867. Early in life, when a journeyman bookbinder, his mind was attracted toward science by some of Sir Humphry Davy's lectures. He devoted himself assiduously to the study of chemistry, and in 1813 was appointed special assistant of Davy in the laboratory of the Royal Institution. Twelve years later he was made director of the laboratory, and in 1833 was given the chair of chemistry in the same institution. From the beginning Faraday was a notable man in scientific circles. Davy recognized his subordinate's worth and did all he could to advance his interests and stimulate his zeal. Important as were his researches and discoveries in chemistry proper, Faraday's greatest achievements were in the allied sciences of electricity and magnetism. In 1831 he discovered magneto-electric induction, and, in 1845, the magnetization of light. The following year he discovered diamagnetism. He published several valuable works, which were chiefly expositions of his own investigations in chemistry and electricity.



FITZ GREENE HALLECK.

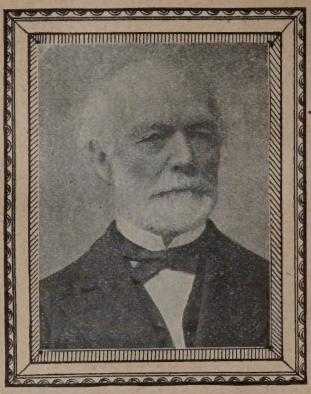
An American poet; born at Guilford, Conn., July 8, 1790, and died there November 19, 1867. After receiving a common school education he entered the store of a relative in Guilford and clerked for six years. His first poem appeared anonymously in a New Haven paper in the winter of 1809-10. Leaving his Connecticut home in 1811, he went to New York, first taking a position in the banking house of Jacob Barker, with whom in 1812 he embarked in the commission business. Halleck was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and especially to the New York *Evening Post*, in which in 1819 were printed the "Croaker" papers, the joint production of Halleck and J. R. Drake. Halleck's most pretentious poem is "Fanny," which was published anonymously in December, 1819. His best known poem, "Marco Bozzaris," was published shortly after his return from Europe, whither he went in 1822. In 1832 he entered the counting-room of John Jacob Astor, remaining there till 1849. He then received a gift of $10,000 and an annuity of $200 from the Astors, and retired to his native town.

SANFORD BALLARD DOLE.

President of Hawaii from 1893 to 1898, son of an American missionary, was born there in 1844. He was educated in the higher branches at Williams College, Massachusetts, and admitted to the Boston bar. He engaged in practice at Honolulu, was a member of the Hawaiian legislature, judge of the supreme court and president both of the provisional and constitutional governments, respectively, of 1893 and 1894. The resolutions for the annexation of Hawaii to the United States being passed by Congress and signed by President McKinley, the latter act occurring July 7, 1898, President Dole and his cabinet took the required oath of allegiance and were sworn in as the officials of the new territory. This arrangement is, however, only temporary, as a permanent form of government will be established after the special commission appointed by the President has made its report and recommendations to Congress. Mr. Dole has been for many years a strong advocate of annexation, and in 1893 defied President Cleveland in the latter's demand that he relinquish the government to the former queen, Liliuokalani.

ELLEN TERRY.

A famous English actress; born at Coventry, February 27, 1847, to Benjamin Terry and his wife, both of whom were connected with the stage. Ellen Terry herself first came upon the boards in 1855, as a member of Charles Kean's company, appearing as Mamillius in the "Winter's Tale" and as Prince Arthur in "King John." In 1863 she appeared in London as Gertrude in "The Little Treasure," E. A. Sothern taking the part of Captain Maidenblush. In 1864 she married "Charles Kelly" Wardell, an actor, and retired from the stage. In 1867 she returned and in that year first appeared with Henry Irving, playing Katharine to his Petruchio. Her first appearance at the Lyceum was in 1878, when she played Ophelia to Irving's Hamlet. Since that date she has been associated with Irving in all his successful Shakespearian productions, besides sharing his other triumphs. Irving and Miss Terry have made many tours of the United States together since 1883, and she is held in high esteem, both professionally and socially. It is generally conceded that her histrionic talents are not surpassed by those of any other English actress.



JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON.

One of the ablest of the Confederate generals during the Civil War; born near Farmville, Va., February 3, 1807, and died at Washington, D. C., March 21, 1891. Johnston was a graduate of West Point and received his first honors in the Mexican War. In 1860 he was commissioned quartermaster-general of the United States army, but at the beginning of the Rebellion he left the Union service and accepted a commission as brigadier-general in the Confederate service. He opposed General Patterson at Harper's Ferry in 1861, and assisted General Beauregard when attacked by General McDowell. As a reward for bravery and efficiency he was promoted general soon afterward. In 1862 he contested the field with General McClellan in the peninsular campaign, and a year later was defeated by General Grant at Jackson. In 1863 he assumed the command of the Army of Tennessee. Unsuccessful engagements, however, at Resaca and at Dallas resulted in his being superseded in command by General Hood. A year later he was restored to his command, but only to surrender to General Sherman at Durham Station April 26, 1865.

CARDINAL GIBBONS.

Catholic Archbishop of Baltimore; born in Baltimore, Md., July 23, 1834. He attended St. Charles College, and St. Mary's Seminary, and was ordained priest June 30, 1861. His first charge was that of assistant priest at St. Patrick's, Baltimore. Then he became pastor of St. Bridget's, Canton; later being promoted to the Cathedral and made secretary to Archbishop Spalding. In 1866 he became assistant chancellor of the Second Plenary Council of Balitimore, and Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, two years later. There he opened schools, erected churches, built asylums, and increased the number of priests from five to fifteen. In 1872 he was transferred to Richmond, being made its bishop. He became the coadjutor of Archbishop Boyle of Baltimore in 1877, succeeding him the same year. Thus at the age of 43 he was Archbishop of the greatest see in North America. Pope Leo XIII. rewarded him by conferring on him a Cardinal's hat, June 30, 1886. He celebrated the silver jubilee of his episcopal consecration on August 16, 1893. Besides many pastorals, he has written three books, "The Faith of Our Fathers," 1876; "Our Christian Heritage," 1889, and "The Ambassador of Christ," 1897.

JOSEPH CHAMBERLAIN.

Prominent English statesman and secretary of state for the colonies; born in London in July, 1836. After graduating from the University college school he engaged in business. He began public life as chairman of the first executive committee of the Education League in 1868, and soon afterward was member of the Birmingham town council. He was called to parliament in June, 1876, where he soon made his mark, becoming known as the leader of the extreme radical party. In February, 1886, he became president of the Local Government Board, but resigned because of his objection to Gladstone's home rule bill. Mr. Chamberlain took office under Lord Salisbury as colonial secretary in June, 1895. His policy has been both ambitious and vigorous and the extension of the British empire to include all South Africa has been one of his chief purposes. Chamberlain is believed to be mainly responsible both for the "Jameson raid" in the Transvaal and the Boer war. He has received the degree of D. C. L. from Oxford and Dublin Universities, and LL. D. from Cambridge, and in October, 1896, he was elected Lord Rector of Glasgow University.

WARD GEORGE BULWER, LORD LYTTON.

A noted English author, not less famous as novelist than as poet, dramatist, politician and orator. He was born in London, May 25, 1803, and died at Torquay, January 18, 1873. Bulwer began life as a parliamentarian. He was graduated from Cambridge in 1826, and immediately took a deep interest in politics. Energetic and aggressive in his methods, he had little trouble in securing the necessary constituency, and he was sent to Parliament, where he remained continuously for ten years, from 1831 to 1841. He made a reputation as a clever tactician and a speaker of rare eloquence. He was again returned to Parliament for the period 1852 to 1866. In 1858 he was appointed colonial secretary, and in 1866 he was raised to the peerage. Bulwer is perhaps best known as a novelist. His "Pelham," "Eugene Aram," "The Last Days of Pompeii," "Rienzi" and "The Caxtons" and "My Novel' will long hold their place in English literature. He has had many imitators. Of his dramas "The Lady of Lyons" and "Richelieu" are the best known. His works number more than sixty.

F. MARION CRAWFORD.

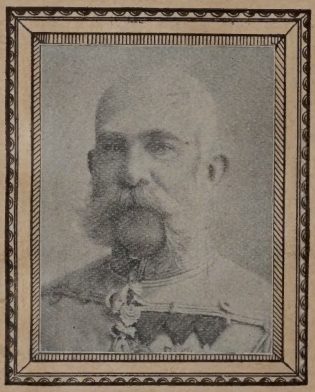
An American novelist, although born at Bagni di Lucca, Italy. His father, Thomas Crawford, was a celebrated sculptor and a pupil of Thorwaldsen. Francis Marion's scholastic education was begun at Concord, N. H., carried on at Cambridge University, England, and at Karlsruhe and Heidelberg, Germany, and completed at the University of Rome, where he studied Sanskrit. The years 1879-81 he spent in India, where he edited a daily paper—the Indian Herald—at Allahabad. He returned to America in 1881, but in 1883 went to Italy, establishing himself near Sorrento. Mr. Crawford is a ripe scholar, and has traveled extensively. His literary work has been chiefly confined to fiction, although he has also written on critical philosophy and philology. He has been a prolific writer, his field covering a wide range of personal observation and experience. Yet he inspires well sustained interest through all his stories, because of his surprising versatility, his robust style and his masterly delineation of human passions at critical moments. Mr. Crawford's first novel, "Mr. Isaacs," 188[illegible] was a great success and established his reputation.

VICTORIEN SARDOU.

A leading French dramatist—one of the geniuses of the world who has struggled against hunger and poverty before attaining fame. Sardou was born in Paris, September 7, 1831, and was educated to be a physician. He abandoned this profession, however, for literature and wrote his first drama, "La Taverne des Elutiants," in 1854. It was not a success, and Sardou's life at that time was one of hunger and privation. Lonely and ill of typhoid fever, he lay dying in a garret in Paris, when a poor actress who lived in the same house took pity on him and nursed him back to life and health. They were married shortly afterward, and Sardou's success began after his wife introduced him at the theaters. His dramas had a ready sale. In 1863 he was made a member of the Legion of Honor, and in 1877 was elected to the Academy of France. His best known plays are probably "La Tosca," "Odette," "Cleopatré" and "Gismonda." M. Sardou still makes Paris his home, where he has many appreciative friends and admirers. He has been repeatedly charged with plagiarism, but has never failed in defeating his accusers before the French courts. As additional refutation he published in 1883, "Mes Plagiats."

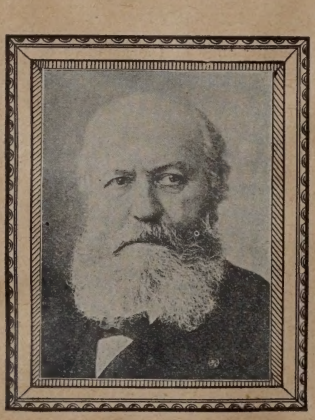
MARY A. LIVERMORE.

Noted American author and lecturer and a leader in the woman's suffrage agitation. She was born in Boston, December 19, 1820, and was educated at the public schools and Charleston (Mass.) Female Seminary. She taught school till 1845, when she was married to Rev. D. P. Livermore, a Universalist minister. Mrs. Livermore was active in the anti-slavery and Washingtonian temperance movements and also in the United States Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. She was the first president of the Illinois Woman's Suffrage Association, and for ten years of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Throughout the United States, England and Scotland she is well known as a lecturer on the subjects that have commanded her lifelong interest. For a time she was associate editor of a Universalist paper in Chicago, and later editor of the *Agitator*, a woman's suffrage paper, which she finally merged into the *Woman's Journal*. Mrs. Livermore has published several volumes, among which are "The Children's Army," "Thirty Years Too Late," "What Shall We Do With Our Daughters?" and "My Story of the War."



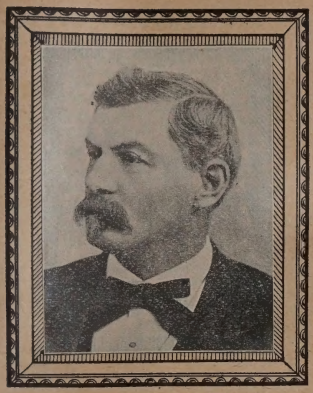
FRANCIS JOSEPH I., OF AUSTRIA.

Emperor of Austria; born in Vienna, August 18, 1830. Francis Joseph's reign has not been one of peace and quiet. He is the eldest son of the Archduke Francis Charles by the Princess Sophia, daughter of Maximilian I. of Bavaria. When he succeeded to the throne in 1848 on the abdication of his uncle, Ferdinand I., he had to face war and revolution in Italy and Hungary. Italy was pacified by the victory of Radetzsky over Charles Albert of Sardinia in 1849, and the Emperor himself led his forces in Hungary and subjected it with the assistance of the Russians. In 1859 Francis Joseph again found himself at war with Italy. His defeat cost him Lombardy. Again in 1864, in alliance with Prussia, he made war against Denmark. Two years later the Prussians overwhelmed the Austrian army. Francis Joseph, however, concluded peace with Prussia at Prague and with Italy at Vienna in 1856. After many vicissitudes the Emperor concluded the triple alliance with the German Empire and Italy. Francis Joseph has some disaffected subjects, his life having been attempted on several occasions.



CHARLES FRANCOIS GOUNOD.

One of the most noted of French composers; born in Paris, June 17, 1818, and died at St. Cloud, October 18, 1893. Gounod early established his fame to being one of the masters of harmony. He entered the Conservatoire in 1836 A year later he took the second prix de Rome for his cantata "Marie Stuart et Rizzio" and in 1839 won the grand prix for his cantata "Fernando." Gounod was of deeply religious spirit and at one time thought of entering the church. He, however, gave up the notion, but church music with him remained to the end a favorite form of composition. This is shown in his oratorio, "La Redemption," published in 1882, and "Mors Et Vita," published in 1885, as well as in many songs and hymns and in a great deal of music for the Orpheonistes. Gounod produced his "Messe Solennelle in G" in 1851. For eight years, 1852 to 1860, he was conductor of the Orpheon in Paris. "Faust," which was produced at the Theatre Lyrique in 1859, gave him a rank second to none in his profession in the world. He produced many operas that are noted for their strength and beauty.

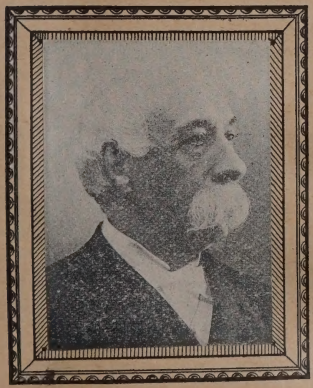


GEORGE B. McCLELLAN.

The "Young Napoleon of the Civil War," as General McClellan was called, was born in Philadelphia, Pa., December 3, 1826, and graduated from West Point in 1846. He served as a lieutenant of engineers during the Mexican War, and was twice promoted for gallantry. He was one of the commissioners to the Crimean War and was identified with early railroad construction in the West. In May, 1861, he was appointed major-general and given command of the Department of the Ohio. On November 1, 1861, he was made commander-in-chief of the army. He was a splendid organizer, but failed to accomplish as much as was expected of him, and President Lincoln finally relegated him to a subordinate command. In 1864 he was the democratic nominee for President and resigned his commission in the army the day before election. He received 1,800,000 votes to 2,200,000 for Mr. Lincoln. In 1877 General McClellan was elected Governor of New Jersey. He died at South Orange, N. J., October 29, 1885. A history of his part in the war was published by him shortly before his death, under the title of "McClellan's Own Story."

EDMUND SPENSER.

An early English writer, famous as the author of the great "Faerie Queene;" born in London in 1552. He was educated at Cambridge, and afterward lived for a few years with relatives near the metropolis. His first effort was the "Shepherd's Calendar," published in 1579, and in this he sounded the first clear notes of the Elizabethan era of English literature. Spenser formed the acquaintance of Sir Philip Sidney, who secured for him the position of private secretary to the Lord Deputy of Ireland, and while acting in that capacity Spenser collected the material for his "View of the Present State of Ireland," a study of the social conditions there. The first three books of his "Faerie Queene" were finished in 1589, and were published the following year. This was followed by "Sunday Poems," and in 1596 the second installment of the "Faerie Queene" was given to the world. The last years of Spenser's life were full of hardships. There was no political position for him, and on January 13, 1599, he died destitute, in a tavern in London. Spenser advocated the most extreme measures toward Ireland, little short of wholesale depopulation, and his house was burned by Irish rebels.

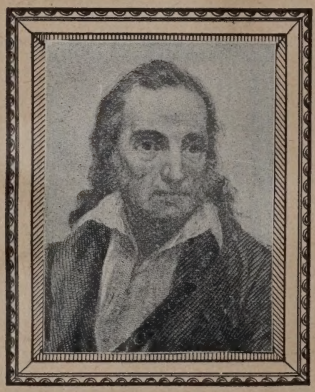


FRANCESCO CRISPI.

Francesco Crispi, the foremost statesman of reconstructed Italy, and prime minister of King Humbert, was born in Sicily in 1819. Having joined the revolution of 1848 he was obliged to flee to France. He organized the successful movement of 1859-60, and re-entered Sicily with Garibaldi. In the restored kingdom of Italy he served as deputy, president of the Chamber, Minister of the Interior and president of the Council (Premier). He was a member of the party of "the left," strongly anti-clerical, and firmly in favor of maintaining the alliance with Germany at the cost even of alienating France. In 1895 strenuous efforts were made to discredit him by connecting him with a series of bank scandals, and in 1896 the Abyssinian disaster of Adowa compelled his resignation. Crispi is a man of sterling integrity, a diplomat with a steadfast regard to truth, and an opponent of the pope. He is much beloved by the people and the lower clergy. Father Michael, a missionary to Africa, is reported to have said of him: "Crispi is the only man who understands the civilizing greatness of the word of Christ."

CHARLES DICKENS.

English novelist and humorist, perhaps as widely read as any writer of fiction who ever lived; born in Hampshire, in 1812. In his young manhood, when his animal spirits were at their height, he produced the "Pickwick Papers." Although each of his novels has its special pleaders for supremacy, it is now generally conceded that "David Copperfield" combines the most elements of a great work of fiction and that the "Tale of Two Cities" is the most dramatic. "Nicholas Nickelby," "Bleak House," "Oliver Twist," "Our Mutual Friend," "Dombey and Son" and "Little Dorritt" are among his best. In his latter works, such as "Dombey and Son," the elements of wit and pathos to a great extent displaced his earlier drolleries. He visited the United States in 1842 and 1867, the literary results of his first tour being "American Notes for General Circulation" and "Martin Chuzzlewit," in which his pictures of life in the United States were much overdrawn and with American readers detracted for a time from his popularity. At his death, June 9, 1870, he left an unfinished novel, "The Mystery of Edwin Drood."

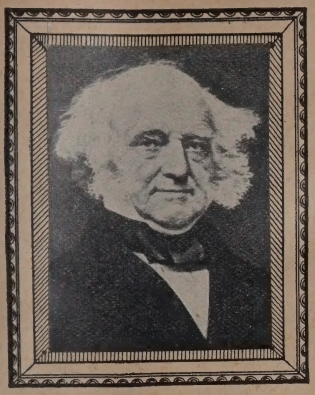


JOHN JAMES AUDUBON.

America's greatest ornithologist. Audubon was born near New Orleans, La., May 4, 1780. As a child he became deeply interested in the study of birds and their habits. In 1794 his father sent him to Paris to study under David, the eminent painter. Returning to the United States in 1798, he settled upon a farm in Eastern Pennsylvania, where he found leisure and opportunity for pursuing his favorite study. In 1804 he embarked in trade at Louisville, Ky., and in 1810 began a series of excursions into the Southern and Southwestern forests, which extended over several years. Prior to 1824 he is said to have been reduced to poverty, and to have found employment as portrait painter and dancing master. In 1826, at London, England, he began the publication of his "Birds of America," in ten folio volumes, which sold extensively by subscription at $1,000 per copy. His second great work was "Ornithological Biography," to obtain material for which he again explored the forests, lakes and coasts from Canada to Florida. In 1846 he and Dr. Bachman began the preparation of "The Quadrupeds of North America." He died in New York City, January 27, 1851.

JOHANN WOLFGANG VON GOETHE.

The most famous poet, dramatist and prose writer of Germany, and one of the greatest literary geniuses of the ages; born at Frankfort-on-the-Main, August 28, 1749, and died at Weimar, March 22, 1832. Goethe received his early education from his father, and in 1765 entered the University of Leipsic for the study of jurisprudence. He was obliged by illness to abandon his studies and finally completed his education at the University of Strasburg. After his graduation he held various government appointments, but from 1794 he devoted himself exclusively to literature in which he attained a rank in Germany comparable with that of Shakespeare in England. Indeed he is equally famous as dramatist, lyric poet, essayist and scientist. His "Werther" was an epoch making book in fiction and his "Faust," begun as a young man and finished fully sixty years after its initial lines were written, is regarded as one of the great masterpieces of poetry. The works of Goethe have had a wide influence. He was a close friend of Schiller; was made a privy councillor in 1779, and ennobled in 1782.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.

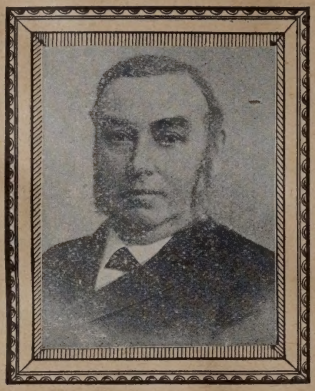
Martin Van Buren was a politician from boyhood and moved round by round up the ladder which led to the Presidency. He was born in Kinderhook, N. Y., December 5, 1782, and began the study of the law when but fourteen years of age. When he was eighteen years old he was an active politician, and in 1812 became a member of the Legislature of New York. He was attorney-general of the State from 1815 to 1819, and for many years afterward was the undisputed leader of the democratic party in New York State. In 1828 he became Governor of the State, resigning in 1829 to accept the office of secretary of state of the United States. Mr. Van Buren was elected Vice-President of the United States in 1832 and in 1836 became President. During his administration there was a stringency in the money market that resulted in a panic, and when a candidate for re-election he was defeated on a purely financial issue. Mr. Van Buren died at Kinderhook, N. Y., July 24, 1862. He was a politician rather than a statesman, and left little or no impress on national legislation.

MADAME EMMA CALVE.

One of the leading operatic vocalists on the stage, possessed of great dramatic power. She was born in France in 1866, her father being a civil engineer. She has studied music under the famous Mme. Marchesi, of Paris, but has never had the benefit of thorough instruction in the delineation of character. Her histrionic power is, therefore, the more remarkable. Perhaps her two most famous roles are "Carmen," in Bizet's opera by that name, and "Marguerite," in Gounod's "Faust." It was in Massenet's "Herodiade" that she made her debut in Brussels, in 1882, and since then she has been a recognized star, Edouard de Reszke, the great basso, being associated with her in several of her triumphs. She has been enthusiastically welcomed at the Theatre Italien and the Opera Comique, Paris; at La Scala, in Milan, and other opera houses of Europe and America. Mme. Calve took the part of "Santuzza" in "Cavalleria Rusticana," when it was first given in Paris, but the majority of critics pronounce her greatest in "Carmen," going so far as to call it her creation.

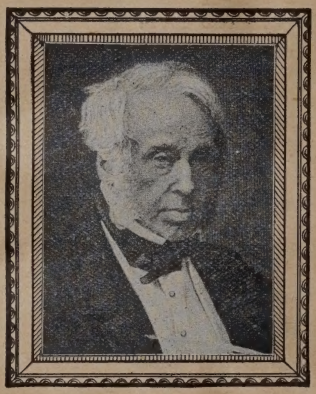
JOHN PAUL JONES.

One of the most celebrated naval adventurers in history; born at Kirkbean, Scotland, July 6, 1747, and died in Paris September 12, 1792. The son of a Scotch gardener named John Paul, he went to Virginia in 1773, and two years later, under the assumed name of Jones, received an appointment as first lieutenant of the Alfred, a frigate in the American navy. In 1777, in command of the Ranger, he cruised in the Irish Sea and on the coast of Scotland and captured the Drake, a British sloop of war. In July, 1778, Jones was given command of the Bonhomme Richard. This vessel, with the Alliance, Palace, Cerf and Vengeance, while cruising, fell in with the English Serapis and Countess of Scarborough. The resulting battle between the Serapis and Bonhomme Richard is noted as one of the greatest of naval engagements, resulting in the surrender of the Serapis to the Richard and the subsequent sinking of the latter vessel. After abandoning the American service Jones entered the French and later the Russian navy. He served under Potemkin in the Black Sea with rank of Rear-Admiral, and finally returned to Paris.



GEORGE W. CHILDS.

George William Childs, publisher and philanthropist, was born in Baltimore in 1829. Beginning as shop boy in a book store he soon owned a store of his own, and at the age of eighteen became a publisher in Philadelphia. At twenty-one he was a member of the firm of Childs & Peterson, in which he was very successful. In 1864 he became proprietor of the *Public Ledger*. Unremunerative and with small circulation, he made it one of the most influential and profitable papers in Philadelphia. Mr. Childs made liberal and beneficent use of his wealth. He placed a stained glass window in Westminster Abbey for William Cowper and George Herbert, a monument over Leigh Hunt's unmarked grave, and similarly designated the resting place of Edgar Allan Poe. He was the largest American subscriber for a memorial window to Thomas Moore and to his efforts and liberality is also largely due the fine Shakespeare memorial chapel at Stratford. He kept the grass green in the printers' cemetery at Philadelphia, and founded a home and sanitarium for aged printers at Colorado Springs. He died February 3, 1894, at Philadelphia, leaving a large estate, a considerable portion of which was devoted to charity.

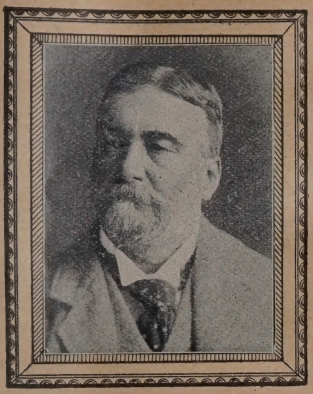


LORD PALMERSTON.

Viscount Henry John Temple Palmerston was one of England's great premiers. He was born Oct. 20, 1784, of the Irish branch of the famous English family of Temple. He entered Edinburgh University in 1800, and in 1802 succeeded his father as third viscount. In 1803 he matriculated at Cambridge, and in 1806 entered Parliament for Newport. In 1811 he was elected for the university and represented that institution in Parliament for twenty years. He was junior Lord of the Admiralty and Secretary of War from 1809 to 1828, and assumed charge of the foreign office in 1830, in which position he took a leading part in securing the independence of Belgium and the establishment of the thrones of Isabella of Spain and Marie of Portugal. He retired from office in 1841, but returned in 1846. He became Premier in 1855, and prosecuted the Russian War. He fell from power in 1858, but the next year he became first Lord of the Treasury, and retained the place until his death, October 18, 1865. He was buried in Westminster Abbey. No English statesman has striven more ably for the glory of his nation.

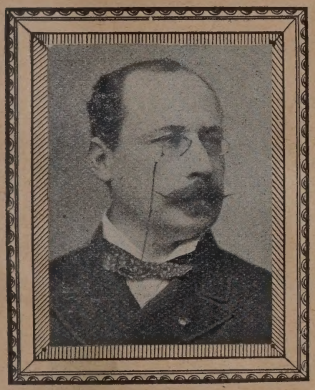
ALEXANDER DUMAS, PÈRE.

One of the most brilliant and prolific dramatic authors and novelists France has produced; born at Villers-Cotterets, Aisne, July 24, 1803, and died at Puys, near Dieppe, December 5, 1870. He was the grandson of a negress, named Dumas, and a titled Santo Domingo colonist. He went to Paris in 1823, and for a time filled a clerkship, but soon entered literature as a profession and produced a large number of works, independently and in collaboration with others. His plays, published in 1863-74, in fifteen volumes, have lost popularity. Most of his novels, however, have been translated into English and are widely read. Dumas was active in the revolution of 1830, and after the insurrection of June, 1832, he traveled extensively. After his return he published in rapid succession something over fifty romances. His "Count de Monte Cristo" is perhaps the most famous, though his "Three Musketeers" series is scarcely less well known and admired. He also wrote historical studies and memoirs. He is designated "père" to distinguish him from his son, Dumas, "fils," who also achieved fame as an author. Besides romances he also published personal reminiscences and some historical studies.



SIR JOSEPH NORMAN LOCKYER.

English astronomer, director of the Solar Physics Observatory, South Kensington, and professor of astronomical physics at the Royal College of Science. Sir Joseph was born at Rugby, May 17, 1836, and was educated at private schools and on the continent. In 1857 he was appointed to the War Office, and after serving as editor of the Army Regulations and secretary to the Duke of Devonshire's Royal Commission on Science, was transferred in 1875 to the science and art department. He was chief of the English government eclipse expeditions six times between 1870 and 1897, and observed the eclipses of 1878 and 1900 in the United States. His "Elementary Lessons in Astronomy," published in 1870, is a much valued text book. After the appearance of this first book, thirteen others followed at short intervals, all of which treat of his favorite specialty, with the exception of "Rules of Golf," which was published in 1896. Lockyer is an enthusiast in tennis and golf and is said to be as good an authority on these games as he is on spectrum analysis and the movement of the heavenly bodies. In 1874 he became editor of *Nature*, which position he still holds.



PAUL BLOUET ("MAX O'RELL").

French author and lecturer. Paul Blouet, better known to the reading public under his pseudonym, "Max O'Rell," was born in Brittany, France, March 2, 1848. He was educated at Paris, receiving the degree of A. B. in 1864, and of B. Sc. in 1865. In 1869 he received a commission in the French army, and was captured at Sedan toward the close of the Franco-Prussian war. In fighting against the Paris Commune he was severely wounded. In 1873 he went to England as a newspaper correspondent, and from 1876 to 1884 was head French master at St. Paul's School. It was his pedagogic experience here that prompted his "Drat the Boys," published in 1886. Previous to that date (in 1883-84) had appeared "John Bull and His Island," and "John Bull's Daughters." In 1887 he appeared upon the lecture platform, and since that date has achieved great success as a public speaker. Mr. Blouet's pen is facile; he writes much, but always interestingly, and at times brilliantly and even epigrammatically. His forte is observation of national characteristics and in this, as in wittily recounting them in his lectures, he is an adept.

ROBERT EMMET.

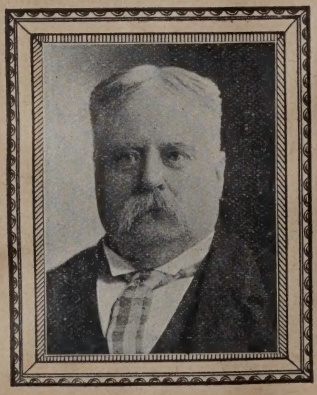
An Irish revolutionist, whose name is held in reverence by millions of Irishmen, both in the country of his birth and in foreign lands. He was born at Dublin in 1778, and was a fellow student of Thomas Moore at Dublin University. Expelled in 1798, because suspected of connection with the United Irishmen, a secret revolutionary order, he went abroad. In July, 1803, he put himself at the head of an unsuccessful rising in Dublin. He escaped to the mountains, but returned to bid farewell to his affianced, a daughter of Curran, the world-famed Irish barrister. He was apprehended, tried, convicted of treason and hung. He defended himself in a speech, which, for eloquent pathos, has rarely, if ever, been surpassed. He was publicly executed in the streets of Dublin on September 20, 1803, and not a few Irishmen regard him as a martyr. Thomas Moore celebrated his attachment to Miss Curran, who in Sicily soon followed him to the grave, in the familiar poem, "She is far from the land where her young lover sleeps." His high purity and unselfish intentions have never been questioned.

MARIE ANTOINETTE.

Queen of France; born at Vienna, Nov. 2, 1755, and guillotined in Paris, Oct. 16, 1793. She was the fourth daughter of Maria Theresa and Emperor Francis I., and she was educated with a view of being married to a French prince, in order to cement closer the Franco-Austrian alliance. She was married to the French Dauphin May 16, 1770, and four years later became queen, on the accession of her husband as Louis XVI. She had for a time great influence in affairs, but soon made herself intensely unpopular because of her marked favoritism toward Austrians, extravagance in dress, her love of gaming, her intimacy with dissolute courtiers, and especially on account of the scandal of the diamond necklace. Her follies were cited as a pretext for violence during the revolution. When the awful period of bloodshed came she sought in vain to stimulate Louis to decisive measures. When the Tuilleries fell she was thrown into prison. In January, 1793, she was widowed, and during the remaining months of her life she was subjected to such treatment that execution came almost as a relief.

RICHARD WAGNER.

One of Germany's greatest composers of opera; born at Leipzig, May 22, 1813. He was educated at the universities of Dresden and Leipzig. He then studied music under Weinlig at Dresden, and became chorus master of the Wurzburg Theatre. In 1833 he was advanced to the post of conductor of Magdeburg. It was here that his first opera, "Das Liebesverbot," was produced. In 1839 Wagner went to Paris and made several unsuccessful efforts to secure the production of his opera, "Rienzi." "Tannhauser" was written in 1843, and shortly afterward Wagner, who had become mixed up in politics, was forced to leave Dresden. For twelve years the torture of exile was added to his other miseries. It was while at Zurich during this time that he wrote "Lohengrin," which was produced August 28, 1850. In 1864 Wagner became a protege of Ludwig II., the eccentric King of Bavaria, and wanted for nothing afterward. His "Das Rheingold" and "Die Walkure" and "Gotterdammerung" were produced in 1869-70, and in 1876 he established himself at Beyreuth. He died in Venice, February 13, 1883.

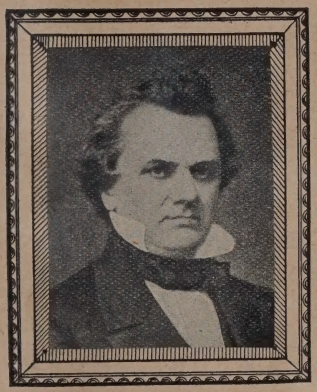


FITZHUGH LEE.

Fitzhugh Lee, for nearly half a century in the public eye as a statesman and soldier, was born in Fairfax County, Virginia, November 19, 1835. He graduated from West Point in 1856, and went to the Indian wars as a lieutenant of the Second Cavalry. When the Civil War started Lieutenant Lee accepted a commission in the Confederate army and became a major-general August 3, 1863. He was seriously wounded at Winchester September 19, 1864. At the close of the war he was in command of the cavalry corps in northern Virginia, and surrendered to General Meade. In 1885 General Lee was elected Governor of Virginia. During President Cleveland's second administration General Lee was appointed consul-general to Havana and because of his exceptionally valuable service was retained at that post by President McKinley. He cared for the interests of the United States with signal ability during the investigation of the explosion of the battleship Maine, and throughout the ante-war difficulties. He fought creditably through the war; was in command of Western Cuba until November, 1900, when he was ordered to Omaha to take command of the Department of the Missouri.

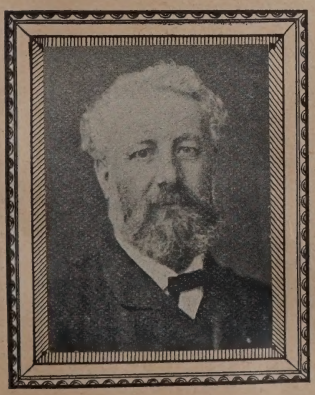
SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE.

Samuel Taylor Coleridge, English poet and philosopher, was born in Devonshire, October 21, 1772. He was left an orphan at the age of nine, and was presented to Christ's Hospital, where he began his education and formed an intimacy with Charles Lamb, one of his school-fellows. In 1791 he entered Cambridge University, but remained there scarcely two years, quitting college to enlist in the dragoons, under an assumed name. His relatives soon secured his discharge. In 1794 he formed the friendship of Southey, who, like himself, was a Liberal in both politics and religion. He and Southey married sisters. Taking up his residence at Nether Stowey, Somersetshire, he was thrown much into the company of Wordsworth, the two poets finding each other exceedingly congenial. He and Wordsworth traveled through Germany together, and in 1801, together with Wordsworth and Southey he settled at Keswick. Coleridge became interested in the study of metaphysics and theology, and was probably the first to clearly unfold German philosophy to English thought. While a great genius, his character was not without its infirmities, which were aggravated by the use of opium. He died July 25, 1834.



STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

A leading American democratic statesman, lawyer and man of public affairs for more than a quarter of a century; born at Brandon, Vt., April 23, 1813, and popularly known as "The Little Giant" because of his small stature and his great gifts of mind. When twenty-one years of age he located in Jacksonville, Ill. Two weeks after his arrival he delivered a speech there in support of Jackson for the Presidency, and the next year was elected attorney-general of the state. From that time until he died in Chicago, Ill., June 3, 1861, he was in the continuous service of his state or nation, and at the time of his death was serving his third term in the United States senate. His debates with Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1858 are historic and were largely instrumental in causing the latter's nomination for the Presidency in 1860. Although for years he opposed congressional interference with existing slavery, he advocated the extension of the Missouri compromise westward to the Pacific ocean, thus forbidding slavery above the parallel of 36 degrees 30 minutes, and was a firm supporter of the Union as against secession.



JULES VERNE.

A famous French novelist, who opened a new vein of literature by exaggerating the triumphs of science into what at the time he wrote were considered impossibilities. Verne was born at Nantes, February 8, 1828, and began his literary career by writing comedies and "hack" work for the journals of Paris. His plays were not popular. He scored his first success with such books of fiction as "Around the World in Eighty Days," "A Trip to the Moon" and "Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea." These created great amusement and interest at the time they appeared, but Verne has lived to see the journey around the globe made in about one-half the time he allowed and the submarine boat a reality. His "Michael Strogoff" was another popular favorite and both it and "Around the World in Eighty Days" have been dramatized. Verne has his serious side and is author of an illustrated geography of France, and a "General History of Famous Travels and Travelers." He has had an exciting life, attempts having twice been made to assassinate him.

THOMAS HENRY HUXLEY.

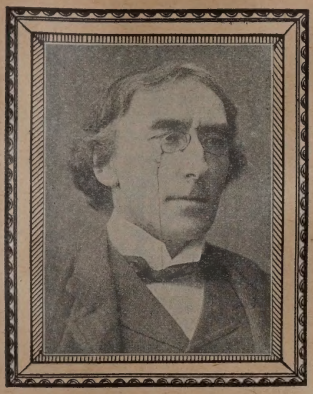
A noted English biologist, who probably did more than any other scientist to popularize advanced views of life-development. He was born at Ealing, near London, May 24, 1825, and died at Eastbourne, June 29, 1895. His education was received at Ealing School and at Charing Cross Hospital, London. Not only was Huxley an original investigator of a pronounced type, but he early felt the necessity of putting before the public the results of scientic research in a form easy of comprehension. He became a frequent contributor to scientific journals and popular magazines, and many of his published volumes are made up of reprinted articles. In all Huxley published fifteen volumes on science, all of them displaying great originality and profound study and research. He was honored with membership in all of the great scientific societies of the world, received many medals and was given honorary degrees by Oxford, Cambridge and other great universities. He strongly advocated Darwin's evolutionist doctrines, and took an active interest in all educational questions, especially those relating to science in all its branches.

BAYARD TAYLOR.

A celebrated American novelist and poet, who was for a time connected with the United States diplomatic service. He was of English and German descent, born in Pennsylvania January 11, 1825. He was apprenticed to the printer's trade in 1842, and in 1844 published his first volume of poems. In 1844-45 he made a pedestrian tour of Europe and published "Views Afoot" in 1846. In 1847 he became one of the editorial staff of the New York *Tribune* and was connected with that paper until his death. He visited California and Mexico in 1849-50, and between 1851 and 1853 traveled through Europe and the Orient. In 1862-63 he was United States secretary of legation and later charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg, doing good service in preserving Russian friendship during the Civil War. He revisited Egypt in 1874 and went from thence to the Icelandic millennial celebration. He wrote the ode for the opening of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia in 1876. In February, 1878, he was appointed Minister to Germany, and died at Berlin December 19 following. He was a popular lecturer as well as a writer of versatile genius.

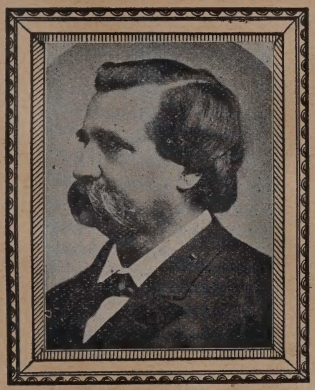
JOHN ADAMS.

Second President of the United States. He became a leader of the patriot party in Massachusetts as early as 1770, when as an attorney he defended the soldiers charged with murder at the time of the "Boston massacre." He was a man of liberal education and devoted both his native powers and his attainments to the cause of the Revolution. He was a member of the Massachusetts Revolutionary Congress in 1774, and a delegate to the first and second Continental Congresses. He was a signer of the Declaration of Independence and seconded the motion for its adoption. He was prominent as a diplomat, having been appointed Commissioner to Paris in 1778, taking part in the peace negotiations with Great Britain in 1782-3, and negotiated treaties with The Netherlands and Prussia. From 1785 to 1788 he was Minister at the British Court. He was Vice-President under Washington for eight years, and in 1796 was elected President, as a Federalist, and in 1801 retired from public life. He was a prolific writer and fluent speaker. He was born at Quincy, Mass., October 31, 1735, and died there July 4, 1826.



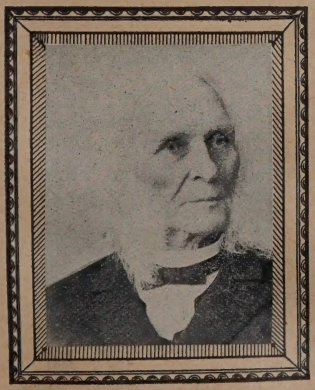
SIR HENRY IRVING.

Celebrated English actor; born at Keinton, near Glastonbury, February 6, 1838; oldest son of Samuel Broadribb, but authorized to continue the name of Irving by royal license in 1887. He was educated at Dr. Perches', George Yard, Lombard Street, London, and entered the dramatic profession in 1856. He played first in London in 1859, but returned to the provinces and there followed his profession till 1866, when he again returned to London. He then played in various theatres, notably St. James Theatre. Queen's, Drury Lane, the Gaiety and latterly at the Lyceum, of which, since 1871 he has been lessee and manager. His repertoire includes many and diverse characters. He has been especially popular in "The Bells," "Charles I.," "Hamlet," "Macbeth," "Richard III.," "Merchant of Venice" and "Thomas A'Becket." He has made many tours through Great Britain and the United States, since 1878, with Ellen Terry as his leading lady. He was knighted in 1895. Sir Henry is well known as a lecturer on the drama; he has also published one volume, "The Drama," on his art.



JOHN A. LOGAN.

A distinguished American general, familiarly known in Grand Army and political circles as "Black Jack." He was born in Jackson County, Illinois, February 9, 1826, and died at Washington, D. C., December 26, 1886. Logan was a typical American and essentially a self-made man. His first military service was in the Mexican War, in which he distinguished himself for bravery. Prior to the Civil War he was a member of Congress from Illinois, and was as popular at the capital as he afterward was in the field. During the War of the Rebellion he served under Grant, under Sherman and throughout the Vicksburg campaign of 1863. He was promoted through all ranks to major-general, and was accorded absolute devotion by his men. At the close of the Rebellion Logan returned to private life, but within two years was again sent to Washington as member of Congress from Illinois. From 1871 until his death he was almost continuously a senator from his state. He was nominee for Vice-President on the Blaine ticket in 1884. His son, of the same name, a major in the volunteer service, was killed in the battle of San Jacinto, in the Philippines, November 12, 1899.



NEAL DOW.

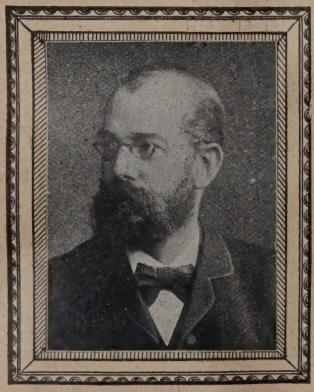
Temperance reformer and, in 1851, author of the famous Maine liquor law, which was the most radical measure prohibiting the sale of intoxicants ever passed. He was a Quaker, a merchant, a manufacturer and prominent in the public affairs of Portland, Me., where he was born, March 20, 1804, and lived nearly all his life. He was also a brave soldier in the Civil War, was wounded and imprisoned and reached the grade of brigadier-general. But through all his varied experience he kept one end in view—the suppression of the liquor traffic by law. As mayor of Portland and as member of the Maine legislature he was untiring in his efforts to prohibit the sale of liquor at least in his own state. He afterward lectured on temperance in many of the states of the Union and made several tours into Canada and to England. In 1880 he was Prohibition candidate for President of the United States. In 1884 he secured the passage of a prohibition amendment to the Maine constitution, and at the time of his death in 1897 was perhaps as widely known as anyone who has ever urged this special form of legislation.

CUSHMAN K. DAVIS.

United States senator from Minnesota, and, like so many other public men of force, a lawyer by profession. Although a native of the Empire State, born at Henderson, N. Y., June 16, 1838, he received his higher education in the West. He served in a Wisconsin regiment during the Civil War, and afterward located in St. Paul, Minn. In 1867 he commenced his political career as a member of the Minnesota state legislature; was United States district attorney for four years, Governor in 1874-75, and has been United States senator since 1887. He has made a fine record in the upper house of congress, especially as chairman of the committee on foreign relations, which during war times is one of the most responsible positions in the National Government. He was a member of the commission which concluded a treaty of peace with Spain at Paris in the fall of 1898. Mr. Davis is one of the most scholarly men in the Senate, and, while not a great orator, he commands close attention because of the array of facts he presents and the sound wisdom of his views.

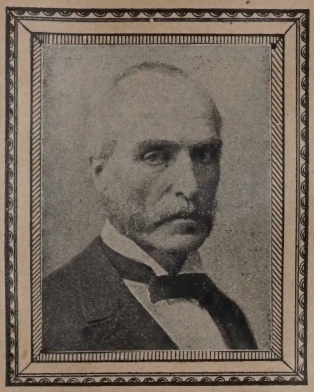
"OCTAVE THANET" (ALICE FRENCH).

A popular American authoress; daughter of Colonel George Henry and Frances Morton French; born at Andover, Mass., in 1850, and residing at Davenport, Ia. Miss French was educated at the celebrated New England school, Abbott Academy. She began to write about 1878 and heroically fought her way to popularity. Her experience as an authoress was the same old story so familiar to many of the literary celebrities of the day. At first everything she wrote was sent back by the publisher, but conscious of her ability she persisted in her efforts and created such a reputation that finally she had more demand for her stories than she could fill. Most of Miss French's life has been passed in the South and West, and it is from her personal experience that she has drawn the material for many of her stories. She has published nine volumes, the most popular of which, perhaps, are "Knitters in the Sun," "We All," and "Stories of a Western Town." Miss French is a prominent club woman. For diversion she indulges in athletic sports, amateur cabinet making and photography.



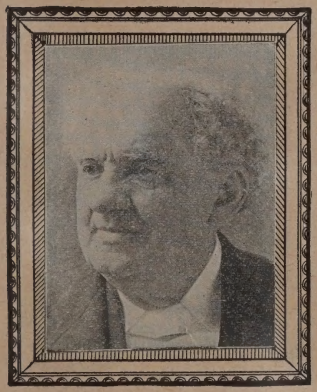
ROBERT KOCH.

A famous German bacteriologist; born in Klausthal, in Harz, December 11, 1843. After completing his college course he settled in Hanover to practice. While there he prepared and published several medical works which gained for him in 1880 a position on the imperial board of health. In 1882 Dr. Koch discovered the bacillus tuberculosis, which changed the treatment of consumption throughout the world. In 1883 he was the leader of an expedition which went to Egypt and India in search of the cholera germ. The mission was successful and Dr. Koch was rewarded by a public gift of £5,000. In 1890 he made public his lymph inoculation treatment for consumption, and raised higher hopes than have since been realized. He was made professor of the Berlin College of Medicine, in 1885, and in 1891 became director of the newly established college for the treatment of infectious diseases. Dr. Koch also made a trip to Cape Colony to study the cause of the cattle plagues there. He has been highly honored by the German government, which awarded him 100,000 marks in testimonial of his discoveries. As a scientist he enjoys a high repute although his theories as to the cause and cure of disease are disputed.



PROF. GOLDWIN SMITH.

A noted English scholar and writer on historical subjects. He was born in Reading, England, August 13, 1823, and was educated at Oxford, being graduated with the class of 1845. Mr. Smith served as secretary of the second Oxford Commission, and was a member of the Popular Education Commission in 1858. He became regius professor of history at Oxford University, in 1858, and held that position until 1866. In 1864 Professor Smith came to America and delivered a series of lectures in the northern states, and in 1868 he was elected professor of English and constitutional history in Cornell University. In 1871 he settled in Canada and founded the *Canadian Monthly*, which he conducted for two years. Professor Smith has written many historical, philosophical and political works. Among them are a short history of England, a study of the political future of Canada, a history of Ireland and a series of essays on the conditions obtaining in the United States, which were written during the Civil War. He has also written at length on religious subjects. He has persistently advocated the annexation of Canada to the United States.



P. T. BARNUM.

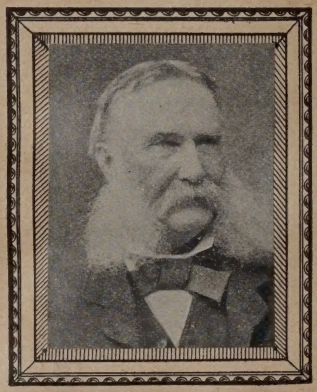
A famous showman; born at Bethel, Conn., July 5, 1810. From 1829 to 1834 he published the *Banner of Freedom* at Danbury. He began his career as a showman in 1835, with Joyce Hith, the reputed nurse of George Washington. In 1841 he became proprietor of Barnum's Museum in New York, which, though twice burned, proved very profitable. He managed Jenny Lind's American concert tour in 1850-51, and made a tour of Europe and the United States with Tom Thumb. In 1871 he became proprietor of Barnum's Circus and accompanied its annual tours for twenty years. Some of the attractions in his museum and circus were the dwarfs, "Tom Thumb," "Commodore Nutt" and "Admiral Dot," the "What Is It?" the "Woolly Horse," "Jumbo," and the "Sacred White Elephant of Siam." In 1889 he chartered a steamer and took his entire circus to London and made a successful English tour. He made and lost several fortunes and died April 7, 1891. He was a noted lecturer on temperance and practical affairs, and the author of several works, among them being "Life of P. T. Barnum" and "Struggles and Triumphs," both autobiographies, and "The Humbugs of the World."

JOHN SOBIESKI.

John Sobieski, King of Poland, and one of the greatest military geniuses of the seventeenth century, was born at Olesco, June 2, 1624. He was serving in France under Conde when, through patriotic motives, he returned to Poland and offered his services to John Casimer, the successor of Ladislas. In the warfare that followed with Russians, Tartars and Turks he so distinguished himself that he was given the command of the army and, on the death of Michael Korybut, was chosen King of Poland. Vienna being besieged by 100,000 Turks in 1683, Sobieski, at the appeal of the Emperor and the Pope, marched to its relief and attacked Mustapha with such impetuosity that he completely routed his enemy, and, entering Vienna in triumph, was hailed by all except the ungrateful Leopold himself as the savior of Christendom. Sobieski followed the enemy into Hungary, which was soon restored to the empire. His last years were embittered by civil and domestic troubles, and on his death, June 17, 1696, the electors passed over his three sons and gave the crown to Augustus of Saxony.

SARAH SIDDONS.

Famous as the greatest of tragic actresses; born in Brecon, in Wales, July 5, 1755, her mother and her father, Roger Kemble, being at that time members of a small traveling company. She was thus on the stage from the time she was a child in arms. In 1773 she was married to William Siddons, who was playing in the same company with her. In 1775 Mrs. Siddons made her first appearance as Portia at Drury Lane Theatre, in London, but did not meet with success. She ended her engagement suddenly and toured the provinces until 1782, when she reappeared in London in a drama entitled, "The Fatal Marriage." Her success was immediate. A woman of beautiful face, queenly figure and magnificent voice she soon became recognized as queen of the stage and her rule was undisputed until her death. Her last stage appearance, save at charity entertainments, was as Lady Macbeth at Covent Garden, June 29, 1812. Mrs. Siddons died in London, June 8, 1831. No actress of any time or country is believed to have been the superior of Mrs. Siddons in portraying grief, suffering, pathos, rage, despair and all tragic emotions.

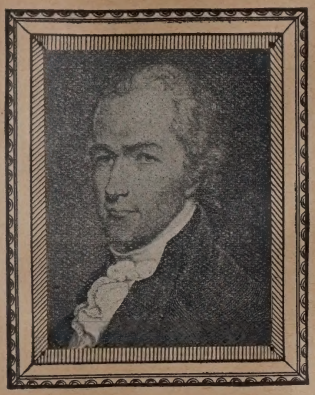


JAMES LONGSTREET.

An American general in the Confederate service during the Civil War; born in Edgefield District, S. C., January 8, 1821. He received his military education at West Point, being graduated in 1842, and like many of the leaders of the Rebellion had his first experience in the field in the Mexican War. He entered the Confederate army at the beginning of the war and won speedy promotion, being made major-general within a year. He participated in many terrible battles, and uniformly proved his valor and good judgment. He was in the second battle of Bull Run, and fought with Lee at Antietam, commanding the right wing of the forces. With the rank of lieutenant-general he fought at Gettysburg, and he led the left wing at Chickamauga. In 1863 he made an unsuccessful attack on Burnside at Knoxville. He fought also in the battle of the Wilderness, and in the last defense of Richmond. When the war closed Longstreet promptly and willingly accepted the result and became a stanch supporter of the Union. He was United States Minister to Turkey in 1880-81, and from 1881 to 1884 United States Marshal for Georgia.

GEOFFREY CHAUCER.

Poet and "Father of English literature;" born in London about 1340, and died there October 25, 1400. The son of a writer, he was given an academic education, and for a time was in the service of Prince Lionel. For twenty-seven years he bore arms, entering the King's service in Brittany in 1359, and being taken prisoner. In 1367 he was valet in the King's household and in 1374 and 1378 he was special Ambassador to Italy and several other countries. For a time he was comptroller of customs in London. He was elected knight for the shire of Kent in 1386, but was stripped of all his offices and became poor before the end of the year. By 1399, however, he was again in easy circumstances, through the patronage of Henry IV. Chaucer well deserves the appellation, "Father of English." Most of his genuine works were produced before 1380. They include among others, "Troilus and Cressida," "The Canterbury Tales," "The Legend of Good Women," "Book of the Duchess" and "House of Fame." Many spurious works have also been attributed to him. "The Canterbury Tales" is his best known work.

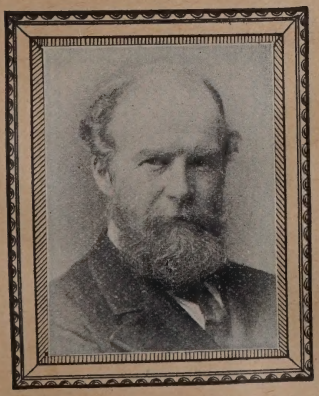


ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

A famous American statesman, and a leader in the agitation preceding the Revolution. Hamilton was born on the island of Nevis, West Indies, Jan. 11, 1757, and died in New York July 12, 1804, from a wound inflicted by Aaron Burr in a duel at Weehawken, N. J. At the age of 15 he settled in New York, and while yet in his teens became noted as a forceful pamphleteer. Entering the service of the Continental army, he soon became a member of Washington's staff. At the close of the war he became active in the politics and in the work of shaping legislation. He was a member of the Continental Congress of 1782-1783, of the Constitutional convention of 1787, and of the New York ratifying conventiion of 1788. From 1789 to 1795 he was secretary of the treasury, and in 1799 he was appointed commander-in-chief of the army. The nation mourned sincerely his untimely and tragic death. He was the chief author of the "Federalist," fifty-one of its eighty-five essays being from his pen. Hamilton's services as financier of the nation were of great and lasting benefit.

EDWARD EGGLESTON.

Author of "The Hoosier Schoolmaster," Methodist clergyman and journalist, was born in Vevay, Ind., in 1837. His father was a Virginia lawyer and his mother a native of Kentucky. As his health was delicate, he received his education mostly at home and continued ill health has several times obliged him to abandon the ministry. He has been both a circuit rider and a settled pastor; a farmer and a storekeeper; an editor and an author, and has lived in the West and in the East. He has written juvenile stories and contributed to mature literature, both religious and secular. In 1870-71 he was editor of the New York *Independent* and of *Hearth and Home*, and from 1872 to 1879 was pastor of a Brooklyn church. In the latter year, however, ill health compelled him to retire to "Owl's Nest," his home on Lake George, from which have issued several of his most charming stories. Besides having established himself in American literature with the "Hoosier Schoolmaster," he is admired as the author of "The Graysons," "The Circuit Rider," and other stories, all of which have a pure, healthy tone.



SIR JOHN LUBBOCK.

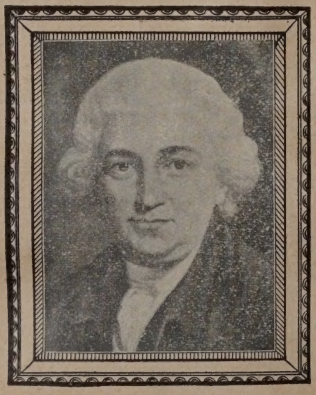
A well-known English archæologist, naturalist and politician; born in London April 30, 1834. Sir John was educated at Eton and by private tutors. From 1870 to 1880 he was member of Parliament for Maidstone, and thereafter represented the University of London in Parliament. Sir John has been chosen a member of many scientific associations and the president of the Entomological Society, the Ethnological Society, the Linnean Society, the Anthropological Institute and the Ray Society. He has been deeply interested in the education of the masses; has done much to further university extension study and was principal of the London Working Men's College. He is a financier of ability and an active member of several commercial clubs. Sir John is the author of several books of a moral and educational character that have been eminently successful. Of the "Use of Life" 40,000 copies have been sold; of "The Beauties of Nature," 34,000; of "The Pleasures of Lite," Part I, 120,000; and of "The Pleasures of Life," Part II, 80,000. He is also noted as a lecturer. He was raised to the peerage January 1, 1900.

WILLIAM H. PRESCOTT.

The historian, William Hickling Prescott, was born at Salem, Mass., May 4, 1796, and studied at Harvard, where a piece of bread, thrown at play, blinded his left eye and weakened the right. He studied law, but his health breaking down he traveled in Europe for a considerable time. On his return, in 1820, he abandoned the law and devoted himself to literature. He first made a study of Italian literature, but later forsook that for Spanish. Here he found work particularly adapted to his taste. His "History of Ferdinand and Isabella," published in 1838, was recognized at once as a work of extraordinary merit. It was translated into many European languages and made Prescott's name known all over the world. He followed this with the "Conquest of Mexico," in 1843, and the "Conquest of Peru," in 1847, each of which added greatly to his fame. He was chosen a corresponding member of the French Institute. From 1855 to the time of his death he was engaged on the three volumes of his "History of Philip II.," but died before the last volume was completed, January 28, 1859.

NAPOLEON III., OF FRANCE.

Charles Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, the last Emperor of France, was born in Paris April 20, 1808. He spent much of his youth in Geneva at the residence of his mother, and was carefully educated. He went to Italy in 1831 to assist in the revolt against pontifical rule, and that same year became the head of the Napoleonic dynasty. He was engaged in several conspiracies, and in one of them was overpowered by the military in Strasburg, in 1836, and conveyed to America. He was recalled in 1837 by the illness of his mother. In 1840 he made a second attempt to seize the throne of France, and, failing, was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, but escaped to England. In 1848 he went back to France under cover of the revolution and was elected president of the new republic. In 1851 he was re-elected for ten years, and the year following executed a successful coup d'état and assumed the imperial title. He declared war against Prussia July 15, 1870, and after a very short campaign surrendered and was deposed. He died at Chiselhurst, England, January 9, 1873. Napoleon did much to beautify Paris.



DAVID GARRICK.

One of the most noted of English eighteenth century actors; born at Hereford, England, February 19, 1717, and died in London January 20, 1779. After a common school education at Lichfield and later at Edial, where he was the pupil of Dr. Samuel Johnson, he went to London, where he made his first public appearance on the stage in 1741. Within a few months he achieved his first success as Richard III. Three years later he went to Dublin, where he became joint theatrical manager with Sheridan. In 1747 he bought a half interest in the Drury Lane Theatre, where he brought out twenty-four of Shakespeare's plays. Garrick was remarkable for the wide range of his powers. His repertoire was very large, and he was equally successful in tragedy and low comedy. He was especially fond of the character of Don Felix in "The Wonder," which he produced in 1756 and played for twenty years. As the author of farces and comedies and an adaptor of old plays Garrick was as clever as he was as an actor. He had the friendship of all the celebrities of his time.

HELMUTH VON MOLTKE.

The greatest master of military strategy Germany has produced; born in Parchim, Mecklenburg-Schwerin, October 26, 1800. His father was a general in the Danish army, and from 1812 until 1818 young Von Moltke attended the military academy at Copenhagen. He was commissioned lieutenant in the Danish army in 1819. He, however, resigned a few months later, and in 1822 entered the Prussian service. He was promoted to the staff in 1832. From 1835 to 1839 he spent his time in Turkey, reorganizing the Sultan's army. In 1841 he married his step-sister, Marie Von Burt. Von Moltke was called "The Silent" and was noted for his great modesty. But on the field of battle, while quiet and grim, he was invincible. He was a thorough master of the art of war. This fact he demonstrated many times in victorious campaigns against Denmark in 1863-64; Austria, in 1866; and France, in 1870-71. He died in Berlin, April 24, 1891. For his services in the Franco-Prussian War he was made count and field marshal and decorated with the insignia of the "Iron Cross." In 1888 he was placed on the retired list, and appointed president of national defense.

T. DE WITT TALMAGE.

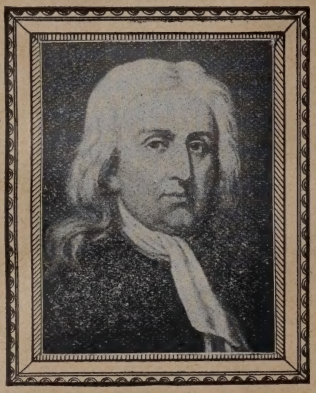
A well known clergyman and author; born at Bound Brook, N. J., January 7, 1832. He graduated from the New York University in 1853, and from the New Brunswick Theological Seminary in 1856. Between that date and 1869 he filled various pastoral charges, at Belleville, N. J., Syracuse, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., beside serving as chaplain of a Pennsylvania regiment during the Civil War. In 1869 he became pastor of the Central Presbyterian Church, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and in 1870 his congregation erected a new semi-circular building, known as the Brooklyn Tabernacle. This was burned in 1872 and a new edifice, with a seating capacity of 5,000, was built in 1874. This was destroyed by fire in 1889; but was rebuilt by 1891. Dr. Talmage's preaching drew large audiences, but he has been severely censured for "the introduction of opera bouffe methods into the pulpit." In addition to his pastoral work he constantly appeared upon the lecture platform, besides editing *The Christian at Work*, the *Advance* and *Frank Leslie's Sunday Magazine*. He has traveled extensively and is a prolific author. Some years ago he severed his connection with the Tabernacle, to devote himself to lecturing and literary work.

JOSEPH H. CHOATE.

Ambassador of the United States to the Court of St. James, London, so appointed by President McKinley in 1899, upholds the ability and dignity of a Massachusetts family, the members of which have been noted, for the past century, as lawyers, judges and public men. He is a graduate of Harvard College, was admitted to practice in Massachusetts and located in New York City in 1856. Here his eloquence, ability and fearlessness established him as one of the foremost lawyers of America, and for the past forty years he has figured in many famous cases. He was instrumental in destroying the notorious Tweed ring, a combination of politicians who robbed the city government of millions of dollars, and, as chief counsel of Fitz John Porter, he secured the vindication and the reinstatement of that officer in the regular army after he had suffered under the disgrace of a court-martial for more than twenty years. Mr. Choate is not only an eloquent and learned advocate at the bar, but one of the most polished speakers who has ever entered the public service. He is a native of Salem, Mass., born January 24, 1832.

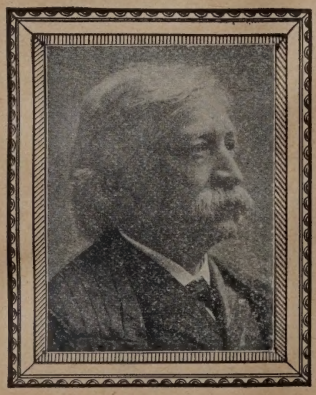
J. FENIMORE COOPER.

James Fenimore Cooper, a popular American novelist, was born at Burlington, N. J., September 15, 1789. On both sides he was of Quaker lineage. His boyhood was passed near the Six Nations, and his youthful imagination was always stimulated by apprehension of a possible Indian raid. He entered Yale College, but within three years was expelled. In 1808 he entered the navy as midshipman. He rose to be lieutenant, but resigned in 1811. In 1821 "The Spy" appeared, which achieved immediate success, and was translated into several foreign languages. "The Pioneer" (1823), the first of the Leatherstocking series, increased his popularity, and "The Pilot," the first of the sea romances (1823), proved even more successful. In 1827 he visited Europe, where he continued his literary work for six years. Cooper was intensely patriotic, yet could perceive the foibles of his countrymen and had the moral courage to criticise them. He became involved in a controversy which militated greatly against his popularity. He was the plaintiff in several libel suits, and his latter years were embittered by vituperative attacks. He died February 5, 1854.



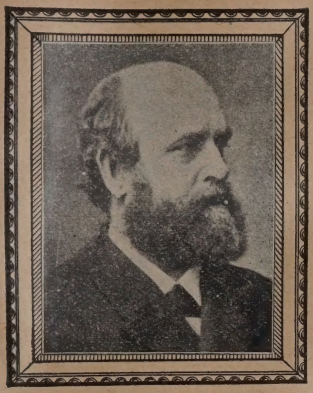
SIR ISAAC NEWTON.

The discovery of the laws of gravitation is credited to Sir Isaac Newton, to whom they were suggested in 1666 by the falling of an apple. He was born December 25, 1642, at Wolsthorpe, Lincolnshire, near Granthan, where he received his early education. He entered Trinity College in 1661 and took his B. A. degree in 1665. His gravitation studies led him to error in his explanations of lunar and planetary motions and he had to abandon his theory. He then took up the study of light and the construction of telescopes. He was elected a Fellow of Trinity in 1667 and professor of mathematics in 1669. In 1671 he was elected a member of the Royal Society. In 1696 he was appointed Warden of the Mint and was master from 1699 to the end of his life. He was president of the Royal Society from 1703 until his death, March 20, 1727. He was knighted in 1703 by Queen Anne. Newton was a student of alchemy and left a remarkable work on the prophecies of Daniel and the history of creation. He and Leibnitz share the honor of discovering the differential calculus.



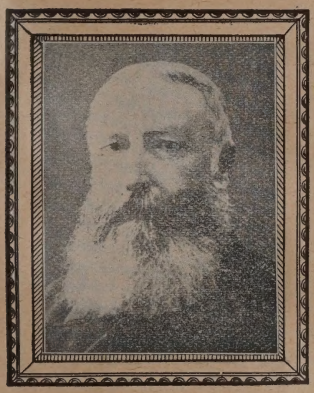
MELVILLE WESTON FULLER.

Chief Justice of the United States; born at Augusta, Me., February 11, 1833, and graduated from Bowdoin College in 1853. After graduating from the law department of Harvard University, he practiced with success at Augusta. During this period he also did occasional newspaper work. One session of the Maine Legislature was reported for the *Augusta Age* by Mr. Fuller, and for the *Kennebec Journal* by James G. Blaine. In 1856 Mr. Fuller removed to Chicago, and entered a law office at a salary of $50 a month, preferring that arrangement to a partnership. Six months later he established an office of his own. His practice increased rapidly, and his income grew to be from $25,000 to $30,000 a year. He won an enviable reputation as an orator, and in 1861 delivered the oration at the funeral of Stephen A. Douglas, of whom he was a firm friend and admirer. A stanch democrat, Mr. Fuller did not seek office. He was a delegate to the national democratic conventions of 1864, 1872, 1876 and 1880. President Cleveland appointed him Chief Justice of the United States Supreme Court in 1885. Mr. Fuller is father of eight daughters and one son.



HENRY GEORGE.

One of the best known of American political economists and the author of the epoch-making book, "Progress and Poverty." Mr. George was born in Philadelphia, September 2, 1839, and died in New York October 29, 1897. As a boy he went to sea and for many years led a life of adventure, settling in California in 1858 and becoming a journalist. Deeply interested in all matters of a sociological character, he made a careful study of the condition of the working classes and undertook to solve the problem of social inequalities. The result was the promulgation of his famous single tax theory in "Progress and Poverty." In 1880 he removed to New York and six years later was an unsuccessful candidate of the united labor party for the mayoralty. He ran for the same office in 1897, but died a few days before election day. In addition to the work already referred to Mr. George published the "Land Question" in 1883, "Social Problems" in 1884, "Protection or Free Trade" in 1886 and several other important books. Mr. George gained a host of enthusiastic adherents to his economic theories.



LEOPOLD, OF BELGIUM.

Leopold II., the King of Belgium, from his youth has been noted as a traveler. It has been his delight to mix in crowds of his subjects and to learn their opinions without their being aware of his identity. He was born in Brussels in 1835, the son of Leopold I., Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. In 1853 he married the Archduchess Marie Henriette of Austria, and succeeded to the Belgian throne in 1865. King Leopold has traveled extensively through Asia Minor, Egypt and Europe. He is well known throughout commercial Europe as the head of the International African Association, which was formed with the purpose of opening the territory embraced by the Congo and its tributaries to European trade. Henry M. Stanley, who was for years his executive agent in this project, made two trips to the dark continent under the patronage of the King. Toward the equipment of one of these the King subscribed £50,000 from his private purse. For several years "Chinese" Gordon was in the employ of King Leopold, and he left his service to engage in the ill-fated expedition in the Soudan in which he lost his life.

ADELINA PATTI.

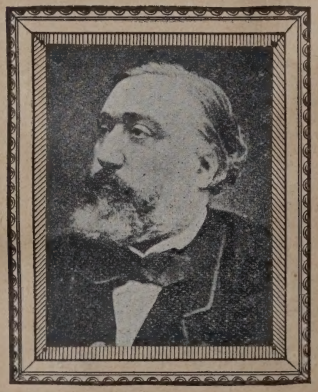
A noted prima donna; born in Madrid, Spain, February 10, 1843. She was the daughter of a Sicilian tenor and his Roman wife. She came to America early in life and at the age of seven sang in New York, her magnificent voice attracting general attention. She made her debut in New York in 1859 in "Lucia," and achieved an immediate success. She appeared in London in 1861 as Amina in "La Somnambula," and evoked the warmest praise. In March, 1866, she was married to the Marquis de Caux, with whom she lived twenty years and from whom she was divorced in 1886. The same year she was married to the tenor, Ernesto Nicolini. They retired to her home at Craig-y-Nos Castle, near Swansea, Wales, where Nicolini died in 1898. In the year 1899 Patti was married to Baron Cederstrom, a Swedish nobleman. She has appeared in all the large cities of the world and has earned more money with her voice than has any previous singer. Patti enjoys also the notable distinction that although, counting the time of her early instruction, she has been singing for nearly fifty years, her voice remains clear, strong and under full control, and is impaired only in a moderate degree.

NELSON A. MILES.

A celebrated American general and commander-in-chief of the army of the United States, who received his military training on the battlefield. General Miles was born on a farm near Westminster, Mass., August 8, 1839. He went to Boston while a youth and secured a position in a mercantile house. In 1861 he raised a company of volunteers, of which he was elected captain. He was considered too young, however, for this post, and was given a commission as a lieutenant in the Army of the Potomac. He rose rapidly and soon became a brigadier-general of volunteers, at one time commanding an army corps of 25,000 men. General Miles at that time was twenty-five years of age. He was brevetted for gallantry four times. At the close of the Civil War he assisted in the reconstruction of North Carolina and was appointed a colonel of infantry in the regular service. He became brigadier-general in 1880 and major-general in 1890. During the war between the United States and Spain he was commander-in-chief of the army and in person led the forces that invaded Porto Rico.

WILLIAM COWPER.

English poet; born in Hertfordshire in 1731. His father was one of the chaplains to George II. and nephew to Lord Chancellor Cowper. His health was frail, and when, after being admitted to the bar, he was appointed reading clerk in the House of Lords, his timidity was so great that he refused to appear. He soon became actually insane, and was removed to an asylum, and during the rest of his life was subject to returns of mental alienation. His attention being turned to poetry he contributed sixty-eight hymns to a collection made by Rev. John Newton, called the "Olney Hymns." The ballad of "John Gilpin" gave him a wide renown. It was read to crowded audiences in London by Henderson, the actor. "The Task," 1785, his longest original poem, gained general popularity. He next translated Homer into blank verse. His last poem, "The Castaway," is a picture of his own sad fate. He died April 25, 1800. In his poetry he was one of the first to break away from the metrical despotism of Pope, being persuaded to do so by his friend and neighbor, Lady Austen, at whose instigation he wrote some of his best poems.

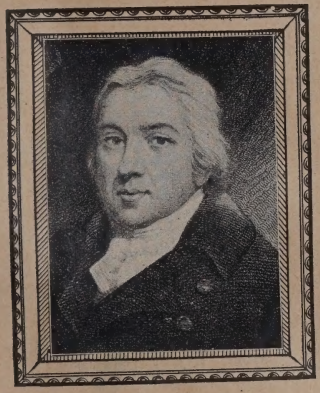


LEON GAMBETTA.

French statesman, once virtual dictator and later Premier of France. Leon Michel Gambetta was born at Cahors, April 3, 1838, of Jewish descent, and died near Sevres December 31, 1882. His early education eminently fitted him for the responsible positions he was subsequently called to fill. He was admitted to the Paris bar in 1859, and ten years later was elected to the Corps Legislatif, where he acted with the Irreconcilables or pronounced opponents of the government. He was active in the inauguration of the Republic on the surrender of Napoleon III. at Sedan, and became minister of the interior in the Government of National Defense. When Paris was completely invested by the Germans he escaped from the city in a balloon and joined his colleagues at Tours. He immediately assumed a virtual dictatorship and, negotiating a loan of 250,000,000 francs with English capitalists, organized the two armies of the Loire and endeavored, though unsuccessfully, to save Paris. Later he became a member of the National Assembly and of the New Chamber of Deputies, and finally Premier, 1881-1882. Gambetta was a strong character and served his country well in an extremity.

WILKIE COLLINS.

William Wilkie Collins, sometimes called the "novelist of mystery," was long one of the most popular English writers of fiction. The son of an artist, and born in London, January 8, 1824, he was educated for the bar, but soon became known as a brilliant miscellaneous writer and later a novelist. His early legal training, however, determined to a considerable extent the nature of the plots which he usually conceived, as well as their execution. The skillful commission of crime, with the shrewd covering of its tracks, is a favorite theme, while the task usually set was to enshroud the reader in mystery. Many of his plots and much of the material of his novels are said to have been obtained from the newspapers of the day. Early in his career Mr. Collins became associated with Charles Dickens, and is probably the only associate of the great novelist who did not slavishly follow him. Of his best known works may be mentioned "The Woman in White," "No Name," "Armadale," "The Moonstone," "Man and Wife," "The Dream Woman," and "The New Magdalen." He died September 23, 1889.



EDWARD JENNER.

An English physician, who lives in fame as the discoverer of vaccination. He was born at Berkeley, Gloucestershire, May 17, 1749, and died there January 26, 1823. After studying as the pupil of the celebrated John Hunter, in London, and at St. George's Hospital he began practice in Berkeley in 1773. His great discovery, which has so benefited humanity, was the result of a chance observation. He noticed that the dairy maids who contracted cowpox were exempt from smallpox. This led to his inoculating a boy of eight with lymph from the hand of a dairy maid on May 14, 1796, and then inoculating the same boy with smallpox on July 1 following. The virus of the dread disease failed to affect the lad. Jenner continued his experiments and finally published a full account of his discovery in June, 1798. A discovery fraught with such beneficent results commanded immediate attention. The medical profession took up the subject and soon Jenner was loaded with honors. Parliament in 1802 made him a grant of £10,000. Vaccination became thoroughly established, and much of Jenner's time was thereafter given to distributing lymph.

WASHINGTON IRVING.

Renowned American man of letters, equally gifted as novelist, historian and essayist. He was born in New York, April 3, 1783, and died at Sunnyside, near Tarrytown, N. Y., November 28, 1859. In early youth he entered a law office, where he devoted more time to writing squibs for the newspapers than to his studies. In 1804 he went abroad for his health for two years, and on his return undertook the publication of "Salmagundi" with J. K. Paulding. His "History of New York, by Diedrich Knickerbocker," published in 1809, established his fame, and from that time literature was his chief vocation. His engaging volumes on Columbus, the Alhambra, and the conquest of Granada are due to his ill health, which caused him again to go abroad, and to the fact that he was appointed Minister to Spain and lived in that country for ten years. In 1839 he was made secretary of legation at London. "The Sketch Book," the merit of which was first recognized in England, is one of his best known books. After a prolonged residence abroad he returned to America and settled down at Sunnyside, living the quiet, uneventful life of a literateur.

STEPHEN J. PAUL KRUGER.

President of Transvaal Republic from 1883 to 1900, and one of the most picturesque characters which South Africa has produced. He was born at Rastenburg, Cape Colony, October 10, 1825, and emigrated across the Vaal when 14. He was cowboy, teamster, frontiersman, and had only the barest rudiments of education. Being industrious, honest and shrewd, he became influential and was chosen member of the Executive Council, and finally president of the republic. He was zealously religious and often preached sermons full of common sense and scriptural references. Under his presidency the burghers prospered as never before. In 1880, in the revolt against British interference, Oom Paul, as Kruger was familiarly called, led the Boer troops and inflicted a most humiliating defeat on the English. He promptly squelched the "Jameson raid" in 1895, a thinly disguised attempt of the English to subvert the Boer government. The inevitable war came in 1899, President Steyn, of Orange Free State, making common cause with President Kruger against the British. In one year both presidents were fugitives and both republics were annexed to the British empire.

GEORGE FREDERICK HANDEL.

A renowned German musician famous as the composer of twenty-three oratorios and more than forty operas, few of which have lost their first popularity. He was born at Halle, Prussia, Feb. 23, 1685, and died at London, April 14, 1759. His artistic career was one of struggle, since from the outset animosities pursued him till his fame raised him above carping critics and jealous compeers. He studied for three years with Zachau, organist at the cathedral at Halle, and then went to Berlin. Here his wonderful powers of improvisation made him both friends and enemies. He produced his first opera, "Almira," at Berlin in 1705 and soon afterward went to Italy, where he remained until 1709; returning to Germany he became kapellmeister for the Elector of Hanover. It was not till 1739, when he was 54 years of age, that he began to compose the oratorios on which his fame chiefly rests. "Saul" and "Israel in Egypt" were both produced that year. "The Messiah," "Samson," "Judas Maccabœus," "Joshua" and his other masterpieces followed in quick succession. For the last seven years of his life Handel was almost totally blind.

FRANCES E. WILLARD.

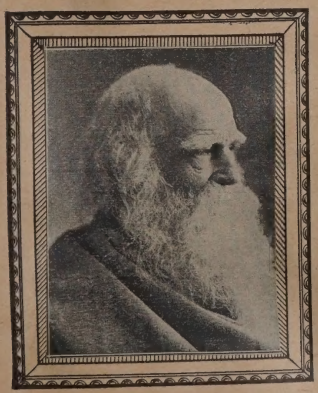
A celebrated American lecturer and reformer, famous as a leader in the temperance movement, and one of the organizers of the Prohibition party. She was born near Rochester, N. Y., Sept. 28, 1839, and died in New York, Feb. 18, 1898. Miss Willard early became interested in the drink evil and threw her soul into the effort to abolish it and to abate its consequences. She made temperance reform her life work. In 1874 she became secretary of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, which she was instrumental in founding, and five years later was elected its president. For a time she was editor of the Chicago *Evening Post*, and dean of the Woman's College at Evanston, Ill. She made a trip through the Southern states in 1883, founding branches of the W. C. T. U., and everywhere arousing enthusiasm in its work. She was a zealous advocate of temperance legislation, and when in 1884 the Prohibition party was organized to bring national politics to bear on the drink traffic she was one of the leading spirits to carry through the project. She published "Women and Temperance," "How to Win" and "Glimpses of Fifty Years."

HENRY W. LAWTON.

Gallant and able American general, born near Toledo, O., March 17, 1843. In 1855, his parents having moved to Fort Wayne, Ind., Lawton entered the Methodist college there and pursued his studies until the Civil War began, when he enlisted with the 9th Indiana Volunteers. He re-enlisted with the Thirtieth Indiana regiment and rose to be its colonel and received a medal for bravery before Atlanta. After the war closed Lawton studied law and was pursuing a course at Harvard when he was appointed lieutenant in the regular army. He won deserved fame as an Indian fighter during various campaigns against the Comanches, Kiowas and Apaches, and it was he who captured the celebrated chief, Geronimo. In the Spanish-American War Gen. Lawton commanded the division that stormed El Caney, at Santiago, and displayed great bravery. Having been sent to the Philippines, Gen. Lawton, in March, 1899, took command of a division to which was assigned most of the hazardous expeditions into the enemy's country, and which executed its maneuvers with a rapidity and success that was astonishing. He was killed instantly Dec. 19, 1899, while advancing on the enemy before San Mateo.

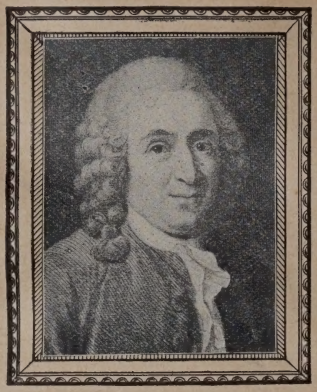
LADY CURZON.

Mary Leiter Curzon, called by courtesy "Vicereine of India," is a native of Chicago and eldest daughter of Levi Z. Leiter, a millionaire. She was born May 27, 1870, and was educated by governesses at home. She was given the benefit of extensive American and foreign travel and grew to be a woman of exceptional accomplishments and attractiveness. Her parents maintained a winter home in Washington, D. C., and it was there that she first met her future husband, George Nathaniel Curzon, who was attached to the British embassy. Her marriage to him occurred April 22, 1895. Her husband was born in 1859, educated at Eton, and after serving as a conservative member of parliament from Lancashire, entered upon a diplomatic career. He was successively under-secretary of state, under-secretary for foreign affairs, and in 1898 was appointed viceroy and governor-general of India. He became by appointment Lord Curzon of Keddleston, and, by succession, Lord Scarsdale. As "Vicereine of India" Lady Curzon enjoys an exalted station and a social eminence second only to that of Queen Victoria and much greater than ever reached by any other American woman.



WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

American poet and journalist, was born in Cummington, Mass., November 3, 1794. His father was a physician and his mother a descendant of John Alden. He received a collegiate and professional education and his poetic genius rapidly developed. At the age of twelve he wrote a translation from Horace, and at eighteen the immortal poem "Thanatopsis." The exquisite lines, "To a Waterfowl," were written in 1815 at Bridgewater, where he was studying law. His "O Fairest of the Rural Maids," was addressed to Miss Frances Fairchild, whom he afterward married. Bryant traveled extensively abroad and also through the United States. In 1826 he connected himself with the New York *Evening Post*, of which he was long the editor. Yet while he was ever a pronounced free trader and anti-slavery advocate he never sank the scholar in the politician. In his later years he was engaged in a translation of Homer, which has been commended as the best English version, and a history of the United States. He died in New York, June 12, 1878, after delivering an address at the unveiling of a bust of Mazzini in Central Park.

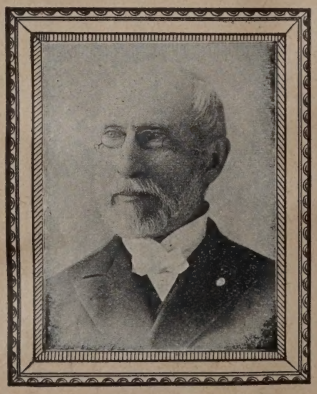


CARL LINNAEUS.

Eminent Swedish scientist who founded the present system of botany; born in Rashult, May 23, 1707, and studied in the universities in Lund and Upsala, in 1730 becoming professor of medicine in the latter. In 1737 appeared his first work on botany, "Flora Lapponica," which was the result of a trip through Lapland. The next botanical work from his pen was his "Systema Naturæ Fundamenta Botanica." After this Professor Linnæus severed his connection with the college and began the practice of medicine in Stockholm, where he remained until 1742, when he accepted the professorship of botany at Upsala. His connection with the university added greatly to its fame, especially after the publication, in 1745-46, of his two works, "Flora Suecica" and "Fauna Suecica." Professor Linnæus was one of the first botanists to call attention to the sexes in plants, and on account of his valuable contributions to science the King of Sweden conferred upon him an order of nobility in 1757. Professor Linnæus died at Upsala, January 10, 1778. He is honored by the universal adoption of his botanical system.

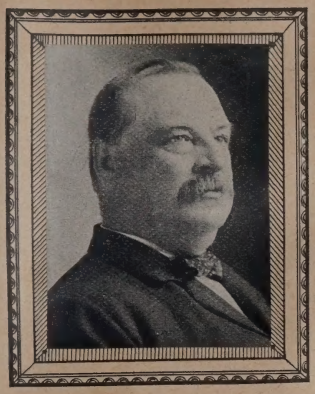
ROBERT G. INGERSOLL.

Famous as a skeptic and a lecturer against the Christian religion; born in Dresden, N. Y., August 11, 1833, died at Dobbs Ferry, N. Y., July 21, 1899. He practiced law successfully at Shawneetown and Peoria, Ill., and during his last years at New York city. At the outbreak of the Rebellion Ingersoll entered the army and for gallant service was promoted to colonel of cavalry in 1862. In 1864 Ingersoll joined the republican party and two years later was elected attorney-general of Illinois. His fame as a political orator dates from the National Republican Convention of 1876, in which in eloquently nominating James G. Blaine he characterized him as "plumed knight." In 1877 he was offered, but refused, the post of Minister to Germany. Ingersoll earned very large fees from his legal practice, one of the greatest cases he was in being that of the star route defendants, in which he secured their acquittal in 1883. Mr. Ingersoll was known as "the great agnostic," and spent a portion of each year lecturing. He was witty, eloquent and had a wonderful command of language.



GEORGE F. ROOT.

One of the most popular song writers in America during the middle portion of the nineteenth century. Mr. Root was born in Springfield, Mass., in the year 1820, and received his musical education in Boston and Europe. On his return to America he began teaching music in Boston and later in New York. His first published song to meet with any degree of success was a balled entitled "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower." During the war Mr. Root wrote many martial airs and songs of the camp. One of the latter was "Just Before the Battle, Mother" and was a soldier boy's farewell to the loved ones at home. The most stirring of Mr. Root's martial airs was the song, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching." This is written in swinging march time, and during the war was a favorite melody among the soldiers of both the north and the south. It is still played by nearly every military organization in America. Mr. Root died in 1895. He was deeply interested in the teaching of music in the public schools, and was the originator of the normal musical institutes. He also edited numerous books of sacred music and composed various cantatas.



GROVER CLEVELAND.

Grover Cleveland, twenty-second President of the United States, was born in Caldwell, N J., March 18, 1837, the son of a Presbyterian minister. Educated at the academies of Syracuse and Clinton, he studied law in Buffalo, was admitted to the bar in 1859, was District Attorney of Erie County from 1863 to 1866 and in 1869 became a member of the law firm of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell. In 1881, after serving as Sheriff, he was elected Mayor of Buffalo as a Democrat, and was familiarly called the "veto mayor," because of his inflexible opposition to extravagant expenditure of public money. In 1882 he was elected Governor of New York over Judge Folger. In 1884 he defeated Blaine for the Presidency, was defeated by Harrison in 1888 and succeeded the latter in 1892. His administrations were marked by promotion of civil service and an unprecedented use of the veto power. In 1895 he was chosen arbitrator of the dispute between Italy and Colombia. He married Miss Frances Folsom in the White House, June 2, 1886. After retiring from his second term as President he made his home in Princeton, N. J. His chief diversion has been duck hunting.

JENNY LIND.

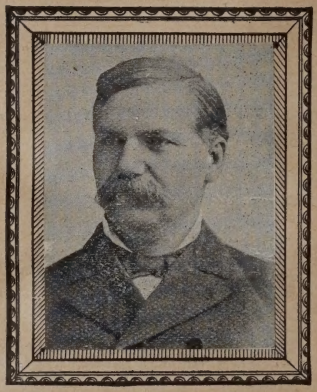
A famous singer of Sweden; born at Stockholm October 6, 1820, and died at Wynd's Point, Malvern, November 2, 1887. As a child she was considered a prodigy, and friends urged her parents to develop her talents to the utmost. Competent teachers were provided and the young girl made her debut at the Royal Theatre, Stockholm, as Agatha in "Der Freischutz," March 7, 1838. For two years following 1840 she studied in Paris under the best teachers and, returning to Stockholm, sang in concert till 1844, when she toured the cities of Germany for three years. Her marvelous voice was the delight of music-loving people, and her fame soon spread to England, whither she went in the fall of 1847, singing in the larger cities for something over a year. P. T. Barnum, the enterprising showman, induced her to tour the principal cities of the United States under his management. She sang in America from 1850 to 1852, everywhere adding fresh laurels to her fame. She married Otto Goldschmidt in 1852, and taught singing on retiring from the stage, being professor of music at the Royal College of Music, 1883-1886.

ANTONIO MACEO.

A Cuban patriot and general, who lost his life through treachery. He was born in Santiago de Cuba July 14, 1848. He came of a respectable mulatto family and was employed as a farm hand when the revolution against Spanish rule began. He entered the insurgent army as a private, and made a brilliant record as a soldier during the "Ten Years' War," from 1868 to 1878. When the war closed General Maceo, as he was then called, refused to sign the Zanjon agreement of peace, and left Cuba, traveling in American countries for several years. In 1890 he returned to Cuba and attempted to start another revolution, but he was unsuccessful. He took an active part in the revolution of 1895, and on December 2, 1896, he was led into a trap near Moriel, Cuba, by supposed friends, who coveted the price set upon his head, and was killed by Spanish soldiers, who were lying in ambush. It has been claimed for General Maceo that he was the most brilliant and daring of the Cuban leaders. An idea of the Spanish estimate placed upon his worth to the Cuban cause may be gained from the fact that the news of his death was received with the most indecorous manifestations of joy throughout the peninsula.

HENRY JAMES.

Popular American author; born in New York, April 15, 1843, and was the son of a famous writer on religious topics. He was educated in France and Switzerland and later took a course in law at Harvard. He, however, abandoned his chosen profession to devote himself to literature, and moved to Europe. He soon attracted attention as a contributor to various publications. His first book, "Watch and Ward," was published in 1871. This was followed in 1875 by "A Passionate Pilgrim," "Roderick Hudson" and "Transatlantic Sketches." From this date to the present time Mr. James has published from one to three or four books a year. He is also one of the greatest of modern critics. In 1878 he published "French Poets and Novelists," "The Europeans" and "Daisy Miller." In 1879 he published "An International Episode," "Life of Hawthorne," "A Bundle of Letters" and "Confidence." In 1888 the output was "Partial Portraits," "The Aspern Papers" and "The Reverator." Perhaps the most popular of his books are "Daisy Miller," "A Passionate Pilgrim" and "What Maisie Knew." Mr. James has lived in England since 1869.



DAVID B. HENDERSON.

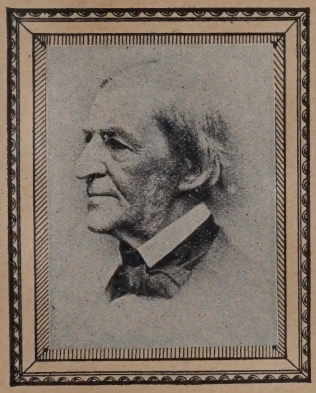
Lawyer and Congressman; born at Old Deer, Scotland, March 14, 1840. He was brought to this country, to Illinois, at the age of six, and three years later was taken to Iowa, where he received a public school and academic education. He served in the Union army from September, 1861, to the close of the Civil War, being wounded at the battle of Donelson and losing a leg at the battle of Corinth. In March, 1865, he was admitted to the bar, and from that time was active in politics. During his public career Mr. Henderson has served as collector of internal revenue, assistant United States attorney, chairman Iowa delegation to three National Republican conventions, and a congressman elected biennially by his republican constituency since 1882. For ten years Mr. Henderson was a member of the committee on appropriations. He was also chairman of the committee on judiciary and member of the committee on rules of the Fifty-fourth and Fifty-fifth congresses. In December, 1899, he was elected speaker of the House of Representatives, by unanimous vote of the republican members, several other aspirants having abandoned the field.

FREDERICK WARD PUTNAM.

One of the most famous of American anthropologists. He was born at Salem, Mass., April 16, 1839, entered Lawrence Scientific School as a special student, and studied under Louis Agassiz. He was then made assistant in charge of the collection of fish at the Harvard Museum of Comparative Zoology, where he remained until 1864. Later he was given charge of the museum at Essex Institute in 1867, and was also appointed superintendent of the museum of the East India Marine Society. After these two colleges were incorporated into the Peabody Academy of Sciences, he was made a director, holding the position until 1876. He was then called to Harvard and placed in charge of the divisions of anthropology and ethnology in the university's museum. In 1875 he visited England, where he was well received. Mr. Putnam was in charge of the ethnological exhibit at the World's Fair in Chicago. He is a member of a large number of scientific societies in this country and Europe. He has made a number of expeditions to points on the American continent in search of specimens for the institutions with which he has been connected.

RUDYARD KIPLING.

A popular English author; born in Bombay, India, December 30, 1865. Mr. Kipling was educated at the United Service College, North Devon, England, and became assistant editor of the *Civic and Military Gazette and Pioneer in India*, serving in that capacity from 1882 to 1889. He then traveled extensively in China, Japan, Africa and Australia. He married Caroline Balestier of Brattleboro, Vt., in 1892. Mr. Kipling's first book was "Departmental Ditties," which was soon followed by "Plain Tales From the Hills" and "Soldiers Three." Sixteen or seventeen other works came from the author's pen in quick succession, and won for him international fame. Mr. Kipling's style is not notable for its finish, but it has great vigor and freshness which have struck a popular chord and won for him a host of friends in every English speaking community. "The Jungle Book" and "The Second Jungle Book" are especially popular with the little folk. Mr. Kipling has a residence in Brattleboro, Vt., but he spends much of his time at The Elm Rottingdean, near Brighton, England. His "Recessional" is considered his finest composition in verse.



RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

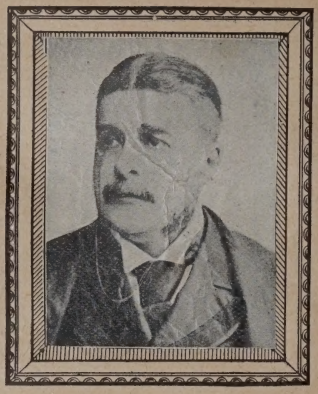
Eminent American scholar and philosopher, who lived in Concord, Mass., during most of his life of seventy-nine years (1803-1882). It is doubtful if anyone who ever wrote in America has been the source of so much good inspiration as Emerson. Although a poet and a Unitarian minister, he was before all a philosopher and enjoyed the admiration and friendship of the foremost men of the United States and England. Some of his most famous lectures, afterward published in book form, were delivered within the three years after his return from Great Britain, in 1834. They include his address on "Luther and Milton," "English Literature," "Philosophy of History" and "Human Culture." For the anniversary of the battle of Concord, in 1836, he composed a hymn containing the lines:

"Here once the embattled farmers stood
And fired the shot heard round the world."

Emerson's later lectures and writings leaned more toward the human than the scholarly side of philosophy and dealt with such topics as "The Conservative," "Self-Reliance," "Heroism," "Love," "Friendship," "Prudence," "Manners," and "Politics." He wrote little after 1867.

QUEEN VICTORIA.

Victoria Alexandrina, Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India, was born May 24, 1819, the only child of Edward, Duke of Kent. She ascended the throne on the death of William IV., June 20, 1837, and was crowned with great pomp at Westminster, June 28, 1838. She was married February 10, 1840, to Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, and their life was one of great happiness. Since the death of the Prince Consort, in 1861, Queen Victoria has led a life of much retirement, although she has given close attention to the duties of government. The title of "Empress of India" was added to that of "Queen of Great Britain and Ireland" in 1876. Although Queen Victoria is advanced in years, she still takes an active interest in the details of the affairs of the world, especially if they bear any relation to the government of any of the numerous colonies subject to British rule. She employs secretaries who read to her daily the reports of the leading events and happenings and gives them close attention. Queen Victoria's reign is notable as being the longest recorded in modern history.

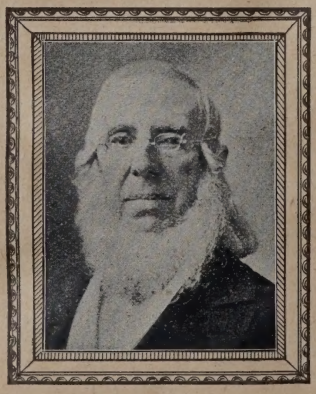


SIR ARTHUR SULLIVAN.

Arthur Sullivan was born in London May 13, 1842. His father was a teacher of music, and young Arthur early developed a genius of no common order. He began singing in the chapel royal when a mere child, and at the age of fourteen he won a scholarship which gave him the privilege of studying under the best masters, both in Great Britain and on the Continent. His compositions include songs, piano music, overtures and symphonies, operettas and oratorios. His first effort in the composition of operatic music was the score for "The Tempest," which was produced in London in 1862. His "Prodigal Son" was brought out in 1868, and "The Light of the World" in 1873. He has also composed a grand opera, called "Ivanhoe," which did not prove successful. Sullivan's greatest success has been in the composition of light operatic music to accompany the librettos of W. S. Gilbert. His forte is comic opera. Gilbert and Sullivan's most pronounced successes have been "H. M. S. Pinafore," "Pirates of Penzance," "Patience" and "The Mikado." Sullivan was knighted in 1883.

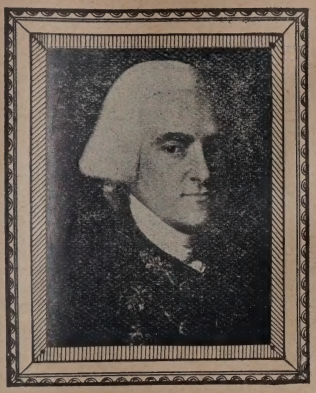
ALEXANDER McDOWELL McCOOK.

A distinguished American general and a member of a family that sent ten men, the father and nine sons, to the front during the Civil War. He was born in Columbiana county, Ohio, April 22, 1831, and graduated from West Point in 1852. He served in campaigns against the Apaches in New Mexico and returned to West Point in 1858 as instructor in military tactics. At the beginning of the Civil War he was appointed colonel of the First Ohio volunteers. A brilliant war record followed. On July 17, 1862, he was appointed major-general of volunteers and was placed in command of the Twentieth Army Corps. He received the brevet ranks of brigadier-general and major-general of the regular army on the same date, March 13, 1865, for conspicuous gallantry and bravery in action. At the close of the war General McCook was appointed lieutenant-colonel of infantry. He served continuously in the West for many years, and afterwards was superintendent of the School of Military Science and Tactics at Fort Leavenworth. He and his brothers are often referred to as "the fighting McCooks."



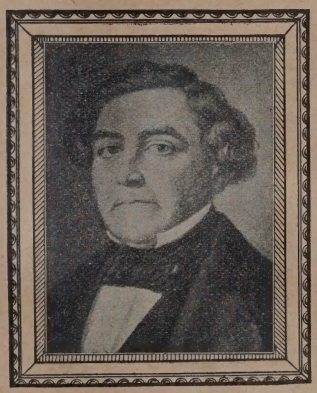
PETER COOPER.

Peter Cooper, philanthropist, was born in New York in 1791. As a boy he worked at hat making and at the age of seventeen was apprenticed to a coachmaker. Subsequently he conducted a grocery, and with the profits therefrom and from other ventures, opened a manufactory of glue, ising glass and oil. In 1828 he established the Canton Iron Works, at Baltimore, where he built from his own designs the first locomotive constructed in America. Disposing of his Baltimore plant, he erected a rolling mill in New York City, later removing the works to Trenton, N. J. He was a firm believer in the practicability of the Atlantic cable, the successful laying of which was largely due to his efforts. He served in both branches of the Common Council, where he strongly advocated the building of the Croton aqueduct. In 1876 he was the candidate of the Greenback party for President. He is best known through his founding the Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art. On this he expended nearly $750,000, besides endowing it with $200,000. Mr. Cooper died April 4, 1883.



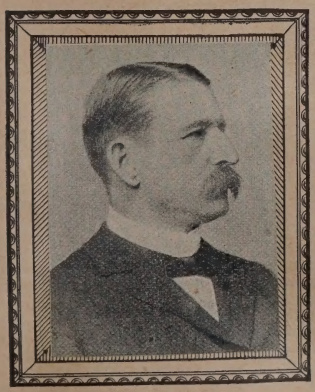
JOHN HANCOCK.

American statesman of the Revolutionary period, and the first signer of the Declaration of Independence. He was born at Quincy, Mass., January 12, 1737, and died there October 8, 1793. Hancock took his degree at Harvard University in 1754, and immediately began a mercantile career, succeeding to a large fortune and a prosperous business on the death of his uncle in 1764. In 1776 he was elected to the Massachusetts House of Representatives by the city of Boston, and two years later his sloop, "Liberty," was seized by the British for contravention of the commercial laws. He inveighed bitterly against foreign oppression and renewed his denunciation after the "massacre" at Boston in 1770. It was the attempt of the English to seize his person five years afterward that led to the first Revolutionary battle at Concord, Mass. Hancock was president of the Provisional Congress in 1774 and of the General Congress at Philadelphia from 1775 to 1777. He assisted in framing the constitution of Massachusetts and was the first Governor of the State. He was annually elected Governor till 1785, and again in 1787, serving till 1793.



EUGENE SUE.

A noted French novelist, whose great story, "The Wandering Jew," has had much to do with the prejudice that exists in many quarters against the Jesuit Society. He was born in Paris in 1801, and was educated to become a surgeon in the army. Unexpectedly, however, he came into a fortune of £1,600 a year, and he began writing novels for pastime. It later became a matter of necessity. His first successes were tales of the sea, like "Kernock, the Pirate," published in 1830. In 1835-37 he published a "Histoire de la Marine Francaise" and the officers of the navy presented him with a medal for "the history he did not write." His greatest works were "The Mysteries of Paris" (which was published in 1842) and "The Wandering Jew," the first volume of which appeared in 1844 and the second in 1845. These ran through numerous editions. Sue was elected to the Legislative Assembly in 1852, but was proscribed after the *coup d'etat* of that year. He retired to Annecy, where he died in 1857. He spent six years in the navy, an experience he found of value to him in his career as an author. In addition to his novels he wrote a few plays, none of which achieved much success.

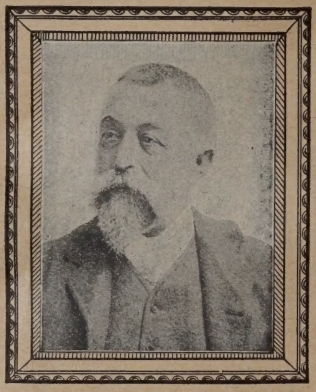


S. A. ANDREE.

A noted aeronaut; born in Sweden, October 18, 1854, and obtained distinction as a mechanical engineer and man of science. In the winter of 1882-83 he was a member of a meteorological expedition to Spitzbergen, directing observations and experiments in atmospheric electricity. From 1886 to 1889 he filled a chair in the leading Swedish school of technology. In 1876, while crossing the Atlantic, he was impressed by the regularity of the trade winds, and began to consider the feasibility of balloon voyages between the hemispheres. In 1895, he laid before the Swedish Academy of Science and the International Geographical Congress, at London, the details of a project to reach the North Pole by balloon. His ideas were well received, and $36,000 was subscribed to put them to the test. Andree had carefully studied balloons for several years, and had made several ascensions. One was constructed according to his plans, and after an unsuccessful attempt in 1896 he and two associates started for the Pole July 11, 1897. Nothing having been heard from them, it is believed they have perished.

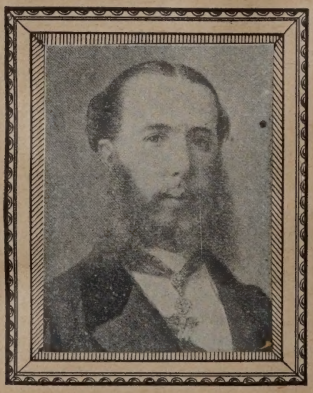
HALL CAINE.

Thomas Henry Hall Caine, best known as Hall Caine, has achieved wide fame as a novelist and dramatist. He was born in 1853, of Manx parentage, and his youth was passed chiefly on the Isle of Man. At the age of seventeen he taught school at Maughold Head, an occupation which greatly contributed to his intimate knowledge of the common people of Manxland. He began life's work as an architect in Liverpool, and through contributing to architectural publications drifted into journalism, joining the staff of the Liverpool *Mercury*. He resided with Dante Rossetti, in London, until the latter's death in 1882, when he returned to his home in the Isle of Man. The same year he published his "Recollections of Rossetti." His success as a novelist dates from 1887, since which year he has published many stories of life among the Manx, all which have been received with great interest, although some have been severely criticised. His noted novel, "The Christian," has been dramatized by himself, the play proving successful. In 1898 Mr. Caine visited the United States, giving a series of readings from his writings, which proved popular.



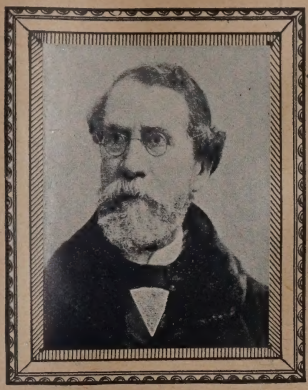
THOMAS NAST.

In pictorial satire in America Thomas Nast was the pioneer and stands in the foremost rank. This celebrated caricaturist was born at Landau, Bavaria, September 27, 1840, and came to the United States with his father in 1846. He attended a class of drawing for six months and then was engaged as a draftsman on an illustrated paper. He went to England in 1860 as special artist for a New York weekly paper, and then to Italy, following Garibaldi and making sketches for the New York *Illustrated News* and the London *Illustrated News*. He returned to New York in 1861, and the next year began making sketches for *Harper's Weekly*. His first cartoon brought him into favorable notice, and with it came success. He was largely responsible, by his scathing cartoons, for the downfall of the Tweed ring in New York, and on this work his reputation largely rests, though in a number of presidential campaigns his cartoons had a powerful effect. For several years he issued "Nast's Illustrated Almanac," and lectured in nearly all the large cities of the country, illustrating his talks. He has painted a few serious pictures of merit.



EMPEROR MAXIMILIAN.

Archduke of Austria and Emperor of Mexico; born in Vienna, July 6, 1832, and shot at Queretaro, Mexico, June 19, 1867. He was trained for naval service and was placed at the head of the Austrian navy in 1854. Three years later he married Princess Charlotte of Belgium. For two years thereafter he was viceroy of the Lombard-Venetian kingdom. He was formally offered the throne of Mexico after the French had conquered that country, and accepted, April 16, 1864. He was received with apparent enthusiasm in the City of Mexico the following June. He succeeded, with the aid of French forces, in driving Juarez over the northern frontier, and in October, 1865, issued a decree that all people taken in arms against the empire should be treated as bandits. This arbitrary measure militated against the emperor's popularity, causing defections among those who had declared their loyalty. The United States refused to recognize the empire and caused the withdrawal of the French troops. This weakened the power of Maximilian, who was overcome by a republican army and courtmartialed and shot, together with his generals, Miramon and Mejia.



GEORGE P. A. HEALY.

Celebrated American portrait painter; born in Boston, July 15, 1813, and died in Chicago, June 24, 1894. In 1836 he went to Paris and remained there several years, with only occasional visits to America. On returning to America he lived in Chicago from 1855 to 1867, when he again removed to Europe, residing first in Rome and later in Paris. In twenty years Mr. Healy executed nearly six hundred portraits, among which were those of Louis Philippe, Marshal Soult, Lewis Cass, Clay, Calhoun, Webster, Seward, Pierce, General Sherman, Orestes A. Brownson, Prescott, Longfellow, Cardinal McCloskey and Stephen A. Douglas. His great historical picture of "Webster's Reply to Hayne," which contains one hundred and thirty portraits, was completed in 1851. It was finally hung in Faneuil Hall, Boston. He exhibited a series of thirteen portraits and a large picture representing Franklin urging the claims of the American colonies before Louis XVI. at the Paris International Exhibition of 1855. He was a frequent exhibitor at expositions and salons. He was distinctively of the French school, and vigorous and characteristic in style.

WESLEY MERRITT.

A distinguished major-general in the United States army. He is a native of New York State, having been born there June 16, 1836. He attended West Point and graduated with the class of 1860. He served during the first year of the Civil War as a lieutenant and was promoted to a captaincy in April, 1862. Nearly all of his service during the war was on the staffs of cavalry commanders. Merritt distinguished himself at Gettysburg, and was brevetted brigadier-general of volunteers. He received the brevet of major-general of volunteers while serving under Sheridan in the Army of the Potomac. In all he received six brevets, one for a special campaign and five for valor in battles. At the close of the Civil War General Merritt resumed his place in the regular service, becoming colonel of the Ninth Cavalry. Later he became superintendent of West Point and held this position many years. He rose to the rank of brigadier-general and major-general, and was in service in the Philippines during the war with Spain. At President McKinley's request he visited Paris to advise the commissioners of the United States in the peace negotiations with Spain.

HEINRICH HEINE.

A German poet of Hebrew descent noted for the sweetness of his verse and the bitterness of his satire; born at Dusseldorf, Prussia, December 13, 1799, and died in Paris on what he termed his "mattress grave," February 17, 1856. Heine's life was one of disappointment and suffering. His parents marked out for him a business career, but through the assistance of his uncle, Solomon Heine, he began the study of jurisprudence at Bonn, which he later continued at Berlin and Gottingen. To be a Jew in Germany in those days was to be marked for insult and persecution, and Heine's ambition led him in 1825 to renounce Judaism and embrace Christianity. In 1831 he left his native land to pass the rest of his life in Paris, his latter years being years of physical agony. His "Buch der Lieder" and his "Gedichte" and his "Neue Gedichte" were hailed as new and distinctive contributions to German literature. Of his prose works the "Reisebilder" are the most important and best known. Heine called himself the German Aristophanes and he merited the name he assumed.

JOHN JAY.

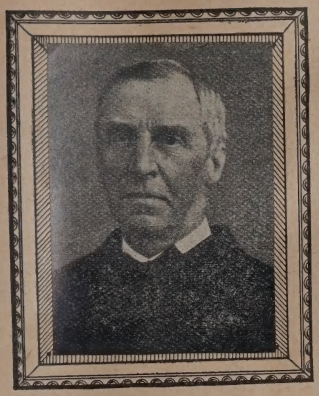
A distinguished American jurist and statesman; born in New York, December 12, 1745, and died at Bedford, N. Y., May 17, 1829. Jay received a thorough academic education and then began the practice of law. He first entered public life in 1774, when he became a delegate to Congress from New York. While serving his first term he drew up the constitution of the State in 1777. As a diplomat Jay has an enviable record. His early training eminently qualified him for diplomatic service, and his merits were clearly recognized. He was sent as Minister to Spain and later was made one of the commissioners to Paris in 1782-83, where he was prominent in drafting the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States. Returning to America he became secretary of state from 1784 to 1789. He was the first chief justice of the United States supreme court, holding that office till 1795, when he became governor of New York. Jay was one of the ablest patriots of the Revolutionary period. He was special minister to England in 1794-95, and an unsuccessful candidate for gubernatorial honors in New York in 1793.

MRS. OLIPHANT.

Mrs. Oliphant, whose maiden name was Margaret O. Wilson, has been a prolific author of fiction and biographies, as well as a writer on history, antiquities, art and literature, her published works numbering more than seventy volumes. She was born at Wallyford, Scotland, in 1820. The chief charm of her novels is to be found in their delightful portrayals of Scottish life and character and their pictures of domestic and social life in England. Her first, entitled "Passages in the Life of Mrs. Margaret Maitland," appeared in 1841, and brought her at once into prominence. Her style is easy and unaffected, and she has always scrupulously regarded conventionalities, avoiding sensationalism and questionable themes. "The Perpetual Curate," "Miss Majoribanks," and "The Cuckoo in the Nest" are among her best known stories. She has also published biographies of Edward Irving, Joan of Arc, etc., etc. Her antiquarian and art volumes include works on Florence, Venice and Jerusalem, besides which she has produced "The Literary History of England" and "The Victorian Age of English Literature." In 1868 she received a pension of £100. She died in London June 25, 1897.

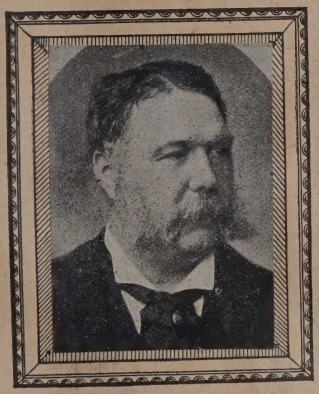
HERNANDO CORTES.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico; born in 1485. He went to Cuba in 1511, and in 1518 was ordered by Velasquez, the Governor, to follow up Grijalva's Mexican discoveries. Cortes landed in Mexico, and founded Vera Cruz in April, 1519. On his march toward Montezuma's capital, he was joined by many natives. Montezuma received him with regal honors and loaded him with gifts, but on a slight pretext the Spaniard seized the monarch, and held him as a hostage. Finding himself pursued by a general sent against him by Velasquez, who was jealous of him, Cortes marched against him, defeating him and being joined by most of his troops. After many vicissitudes Cortes completed the conquest of Mexico and returned to Spain, his career in the New World having been marked by cruelty and treachery. Charles V. received him with honor, and in 1530 Cortes returned to Mexico, but with diminished power. The machinations of his enemies forced him to return to Spain in 1840, where he was received coldly, and he died, in solitude, near Seville, in 1547.



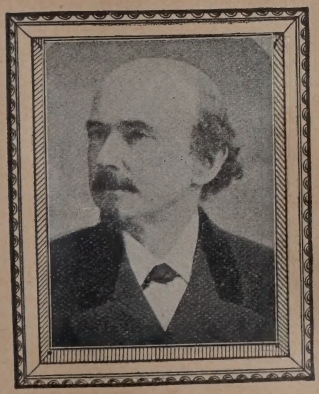
JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE.

One of the most noted of English historians and essayists; born at Dartington, Devonshire, April 23, 1818, and died October 20, 1894. Mr. Froude was educated at Westminster School and at Oriel College, Oxford. In 1842 he became Fellow of Exeter and two years later took deacon's orders. Under Newman he for a time was connected with the High Church party in England, and his devotion to literature was largely due to a change of religious views, which led him to resign his fellowship and abandon the ministry in 1872. He then made a lecturing tour of the United States and in 1874 was sent on a mission to the Cape of Good Hope. Later he went to Australia and the West Indies. On being elected Regius Professor of Modern History at Oriel College, Oxford, he began his "History of England," which was published in successive volumes for several years. Among the best of Froude's writings are his essays published under the title "Short Studies on Great Subjects," and his biographies of Beaconsfield and Carlyle. Froude justly holds high rank as a writer, but is not thought to have reached the class of Hume and Gibbon as a historian.



CHESTER ALAN ARTHUR.

Twenty-first President of the United States; born at Fairfield, Vt., October 5, 1830. He was a graduate of Union College, and in early youth a school teacher. By profession he was a lawyer. His first official preferment came in 1861, when the Governor of New York appointed him on his staff, and in 1862 he was Inspector-General and Quartermaster-General of State troops. He was an active politician and a warm personal friend and admirer of General Grant, who made him Collector of the Port of New York in 1871. This office he held for seven years. In 1880 the National Republican Convention nominated him for the Vice-Presidency, in a spirit of conciliation to the Grant "wing" of the party. Garfield's death on September 19, 1881, made him President. In 1884 his friends tried to make him the Republican Presidential nominee, but the effort was not successful. His administration of public affairs was characterized by dignity and conservatism, while in his official and personal life he was ideally courteous. He died at New York, November 18, 1886. Though not credited with great ability, he made his administration acceptable to the country.



DION BOUCICAULT.

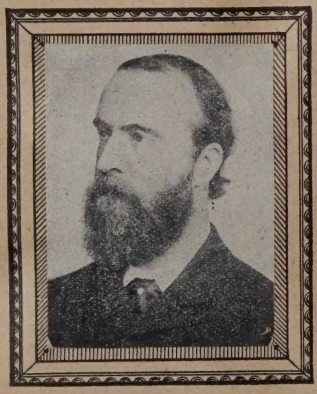
An actor and playwright; born at Dublin, December, 1822, and died at New York, 1890. He produced his first play, "London Assurance," before he was nineteen years old, and its signal success determined his career. Other plays came from his pen in quick succession, and his reputation rapidly grew, his fame being equally great in comedy, farce and melodrama. He soon went upon the stage, and his celebrity as an actor was as great as his success as a dramatist. The years 1853-60 he passed in the United States. For a time he was joint manager of the London Adelphi, and afterward opened the Westminster, of which he was sole owner. The latter was a financial failure, and Boucicault resumed writing plays and filling engagements at other theatres. In all he composed more than 300 dramatic pieces. As a writer, he catered to existing low standards of public taste, content to fill his purse without Quixotically seeking to elevate the public. As an actor he was popular without attaining a high degree of excellence. From 1876 until his death his home was in New York.

DEMOSTHENES.

The most celebrated of Greek orators; flourished between 384 and 322 B. C. Owing to the mismanagement of his estate by his guardians, he was forced to follow the profession of a speech writer, in which he was very successful. His first appearance as a public speaker was in 354 or 355 B. C., and his fame was at once established. In 352 he delivered his first oration against the encroachments of Philip of Macedon upon the Athenian state. A brilliant series of similar purport followed, known as the "Phillippics." Philip crushed the Athenians at Chaeronea, in which battle Demosthenes took part. Previous to this, however, he had been one of the embassy to negotiate the so-called "peace of Philocrates," which the Macedonian immediately broke. In 324 he was banished from Athens by the Macedonian party, but was recalled in 323, upon the death of Alexander. The Macedonians recaptured the city the following year and Demosthenes was condemned to death. He escaped to the island of Calaureia, but, being followed by the emissaries of his enemies, swallowed a dose of quick poison, to avoid capture.

JOHN KNOX.

A noted Scottish author, statesman and reformer; born at Haddington in 1505 and died at Edinburgh November 24, 1572. Knox was the founder of the Presbyterian Church in Scotland and was doubtless one of the greatest men that country has produced. After receiving an academic education at Glasgow University he studied law and for a time acted as notary. Then, in 1544, he became a tutor, but being brought under the influence of George Wishart, a Lutheran refugee, he abandoned teaching and became a preacher, accepting a call from the congregation at St. Andrews. When that town capitulated to the French Knox was imprisoned in the galleys, but was released after two years. Returning to England, he again resumed preaching, wandering about Scotland and incurring the ill will of the bishops. In his determined opposition to the Catholic faith Knox became the recognized leader of the Protestant Reformation in Scotland, and incurred the bitter hostility of Mary, Queen of Scots. In 1560 his "Confession of Faith" was adopted without change and Roman Catholicism was disestablished by Parliament.

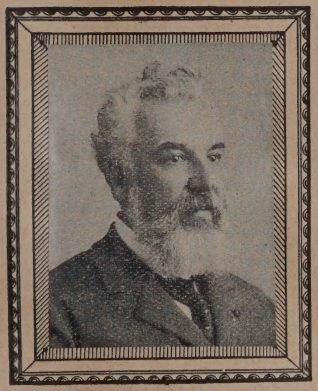


CHARLES STEWART PARNELL.

One of the foremost of Irish patriots and called the "Uncrowned King of Ireland." He was born in Avondale, County Wicklow, June 27, 1846. In 1875 he was sent to Parliament as a "Home Ruler" for County Meath. During 1877-78 he gained great popularity in Ireland by the use of deliberate obstruction in parliamentary practice. In 1878 he was elected president of the Irish National Land League. In 1880 he formulated the practice of "boycotting." He was ejected from the House February 3, 1881, for opposing the government coercion bill. Gladstone sent him to Kilmainham jail in October, 1881, where he remained until May 2, 1882. The National Land League was revived in 1884, and Parnell again became president. The London *Times* accused Parnell of approving the "Phœnix Park murders," but he was acquitted after a trial of 128 days, ending in November, 1889, and the *Times* had to pay him £5,000 in reparation of its charge. Parnell was made co-respondent in the divorce case of Capt. O'Shea in 1890, the decree being granted and the costs assessed upon him. He married Mrs. O'Shea shortly afterward and died suddenly at Brighton, Sunday, October 6, 1891.

H. RIDER HAGGARD.

English novelist; born June 22, 1856, at Brandenham, Norfolk, England, he was the sixth son of William Meybohm Rider Haggard. Educated at Ipswich by private tutors, in 1875 he became secretary to Sir Henry Bulwer, Governor of Natal. Later he served on the staff of Sir Theophilus Shepstone, special commissioner to the Transvaal. In 1878 he was Master of the High Court of the Transvaal, and in 1888 was barrister, Lincoln's Inn, London. Mr. Haggard is best known to fame from his various tales of adventure, the first of which, "Cetywayo and His White Neighbors," was published in 1882. This was followed in 1884 by "Dawn" and "The Witch's Head." From this time until 1898 Mr. Haggard averaged about one romance a year, the best known being "She," which ran through many editions. Mr. Haggard drew inspiration for many of his stories from his South African experiences, and may be said to have introduced the African wilderness into the realm of fiction. The novelist lives at Ditchingham House, Norfolk, and is an enthusiastic farmer and gardener.



ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL.

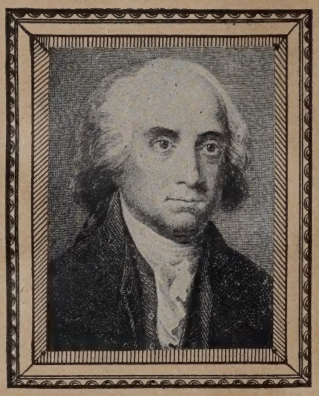
An eminent physicist and electrician; born in Edinburgh, Scotland, March 3, 1847, and a resident of the United States since 1872. He entered London University in 1867, but failing health prevented his graduation. His father, Alexander Melville Bell, was the inventor of a system of phonetic notations, called by him "visible speech." Alexander Graham was appointed professor of vocal physiology in the Boston University, and in 1876 first exhibited a comparatively crude working model of his invention, the telephone, at the Philadelphia Centennial Exposition. After perfecting it he organized a company which secured a monopoly of its use. In 1880, in connection with Sumner Taintor, he invented the photophone, whereby sounds are reproduced by waves of light, and which has transmitted articulate sentences a distance of 700 feet. He has also developed his father's system of "visible speech," and has devised many appliances designed for the relief of the deaf. He is a man of large wealth and broad charity. Professor Bell has written many articles on scientific subjects and is a member of numerous scientific societies.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

A prominent social reformer and champion of civil rights for women. She was born of Quaker parentage, at South Adams, Mass., February 15, 1820. From 1835 to 1850 she was a school teacher. Her first appearance on a public platform was in 1847; and in 1851, after being refused admission to a temperance convention because of her sex, she convened a similar body at Albany, made up entirely of women. In the next year through her influence the Woman's New York Temperance Society was organized. In 1857 she appeared frequently at conventions and meetings of abolitionists. In 1858 she began an agitation for the co-education of the sexes. Her efforts, however, have been chiefly directed to the securing of female suffrage, to which cause she has directed the best efforts of her voice and pen. For ten years she delivered more than one hundred lectures annually, visiting nearly every State in the Union. In 1868 she edited at New York a weekly paper called the *Revolutionist*, her coadjutors being Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Parker Pillsbury and George Francis Train.

FRANCIS SCOTT KEY.

American lawyer, author and soldier, noted as the author of "The Star-Spangled Banner;" born in Frederick county, Maryland, August 1, 1779, and died in Baltimore January 11, 1843. His early education was under the immediate supervision of his father. Later he went to St. John's College, where he graduated in 1798. He then studied and began the practice of the law, interspersing his more serious work with the composition of songs for which he soon obtained a deserved popularity. In 1814, when the British attacked Washington, they captured Dr. William Beanes, a friend of Key. The poet matured a plan to rescue his friend, and for that purpose President Madison placed a vessel at his disposal. The result was that Dr. Beanes was released, but Key was obliged to stay on board the vessel during the attack on Baltimore. From his position he could see the flag on Fort Henry. He immediately drafted "The Star Spangled Banner," and made himself famous. The song was first sung by Ferdinand Durang, at the Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore. James Lick gave $60,000 for a monument to Key to be erected in Golden Gate Park, San Francisco, Cal.



JAMES MADISON.

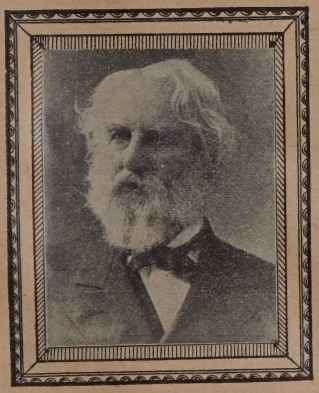
It was during the administration of James Madison, fourth President of the United States, that the War of 1812 with England occurred. Madison was born in Virginia, March 16, 1751, and was educated at Princeton College. His entrance to public life occurred in May, 1776, as a member of the Virginia convention that instructed its delegates to vote for the Declaration of Independence. Madison at the time the declaration was adopted, proposed as a substitute for the clause agreeing to "religious toleration," that which calls for religious liberty. In 1779 Madison was elected to represent Virginia in the Congress of the Confederation. In 1794 he married Dorothy Payne Todd. In 1801 he became secretary of state in the cabinet of President Jefferson. In 1809 he was elected President. He issued an order forbidding communication with France and England until they revoked their orders in council. England refused and this, with the impressment of American seamen, led to the war of 1812. Madison was re-elected in 1812 on a war issue. He died June 28, 1836.

MICHEL ANGELO BUONARROTI.

The most brilliant artist and sculptor of the Italian Renaissance. He was born in Tuscany, March 6, 1475, the son of a poor Florentine gentleman. At school he spent most of his time in drawing, and at the age of thirteen was apprenticed to Ghirlandajo, who afterward recommended him to Lorenzo de Medici, Italy's great patron of art. He was taken into the De Medici home, and while there painted his "Battle of the Centaurs," and first "Madonna." In 1496 he went to Rome for a short time, but returned to Florence and there carved the magnificent statue "David." In 1503 Pope Julius II. called on him to design his tomb. This was never completed, and the fragment "Moses" is the only result we have of forty years' work. He painted the magnificent frescoes in the Sistine Chapel, in Rome, and in 1542 was appointed architect of St. Peter's in Rome. He held this position until his death, February 8, 1564. Besides being painter, sculptor and architect, he was a poet and military engineer. He aided in the defense of Florence in 1529-30, having been appointed "governor and procurator-general over the construction and fortification of the city walls."

LORD HORATIO NELSON.

England's greatest admiral, and the hero of Aboukir Bay and Trafalgar. He was born at Burnham Thorpe rectory, Norfolk, September 29, 1758, and entered the navy in 1770. He saw service in almost every sea, in both hemispheres. While blockading Corsica in 1794 he lost his right eye by a fragment of rock shattered by a shot, and while attacking Santa Cruz, Teneriffe, in 1797, a ball shattered his right arm, necessitating amputation. In 1798, with an inferior squadron, he followed the French fleet into Aboukir Bay and destroyed all but two ships. For this he was made Lord Nelson of the Nile. His most celebrated fight was that of Trafalgar against the French under Villeneuve, October 21, 1805. At the height of the engagement he received a mortal wound, and just as the enemy struck its colors he died on board his flagship "Victory." His body was taken to London, and with imposing ceremonies was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral. Nelson was several times defeated and was once disciplined for disobedience of orders. His splendid victories, however, despite that, made him the idol of the English people.



HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW.

One of the most noted of American poets; born at Portland, Me., February 27, 1807, and died at Cambridge, Mass., March 24, 1882. Longfellow's lot was cast on pleasant lines and he had means and leisure to indulge his literary inclinations. Shortly after graduating from Bowdoin College he traveled for four years in Europe and from 1829 to 1835 was professor of modern languages at his alma mater. After two more years of European travel he returned to take the chair of belles lettres at Harvard, holding it until his death. Longfellow's first book of verse, "Voices of the Night," was published in 1839, and between that time and 1882 he issued upward of thirty volumes, most of which are household words. "Evangeline," "Hiawatha," "Miles Standish" and "Tales of a Wayside Inn," are his most pretentious efforts. His translation of Dante's "Divine Comedy" is perhaps the best ever made. His prose works, "Outre-Mer," "Hyperion," and "Kavanaugh" are largely his own travels in disguise. He has earned the name "The Children's Poet." A fine bust in honor of him stands in Westminster Abbey.

CECIL RHODES.

The man to whom is due most credit for the enlargement of the sphere of British influence in South Africa, and the one believed largely responsible for the Jameson raid in 1896 and the war between Great Britain and the Boers in 1899, is Cecil J. Rhodes, ex-Premier of Cape Colony. Mr. Rhodes was born in Herts, England, July 5, 1853. The condition of his health drove him to Natal while quite young. It was not until the discovery of the diamond fields that he was heard from. He made his first strike in "Baxter's Gully," near Kimberly. In 1888 he consolidated the famous De Beers mines, and secured control of the diamond supply of the world. He was elected to the Legislative Assembly of Cape Colony and became prime minister in 1894. He resigned on account of criticisms subsequent to the Jameson raid. One of Mr. Rhodes' projects is a railway line from Cairo to Cape Town. He was bitterly hated during the war in the Transvaal, and was besieged by the Boers at Kimberly. His strong character has won for him many friends, as well as making many enemies. He is shrewd, aggressive and positive. In his South African projects he has been supported by large financial interests in London.

MARY JANE HOLMES.

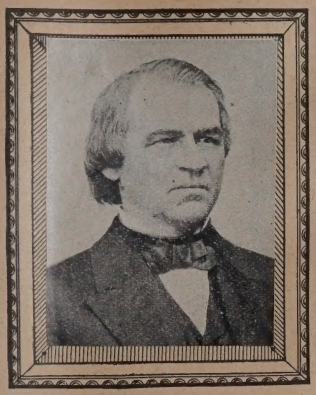
One of the most successful women authors of America; born in Brookfield, Mass., and daughter of the Rev. Joel Hawes of that city. At the age of thirteen years Miss Hawes became a teacher in the public schools of Brookfield, and subsequently married David Holmes, an attorney at law. It was not until after her marriage that she began writing novels, and her first effort was "Tempest and Sunshine," published in 1854. This was followed by "English Orphans" in 1855, and since then Mrs. Holmes has had published twenty-eight works of fiction. Nearly all of these are based upon domestic life and are entirely free from sensationalism. Mrs. Holmes' works have commanded a good price from publishers, and always found a ready market, many of them having a sale of over 50,000 each. Mrs. Holmes has probably received from the copyrights of her works more money than has been earned by literary work by any other American woman save Mrs. Harriet Beecher-Stowe, by her phenomenally popular "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Her novels are held in high estimation by those who believe in guarding the young from sensationalism in their reading.

CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS.

A Genoese navigator, who discovered America. He flourished from 1446 to 1506, although the date and place of his birth are uncertain. He was a sailor from boyhood and early formed a belief in the spherity of the earth and a western passage to India. Failing to interest the King of Portugal in his project, he applied to Ferdinand and Isabella, who after tedious waiting agreed to fit out three vessels for a first voyage, and on October 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of the West Indian Islands, now believed to be Watling's. On his return to Spain he was loaded with honors. He made three other voyages, meeting with various vicissitudes. His success made enemies, whose machinations were aided by his own mistakes. In 1499 he was sent home in chains, but released by the monarchs. His final return was in November, 1504. He was coldly received by Ferdinand, and died, broken-spirited, in 1506. As to his final resting place considerable doubt exists. Both San Domingo and Havana claimed the honor, and at the close of the Spanish War of 1898 the United States granted permission to remove what were claimed to be his bones from Havana to Spain.

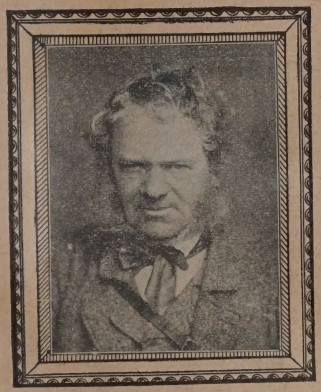
EDWARD GIBBON.

One of the most famous of English historians; the author of "The History of the Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire," the chief authority for the period which it covers, and one of the greatest histories ever written. Gibbon was born at Putney, Surrey, April 27, 1737, and died in London January 15, 1794. His health was poor in childhood and as a consequence his instruction was irregular. He entered Magdalen College, Oxford, in April, 1752, but was obliged to leave after fourteen months. In early life Gibbon became a Roman Catholic, but soon renouncing his adopted creed, he was for seven years under the instruction of Pavilliard, a Calvanist minister at Lausanne. Here he fell in love with Susanne Churchod, afterward Madame Necker, and mother of Madame de Stael, but the engagement was broken off by his father. He traveled extensively in France, Switzerland and Italy and then settled down to his life work, the composition of his immortal history. Gibbons' great history has never received full indorsement by Christians because it represents that the rapid growth of the early Christian church was due entirely to human causes.



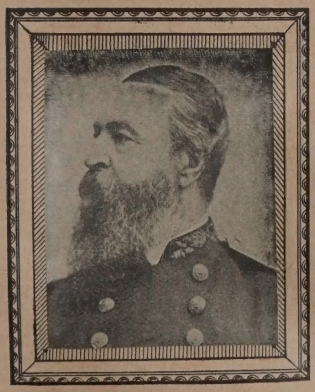
ANDREW JOHNSON.

Seventeenth President of the United States; born at Raleigh, N. C., December 29, 1808, and died in Carter County, Tennessee, July 31, 1875. Johnson became early interested in politics and at the age of 35 was sent to Washington as member of Congress from Tennessee. On the expiration of his term he was elected Governor, 1853-57, and then immediately United States senator, holding that office till 1862, when he was made military governor of Tennessee. In 1864 he was elected Vice-President on the Lincoln ticket, being inaugurated March 4, 1865, becoming President upon the assassination of Lincoln a few weeks later. In 1875 he was again elected senator from Tennessee. Johnson's term as President was a turbulent one. He was nominated Vice-President by the republicans to conciliate the war democrats, and on the death of Lincoln he found himself hopelessly at outs with the republican majority in Congress on the question of reconstruction. His attempt to remove Stanton from the secretaryship of war and other acts deemed revolutionary resulted in his impeachment for high crimes and misdemeanors. The attempt to convict him failed by lack of one vote.



SIR EDWIN HENRY LANDSEER.

The most famous animal painter England has produced. He was born in London March 7, 1802, and died there October 1, 1873. Landseer began his artistic education under his father and in his fifth year was a fairly skillful draughtsman. At thirteen he drew a majestic St. Bernard dog so finely that the picture was engraved and published, and in the same year he sent two pictures to the Academy. From early life Landseer had a passion for animals and the portrayal of passions. He was admitted a student of the Royal Academy in 1816 and for many years was one of its most popular exhibitors. Between 1818 and 1825 Landseer did a great deal of work but gained little save in technical expression. From this time on, however, the carefulness and severity of his studies became manifest in his work, and as a result, his animal pictures, especially his pictures of dogs, are known and admired the world over. The last triumph of his genius was the Swannery invaded by Sea Eagles, which was produced in 1869. His art deteriorated in his later years and he passed away in 1873 with mental powers shattered. He was buried in St. Paul's Cathedral.



DAVID D. PORTER.

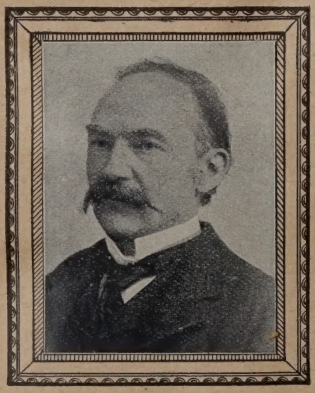
An eminently distinguished American naval officer; born at Chester, Pa., June 8, 1813. His father before him was a celebrated naval commander, whose deeds have become a part of the history of his country. Early in life young Porter chose the career of a sailor, and he accompanied his father in his expeditions against pirates and was in the Mexican service. He entered the American navy in 1829 and in the Civil War was placed in command of the mortar flotilla. In April, 1862, he successfully bombarded the New Orleans forts and in September of the same year he was placed in command of the Mississippi squadron. He passed the batteries at Vicksburg, bombarding that city. In December, 1863, he was created a Rear-Admiral. He silenced Fort Fisher January 15, 1865. He was Superintendent of the Naval Academy at Annapolis until 1869. In 1866 he was made Vice-Admiral and in 1870 succeeded Farragut as Admiral. He died at Washington, February 13, 1891. Admiral Porter wrote "Incidents and Anecdotes of the Civil War," "History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion," and three romances, all meritorious works.

WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON.

The cause of freedom has had no more devoted and uncompromising advocate in America than William Lloyd Garrison. He was born at Newburyport, Mass., December 10, 1805. His early education was meager and intermittent. He began writing anonymously for various papers and his contributions attracted much attention. After several newspaper ventures, he became editor, in 1829, of the *Genius of Universal Emancipation*, published in Baltimore. For one of his articles he was arrested for libel and fined $30, and imprisoned in default of payment. Arthur Tappan secured his release by paying the fine. In 1831 Garrison started *The Liberator* in Boston, and because of his violent attacks on slavery was assaulted and threatened with assassination. In 1833 he organized the American Antislavery Society, of which he became president. Mr. Garrison visited Europe in 1833, 1846 and 1848, and was cordially received and given assurance of co-operation. In 1865 Mr. Garrison was presented with $30,000 by his friends, in testimony of their high esteem. He died in New York, May 24, 1879, and was buried with impressive services in Boston.

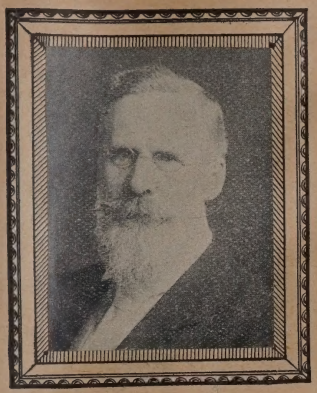
LI HUNG CHANG.

"China's Grand Old Man," as Li Hung Chang has been called, was born February 16, 1823, at Ho Fei Shieun, China. Undoubtedly the greatest man China has produced in the present century, Li Hung Chang has served his country nearly sixty years, and for nearly half that period, with brief interruptions, has been its virtual ruler. He co-operated with Gordon in 1860 in suppressing the Taiping rebellion, became Grand Chancellor and Viceroy, negotiated numerous treaties with other nations and originated the Chinese navy. During China's disastrous war with Japan Li Hung Chang bore almost the whole responsibility, having to provide all the sinews in the departments of military, navy and finance. He far outstripped his countrymen and other orientals in political sagacity, broadness of views and practical learning. To him is due the breaking down of the national exclusiveness and the adoption of progressive ideas, the building of railroads, etc. He greatly admired General Grant and feted him in China, and in 1897 was himself received with distinction in the United States, England, Germany and other lands. In 1900, though 77 years old, he took an active part in the trouble between China and the allied powers.



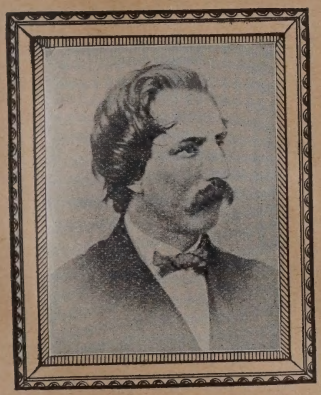
THOMAS HARDY.

English novelist; born June 2, 1840, at Dorsetshire, England. He was articled at the age of seventeen to an ecclesiastical architect and in 1863 was prize man of the Royal Institute of British Architects. For five years he studied Gothic architecture under Sir A. Blomfield, and during this period was honored with membership in the Architectural Association. About 1870 he abandoned his profession for literature, and was soon afterward married to Emma, daughter of J. Gifford, niece of Archdeacon Gifford. The first of Mr. Hardy's romances was "A Short Story," published in 1865. Six years later he published "Desperate Remedies," "Under the Greenwood Tree" and "A Pair of Blue Eyes" followed a year later. The best known of the novelist's works is perhaps "Tess of the D'Urbervilles," a beautiful, but somewhat morbid story, which served as the precursor of "Judge the Obscure," published in 1895. This book is a study of incompatibility in marriage, and, in the opinion of many, added little to the author's fame. "Wessex Poems" appeared in 1898.



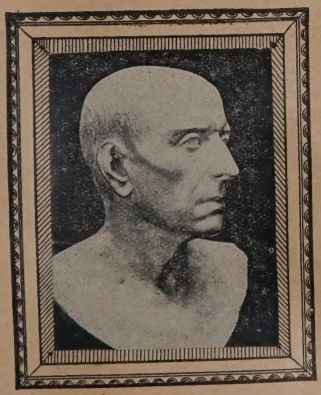
WILLIAM CROOKES.

English physicist and chemist, originator of the method of producing extreme vacuum which resulted in the "Crookes' tube." This, in turn, has proved one of the chief agents in the development of incandescent lighting and the discovery of the X-ray, by which the interior of the human body and of other objects previously regarded as opaque is made perceptible to the sight. He was born in London and was knighted in 1897. He is one of the ablest sanitarians in the world, especially in the matter of the disposal of sewage; is the inventor of the modern radiometer, for taking the altitude of the celestial bodies, and originated the process of sodium amalgamation by which gold and silver are separated from their ores. Besides these notable achievements Sir William Crookes has made a wide reputation as a meteorologist and as a scientific writer, being the founder of the *Chemical News*, and at one time editor of the *Quarterly Journal of Science*. He is a Fellow of the Royal Society and a member, either honorary or active, of most of the learned and scientific bodies of the world. He was born in 1832.



"ARTEMUS WARD" (CHARLES F. BROWNE).

An American humorist, best known under his pseudonym, "Artemus Ward." He was born at Waterford, Me., about 1834, and learned the compositor's trade while very young. His first contributions to the press were given to the *Carpet Bag*, of Boston, and his journalistic experience began as a reporter on the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*. Here he began publishing a series of "Artemus Ward's Sayings," which attracted little attention at first because of the hasty manner in which they were written. Later he bestowed more care upon their preparation, and his national reputation as a humorist was soon established. He became the editor of the comic journal *Vanity Fair*, and after its demise entered the lecture field, in which he gained gratifying success in both America and England. On his last visit to the latter country his health succumbed to pulmonary consumption, and he died at Southampton, March 6, 1867. By his will he devoted the larger portion of his estate to the founding of an asylum for printers and to the education of their orphan children. He published several books, which, however, have lost most of their popularity.

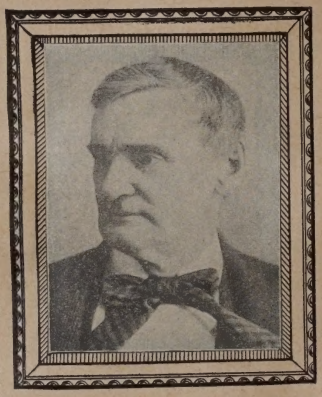


MARCUS TULLIUS CICERO.

A famous Roman philosopher, orator and statesman; born at Arpinum, Italy, January 3, 106 B. C., and assassinated near Formiæ, Italy, December 7, 43 B. C. Cicero was in public life from early manhood. In the social war of 89 he served with distinction in the field; from 79 to 77 he traveled in Greece and Asia and in 75 he was questor in Sicily. Five years later he stepped into prominence as the accuser of Verres. He was ædile in 69, prætor in 66 and consul in 63. It was during his term as consul that he suppressed the conspiracy of Cataline. Having incurred government displeasure, he was banished to Thessalonica in 58, but recalled in 57. In 51-50 he was proconsul of Cilicia, and in 44-43 the chief opposer of Antony. He was proscribed by the Second Triumvirate and soon afterward slain. Fifty-seven of his orations have come down to modern times intact, and fragments of twenty others. All are carefully prepared literary productions and of elegant and forceful diction, and on them his fame as a writer chiefly rests. He also wrote works on rhetoric, morals, theology, law and jurisprudence.

EMPRESS JOSEPHINE.

Marie Josephine Rose, Empress of France and the "good angel" of the great Napoleon, was the daughter of the Count Fascher de la Pagerie. She was born on the Island of Martinique, June 23, 1763, and in 1779 became the wife of the Vicomte de Beauharnais. Her husband was executed for political reasons in 1794, and two years later Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, then a young officer of artillery. She accompanied her husband on his campaign into Italy, and on her return to Paris she gave free rein to her love for society and regal splendor, and gathered about her a gay and brilliant circle. She was one of Napoleon's wisest counselors, and aided him with all a woman's tact to rise to the position of Emperor. As their marriage did not prove fruitful it was dissolved December 16, 1809, but Josephine retained the title of Empress, and had the allied powers not prevented her she would have accompanied Napoleon in his exile after his fall. She died May 29, 1814, at Malmaison, near Paris. By her first marriage she was the mother of Eugene, whom Napoleon made viceroy of Italy, and Hortense, who became queen of Holland.



JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

A noted American actor, famous as the creator of the dramatic "Rip Van Winkle;" born in Philadelphia, February 20, 1829. Jefferson comes of a family of actors, being the fourth in lineal descent to adopt the stage as a profession and the third to attain eminence. In a sense he acted from his earliest years, his first public appearance being in "Pizarro," at the age of three. Like all actors, he had to win his spurs, and until 1856 he played nothing but minor parts, interspersing his acting with the occasional management of several southern theaters. His first pronounced success was in the role of Asa Trenchard in "Our American Cousin," in 1858. The ability with which he carried this part launched him as a "star," and from that time on he appeared in the roles of Dr. Pangloss, Bob Acres and Dr. Ollapod, gaining popularity with breadth of experience. The name of Jefferson is indissolubly connected with that of "Rip Van Winkle" in the dramatized version of Washington Irving's unique character. In this role he has delighted three generations. Mr. Jefferson, to a greater extent than any other American actor, has won the universal admiration and regard of the people.

WINFIELD SCOTT.

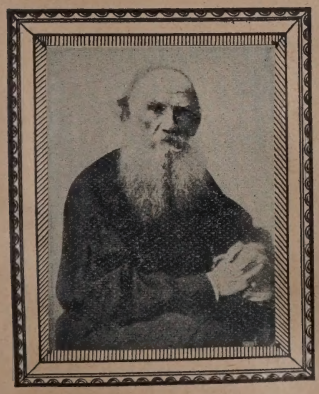
A celebrated General in the United States Army; born in Virginia in 1786. He was admitted to the bar in 1806, but desired a military life and volunteered in 1807 in response to President Jefferson's proclamation after the Chesapeake had been fired upon. In 1808 he was a captain of artillery, and upon the outbreak of the War of 1812 was sent to the Canadian frontier. He was made prisoner by the British at Queenstown Heights, but was exchanged. He accompanied General Dearborn on his campaign as Adjutant-General, and led the attack upon Fort George in 1813. He crossed the Niagara and defeated the British at Chippewa and was commissioned major-general. He then began a diplomatic career, which lasted until 1841, when he became Commander-in-Chief of the army. On the outbreak of the Mexican War he was ordered to the front, and carried on a victorious campaign during 1848-49. In the latter year he entered the Mexican capital in triumph. General Scott, soon after the Civil War began, owing to age and infirmity, resigned from command of the army. After writing his memoirs he died, May 29, 1866.

CINCINNATUS HEINE ("JOAQUIN") MILLER.

An American poet, commonly known to the reading public as "Joaquin" Miller, a pen-name he adopted while editor of a small newspaper in Oregon. He was born in the Wabash Valley, Indiana, November 10, 1841. His parents moved to Oregon in 1854 ,and the boy was raised among the scenes which later figured in his writings. Miller's early life was that of many a youth of the rugged West. He mined for gold in California and was a messenger employed by the famous "pony express." He afterward studied law, and became editor of a newspaper at Canyon City, Ore. During his boyhood he wrote poems which, while crude, were not without merit, and while in Europe, in 1870, he prepared his first ambitious work, "Songs from the Sierras." He afterward returned to Washington, and while engaged in newspaper work, wrote several books of verse and prose, and some plays, the most successful of the latter being "The Danites." During the early gold excitement in Alaska in 1897 Mr. Miller visited the Klondike mines as a newspaper correspondent. He lectured successfully in the winter of 1898-99.

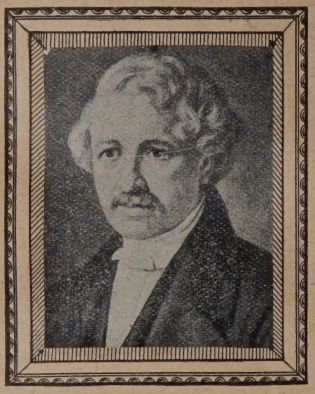
DANIEL O'CONNELL.

The great Irish "Liberator," Daniel O'Connell, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, August 6, 1775. He studied law and was called to the Irish bar in 1798, and was on the Munster circuit for twenty-two years. He virtually became chief of the Catholic party in 1811, and fought the battles of Ireland and the church for the remainder of his life. In 1830 he incited the people to resist the payment of tithes and thus created much disorder. In 1843 he was elected Lord Mayor of Dublin, and within a year was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment and to pay £2,000 fine for conspiracy to raise sedition. Parliament set aside the verdict after he had been fourteen weeks in prison. Although his law practice was worth £7,000 a year, and he received at one time a subscription of £50,000, O'Connell left less than £1,000 at his demise. He left Ireland for Rome in January, 1847, and died on the way on May 15, following. His heart was carried to Rome and buried in the Church of St. Agatha, and his body rests in Glasnevin Cemetery, Dublin. O'Connell was, perhaps, the greatest of Ireland's many famous orators.



COUNT LYOF TOLSTOI.

Celebrated Russian novelist; born at Yasnaya Polayna ("Plain Field"), in the Krapivienski district of the Government of Tula, Russia, September 9, 1828. His father, Count Nikolai Ilyitch, served in the campaign of 1812. His mother was a Princess Volkonskaya, of a Montenegrin family. At the age of eighteen he suddenly left the University of Kazan. Count Tolstoi took part in the Crimean War, and wrote the famous "Sevastopol sketches," which gave him rank among the famous literary lights of St. Petersburg. The dissipated life at the capital, however, soon palled upon him. He became interested in education and studied the problem in other lands. He himself alludes to this portion of his career as "chasing the false idol of 'Progress.'" All through his novels are scattered the idea-germs which finally developed into his elaborated system of life. Of this, the keynote is, "Resist not evil," and it involves the abolition of courts and armies, as well as of prisons and punishments. This he believes to be the embodiment of the doctrine of Jesus. His seventieth birthday was celebrated with great rejoicing in Russia, and honored by men of letters everywhere.

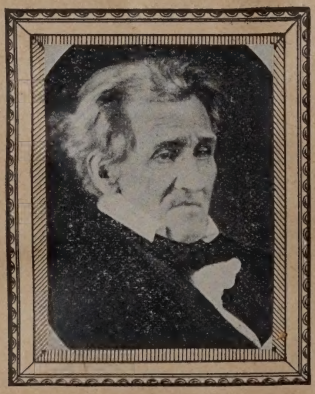


LOUIS DAGUERRE.

Daguerre, born in France in 1789, is known the world over as the inventor of the daguerreotype, or the process of fixing of permanent pictures on prepared surfaces by the chemical action of light. The plate used is a thin sheet of copper, on which a surface of pure silver is prepared by the electro method and highly polished. The daguerreotype process perhaps originated in the researches of M. Niepce, who, as early as 1820, obtained impressions on silver plates rendered sensitive by exposure to the fumes of sulphur and phosphorous. He subsequently assisted Daguerre, whose process was not introduced until 1839. Although the daguerreotype is still unrivaled for detail and softness of effect, its highly polished surface is now considered objectionable, and the more modern photograph has generally displaced it. Daguerre's productions were largely of a theatrical and panoramic nature. For a number of years he operated a diarama in Regent's Park, London, which was destroyed by fire. He became an officer of the Legion of Honor and died in 1851. In early life he was a celebrated scene painter.

CHARLES LAMB.

An English critic, humorist and essayist; born in Crown Office Row, the Temple, London, February 10, 1775, and died at Edmonton, December 27, 1834. At the age of seven he entered Christ's Hospital, the Blue-Coat School, and remained there until 1789. There he met Coleridge, who was his life-long friend. Soon after he left school Lamb became a clerk in the South Sea House and in 1792 was appointed to a similar position in the India House. Not long afterward his sister Mary killed her mother in a fit of temporary insanity and a cloud thereafter seemed to rest on Charles' life. His first writings, four sonnets, were published in a volume of verse by Coleridge in 1796. This slender effort was followed in 1798 by a volume of blank verse by Charles Lamb and Charles Lloyd. His "Rosamund Gray" was published the same year. Lamb essayed the drama in "John Woodville," a play which showed the influence of Beaumont and Fletcher. "Mr. H.," a farce, was a hopeless failure at Drury Lane Theatre. His first success was "Tales From Shakespeare," in which he was aided by his sister. Lamb's fame rests largely on his "Essays of Elia."



ANDREW JACKSON.

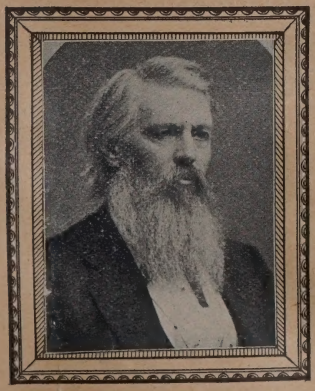
Seventh President of the United States; born at the Waxhaw Settlement, N. C., March 15, 1767, and died at the Hermitage, near Nashville, Tenn., June 8, 1845. Jackson's life was one of chivalry and devotion to his sense of honor. In childhood he had the rude experienec of the frontier, struggling manfully to assist his widowed mother. He first claimed public attention in 1796, when he became member of Congress from Tennessee. From 1798 to 1804 he was justice of the supreme court of Tennessee. His record as a military leader was a brilliant one. He defeated the Creeks at Talladega in 1813, and at Emuckfau and Horseshoe Bend in 1814. In the same year he defeated the English at Pensacola and in the following year Sir Edward Pakenham at New Orleans. In 1817-18 he conquered the Seminoles, being made Governor of the Florida Territory in 1821. Two years later he became United States senator from Tennessee. His ambition led him in 1824 to become the democratic candidate for the Presidency, but he was defeated. He, however, was successful in 1828 and again in 1832. His administration was one of vigor and loyalty to the nation's welfare.

HELENA MODJESKA.

A great emotional actress; born in Cracow, Poland, in 1843. When seventeen years of age she was married to her guardian, M. Modjeska. In 1868, three years after the death of her first husband, she married M. Chlapowski, a journalist and patriot. Modjeska showed dramatic talent from childhood, and was successful from her first appearance in a traveling company in 1862. Her reputation increased until, in 1876, she was driven from Poland by professional jealousy. With her husband she came to America and settled in California. There the couple tried farming, but without satisfactory results. Madame Modjeska learned English, and in 1877 made her first appearance on the American stage at San Francisco. She achieved an immediate success, appearing afterward in New York and London. Her dramatic talent at once placed her in the front rank of histrionic artists, and she has since played throughout the United States and England. Madame Modjeska's forte has always been emotional drama, and she has become especially noted in Shakespearean roles, her greatest being Lady Macbeth, and Beatrice in "Much Ado About Nothing."

WILLIAM S. ROSECRANS.

One of the officers made famous by the Civil War; born in Kingston, O., September 6, 1819. Rosecrans attended West Point, and held a commission in the engineer corps of the army until 1854, when he retired to engage in mining ventures. At the outbreak of the Civil War he volunteered as an aide-de-camp to General McClellan, and accompanied him to the front during the campaign in western Virginia in 1861. When "Little Mac" was transferred to the Army of the Potomac, Rosecrans succeeded him in command of the Virginia forces. In 1862 he commanded a division at the siege of Corinth. After that city fell he was placed in command of the Army of the Mississippi. In 1864 he commanded the Union forces that repelled General Price's invasion of Missouri. General Rosecrans retired from the army at the close of the war. He was a member of Congress from 1881 to 1885, when he was appointed registrar of the United States Treasury. In February, 1889, he was again appointed brigadier-general, and placed on the retired list by a special act of Congress. He died at Rosecrans, near Los Angeles, Cal., March 11, 1898.

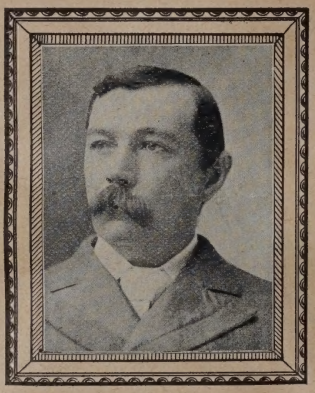


JOHN B. GOUGH.

A celebrated Anglo-American orator and temperance worker; born at Sandgate, Kent, England, August 22, 1817, and died in Philadelphia February 18, 1886. Few men have worked more strenuously to check the drink evil than Mr. Gough. His attention was early directed to the deplorable results of intemperance in his native land and he set himself the lifework of directing a crusade in the interests of sobriety. He began lecturing in Great Britain and addressed thousands of meetings in the larger cities, and having aroused something of an enthusiasm among the better classes in his work and reclaimed an army of tipplers, he came to the United States in 1829 and began lecturing on temperance. Mr. Gough spoke from experience directly and forcefully, and probably no man who ever took the field in furtherance of a reform was rewarded with better results. Wherever he went his temperance meetings were comparable with the revival meetings of religious workers. He revisited England in 1853, 1857 and 1878, always lecturing and always gaining converts. He was himself a reformed drunkard.

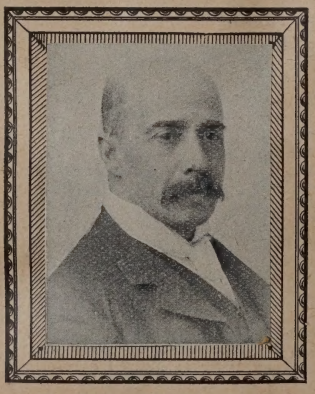
MARY BAKER EDDY.

Mrs. Eddy is the discoverer of the doctrine of Christian Science, of which she is also the venerated teacher. She was born in the town of Bow, New Hampshire, the daughter of Mark and Abigail A. Baker. She was educated in the common schools and by private tutors and was reared a Congregationalist. She has been twice married—first to Colonel George W. Glover, and second to Asa G. Eddy. In 1866, after deep thought, she first promulgated the principles of Christian Science. Her doctrines found root in many minds, and in 1879 she organized the first Church of Christ, Scientist, at Boston. In 1881 she was ordained to the ministry, and the same year founded and obtained a charter for the Massachusetts Metaphysical College at Boston. Two years later (1883) she founded the *Christian Science Journal.* Her followers have multiplied many times and the sect appears to be yearly growing in numbers, wealth and influence. She is the author of "Science and Health, with Key to the Scriptures," which is the textbook of her followers, and of many other works elucidating the tenets of the school of theological thought which she has founded.



ARTHUR CONAN DOYLE.

Scottish author, some of whose novels deal, to a large extent, with the delineation and detection of crime. The most noted of his characters is "Sherlock Holmes," who first appeared in "Study in Scarlet," and has been carried into subsequent novels. Dr. Doyle is the grandson of the noted English caricaturist, John Doyle, widely known by his fictitious signature, "H. B." He was born at Edinburgh, May 22, 1859, where he was partially educated, it being his original intention to practice medicine. In early manhood he was a surgeon on board a steamer running between England and Africa, and for eight years was a settled physician of Southsea. Even after he had earned a literary name, he thought of devoting himself to ophthalmology. His professional education is quite evident in some of his novels. His "Micah Clarke" and "The White Company" are by many regarded as his strongest works. He is also the author of "The Firm of Girdlestone," "Around the Red Lamp," "Rodney Stone," "Uncle Bernac," "The Sign of Four," etc. Dr. Doyle is familiar to Americans, having lectured in several of the larger cities.



PAUL DU CHAILLU.

African explorer and lecturer. Du Chaillu, born at Paris, July 31, 1835, was the son of a trader to the west coast of Africa, where he passed some time among the native tribes previous to coming to the United States in 1852. For about three years thereafter he wrote and lectured on the Gaboon country, and in October, 1855, left New York to explore equatorial Africa. Four years thereafter he returned to this country with a bewildering collection of strange birds and animals, savage arms and implements. He introduced the gorilla to the civilized world and was the first to tell of the African pigmies. His lectures were among the most popular ever delivered, although so filled with the marvelous and terrible that his statements were often doubted until verified by later travelers. In 1863-65 he started from England, making his famous "Journey to Ashango Land." His journeys extended also into Scandinavia and his published works are descriptive of his exciting experiences from the equator to the arctic circle. In 1882 he settled in New York, but spent much of his time in Washington.

H. H. RICHARDSON.

The most eminent of American architects. He left as monuments of his skill the noble Trinity Church, in Boston, and several hundred other buildings, in various parts of the United States, all of which are considered triumphs of architectural talent. Mr. Richardson was born in St. James' Parish, Louisiana, September 29, 1838. He was educated at Harvard, graduating with the class of 1859, and afterward attended the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He then located in Boston, and devoted his life to the study of architecture. The Romanesque style was his favorite branch of the art, and his success in that line is shown in Trinity Church, Boston, the plans for which were drawn while Mr. Richardson was suffering from what he knew to be an incurable illness. He also designed many public buildings in New York, Boston and Pittsburg. Mr. Richardson was highly esteemed as an architect in Europe, and was elected an honorary and corresponding member of the Royal Institute of British Artists, in London. He died at his home in Brookline, Mass., April 28, 1886.

GEORGE FOX.

The founder of Quakerism, and the Society of Friends, was born at Drayton, England, in July, 1634, his father being a weaver and a wool dealer. As a shepherd the boy reflected much on religious subjects and finally, at the age of nineteen, left his sheep and wandered into the woods. Four years later he appeared as a preacher at Manchester, and his doctrines met with such opposition that he was soon imprisoned as a disturber of the peace. Upon one of many such occasions, being brought before a justice of Derby, he bade him "quake at the word of the Lord," and the term Quaker was, in time, generally applied to Fox's followers. He afterward went to the Barbadoes, where he drew up the constitution of the Society of Friends, and later preached in New England, Holland and Germany, dying in London, November 13, 1690. His teachings, whatever else may be said of them, have seemed effective in giving to the world many fine characters, reflecting conspicuously and commendably the principles of simplicity, sobriety and truthfulness which they inculcate.

VICTOR EMMANUEL II., OF ITALY.

Victor Emmanuel II., the first king of Italy, was the son of the king of Sardinia, and was born March 14, 1820. During the Austro-Sardinian war Victor Emmanuel, then the Duke of Savoy, commanded the brigade of Savoy and made a reputation as a gallant soldier. He succeeded to the throne of Sardinia March 23, 1849, when his father was forced, by the terms of the treaty of peace with Austria, to abdicate. Sardinia was bankrupt at the time, and the army was disorganized. But Victor Emmanuel at once set about rebuilding his kingdom. He was broadminded and retained to his people the right of religious liberty, notwithstanding frequent threats from the Vatican. In 1861 Victor Emmanuel was proclaimed king of Italy, and until the end of his days he worked for the good of Italy and with the object of eventually making it one state. He was always the mountaineer and huntsman, and was strictly a constitutional ruler, acting wholly upon the advice of his counselors. He died in January, 1878. His chief political adviser was Cavour, through whose influence he supported France and England in the Crimean War, and in accordance with whose policy he annexed Lombardy and Naples.

MENDELSSOHN.

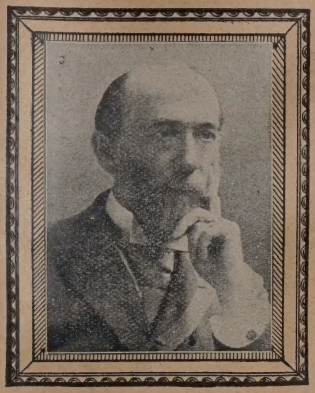
Felix Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, grandson of a famous philosopher, was educated to become a great musician. His father had moved to Hamburg, Germany, to escape persecution by the French. It was here that Mendelssohn, the composer, was born, February 3, 1809. At the age of eight he studied composition under Zelter, and piano-forte under Ludwig Berger. At the age of ten he made his first public appearance as a musician. The period of prolific production began in 1820. His symphony in C minor and quartette in B minor were written at this time, and in 1825 he finished the opera, "Camacho's Wedding." This was presented one night only. In 1826 the overture, "Midsummer Night's Dream," was completed, and in 1829 Mendelssohn left Germany and traveled in France and England until 1833, when he was appointed conductor of the Lower Rhine festival at Dusseldorf. In 1837, at Frankfort, he met and married Cecile Jeanvenaud. He afterward established the Academy of Arts at Berlin, and a school of music at Leipzig He died in Leipzig November 4, 1847. By many his "Elijah" is regarded his greatest work.

PHILLIP H. SHERIDAN.

A noted American general who fought on many fields and had the unusual record of never having lost a battle. Gen. Sheridan was born in Albany, N. Y. March 6, 1831, and was graduated from West Point in 1853. He was an infantry captain at the outbreak of the Civil War, but he soon secured command of a regiment of cavalry. His success in this direction led to his promotion to the command of a division in the Army of Ohio. It was his division that drove the Confederate forces back at Missionary Ridge. In 1864 Gen. Sheridan commanded the Army of the Potomac. On Oct. 19, 1864, the Confederate forces under Early and Lee surprised Sheridan's army while the general was at Winchester, twenty miles away. The general heard the guns, and arrived at the front in time to turn defeat into victory. In 1870 Sheridan became lieutenant general, and witnessed the Franco-Prussian war. He became General-in-Chief of the forces of the United States in 1883, and died at Nonquit, Mass., Aug. 5, 1888. During the political disturbances in Louisiana in 1875 General Sheridan was sent to New Orleans, but returned north after quiet had been restored. He is the author of "Personal Memoirs of P. H. Sheridan."

JOHN MILTON.

A noted English poet, famous as the author of the greatest religious epic in the English language. He was born in London, December 9, 1608, and died there November 8, 1674. The son of a scrivener, he yet received a thorough classical education, attending St. Paul's School until 1624 and graduating from Christ's College, Cambridge, in 1629. His first poetic efforts date from his college days, when he wrote his "Ode on the Nativity," and his "Sonnet to Shakespeare." For six years after his graduation he devoted himself to literature at Horton, near Windsor, producing "Ad Patrem," "L'Allegro," "Il Penseroso," "Comus" and "Lycidas." In 1638 he made a trip to Italy, but he was recalled the following year by the Scottish war. "Paradise Lost," his masterpiece, was conceived in 1640, but was not actually begun till 1658. It was completed in 1665 and published in 1667. He sold his rights in the poem to Samuel Simmons, printer, for £5 down and the promise of three subsequent payments of £5 each. "Paradise Regained" and "Samson Agonistes" appeared in 1671. Milton was also a forceful writer of English prose. From 1652 he was totally blind.

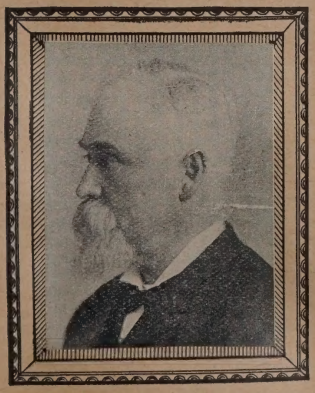


THOMAS C. PLATT.

A very powerful "machine politician" and one of the two United States senators from New York; born at Owego, N. Y., July 15, 1833. He was prepared for college at the Owego Academy and was a member of the class of 1853 at Yale, but gave up his course on account of illness. He, however, received the honorary degree of M. A. from that college in 1876. He entered mercantile life soon after leaving school. He has been a bank president, and has large interests in the lumbering business in Michigan. He served three years as clerk of his native county. He was in the Forty-third and Forty-fourth congresses and was elected United States senator January 18, 1881. He resigned that office, with Roscoe Conkling, the other senator from New York, in May of the same year, because President Garfield broke faith with Conkling and appointed the latter's most bitter political opponent collector of the port of New York. Mr. Platt has been president of the United States Express Company and of the board of quarantine commissioners of New York, and has been a delegate to every Republican National Convention since 1876. He was re-elected to the Senate in 1897.

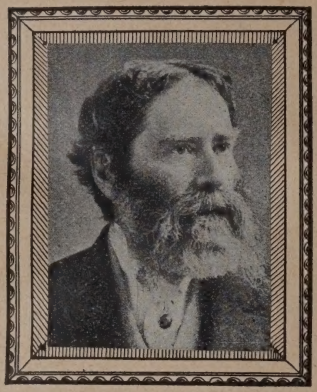
CHARLOTTE M. YONGE.

An English authoress, born at Otterbourne, Hampshire, England, in 1823. Her original works number about one hundred volumes, in addition to which she has translated and edited many others. Her writings include more than thirty novels, and extend over the fields of history and biography as well. All her books evince a deep religious character and "high church" sympathies. Her two most popular novels have been "The Heir of Redclyffe" and "The Daisy Chain," the first-named published in 1853 and the latter in 1868. The profits received from both these were almost wholly devoted to missionary work in New Zealand, Miss **Yonge** fitting out a vessel for Bishop Selwyn and founding a missionary college at Auckland. Her stories, while not exciting, are pure and healthful in tone, and have met with wide popularity. Among her historical and miscellaneous books are "Kings of England," "Landmarks of History," "History of Christian Names" and "The Victorian Half Century." In 1868, in conjunction with Elizabeth M. Sewell, she edited "Historical Extracts," and was the editor of *The Monthly Packet*.



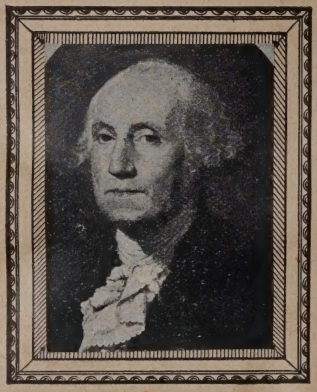
HIRAM S. MAXIM.

The inventor of the famous rapid-fire gun, which bears his name, practically educated himself, only a very limited schooling being received in Sangerville, Me., where he was born February 5, 1840. When quite young his talent for mechanics asserted itself, and he entered his uncle's machine shop at Fitchburg, Mass. In 1877 he turned his attention to electricity, and was one of the first to make dynamo-electric machines and incandescent lights. In 1883 he began the study of what is today the deadliest implement of warfare—the automatic gun, and in 1884 exhibited to the world the results of his study and experimenting—the Maxim gun, in which the recoil force is used for loading and firing, and which will fire 600 shots a minute from a single barrel. He subsequently invented the searchlight, smokeless powder and other things, useful both in peace and war. He was decorated by the Sultan of Turkey, made a member of the Legion of Honor of France by President Grevy, and is a member of many scientific societies. Recently he has devoted much time to the study of aerial navigation. His residence is in London, England, where he is director for Messrs. Vickers, Sons & Maxim.



JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

One of the foremost of American poets, essayists and diplomatists. He was born at Cambridge, Mass., February 22, 1819. He received his degree from Harvard at the age of nineteen, and seventeen years later, on the resignation of Henry W. Longfellow, was elected to the chair of modern languages and literature at his alma mater. While holding this position he traveled and studied in Europe, and for a time edited the *Atlantic Monthly* and *North American Review*. Many of his delightful volumes of essays were written in connection with his class work at Harvard, and are admirable specimens of literary criticism. The "Vision of Sir Launfal" and the "Bigelow Papers" are the most pretentious of his poetical works. As a diplomat Lowell was singularly successful, representing the United States at Madrid, 1877-80, and at the Court of St. James, 1880-85. Lowell was also eminent as a public lecturer and before the war was an ardent abolitionist. His collected writings fill ten volumes. His fame is commemorated in the "Poets' Corner" in Westminster Abbey. He died August 12, 1891, greatly esteemed by all lovers of literature.



GEORGE WASHINGTON.

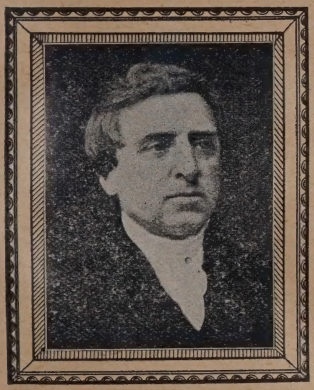
The "Father of His Country" and the first President of the United States. He has the proud distinction of being the chief instrument used by Providence in the formation of the greatest commonwealth the world has ever known. Washington was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, February 22, 1732. In 1747 he moved to Mount Vernon, the home of his half brother, Lawrence. Washington began life as a surveyor in 1748 and also devoted some time to hunting and the study of the art of war, for which he had an inborn leaning. He was present at the defeat of General Braddock by the Indians in 1756, and saved the remnant of the army on that occasion. In 1759 he married Martha Custis, a wealthy widow. He represented Virginia in the Continental Congress and was Commander-in-Chief of the American forces during the Revolutionary War. He presided over the constitutional convention in Philadelphia, in 1787, and was elected President of the United States in 1789. He served two terms and died at Mount Vernon December 14, 1799. He is regarded, the world over, as the foremost American.

SIR JOHN E. MILLAIS.

A noted English painter; the descendant of an old Jersey family, Millais was born at Southampton, June 8, 1829. At the age of eleven years he became a student in the Royal Academy, and when seventeen years old he exhibited his first picture. By the time he was nineteen he had made a name for himself in the art world. Millais departed from the current methods of painters of his time, who often sacrificed truth for beauty. He painted nature exactly as he saw it, and on this account he and his friends, who upheld him in his efforts, were called "pre-Raphaelites." They signed their works "P. R. B.," which meant "Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood." In later years Millais departed somewhat from the rules of the brotherhood. His work is noted for its range, manliness and vigor of execution. He painted many portraits of noted people, which alone would have made him famous. Sir John was admitted to membership in the Royal Academy in 1863, and was created baronet in 1885. He died in London, August 13, 1896. Millais married the divorced wife of Ruskin, the divorce being obtained with consent of the latter, who perceived their mutual affection.

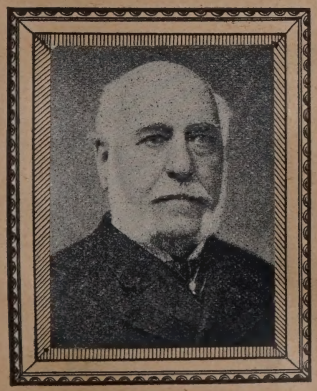
WINFIELD SCOTT SCHLEY.

Rear-Admiral Schley was born in Frederick County, Md., October 9, 1839. He graduated from Annapolis and his first voyage was to Japan. At the outbreak of the Civil War he was recalled and assigned to the Western Gulf Squadron, engaged in the blockade of Mobile. He was afterward transferred to the gunboat Winona, and patrolled the Mississippi for a year. He made the reconnoisance leading to the attack upon Port Hudson, his vessel receiving ninety-eight shells in her hull, but evading capture. He participated in the assault upon Port Hudson and aided in preparing plans for its ultimate reduction. At the close of the Civil War he was ordered to the Pacific. For several years he served on the East India and China stations, and in 1871 led the assault upon the Korean fortifications. In 1884, he commanded the expedition which rescued the Arctic explorer Greely and his surviving companions. He was made chairman of the Lighthouse board in 1897, and during the war with Spain was given command of the "flying squadron." Sampson being absent, Schley was in command at the destruction of the Spanish fleet off Santiago, and for his gallant service he was made rear-admiral.



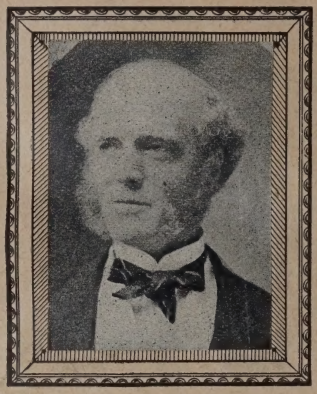
FATHER MATHEW.

The "apostle of temperance," who, during his life, waged an unceasing campaign against the drink evil. Theobald Matthew was born in Thomastown, Tipperary, October 10, 1790, and in 1814 became a priest in the Capuchin order. The first field of his labors was in Cork. It was there he noticed the wretched condition of the poorer classes, degraded by drink, and he at once started a movement in behalf of temperance. His fame as a temperance advocate spread rapidly and he extended his work throughout England, Scotland and the centers of Irish population in America. Wherever Father Mathew spoke on the subject of which he had made a life-study he attracted large crowds, and aroused great enthusiasm on behalf of temperance. His health failed on account of overwork, and in 1850 he retired on a pension of £300 granted him on the civil list. Father Mathew died in Queenstown, December 8, 1856, but his name still lives in that of the greatest temperance society in the world, The Knights of Father Mathew. In Chicago, his birthday has been chosen as the date for a parade of all the temperance societies of the city, without reference to creed.



SIR JULIAN PAUNCEFOTE.

The British Ambassador at Washington, Sir Julian Pauncefote, is the third son of the late Robert Pauncefote of Preston Court, Gloucestershire. He was born at Munich September 13, 1828, and was educated in Paris, Geneva and at Marlborough College. He was called to the bar in the Inner Temple in 1852, and after holding several minor government positions was made attorney general of Hong Kong in 1865. He was Chief Justice of the Supreme Court there in 1869, and again in 1872. In 1874 he was knighted. He was made Chief Justice of the Leeward Islands in 1873. After serving in several positions in the home government, in 1882 he was made under-secretary of state for foreign affairs. The grand cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George was conferred upon him in 1885. In 1888 he was appointed British Minister to Washington, succeeding Lord Sackville West, and in 1893 the post was raised to an ambassadorship and he continued to represent Great Britain. He has proven himself a diplomat of rare qualities. He was a member of the Peace Congress of 1899 at The Hague, and the same year was raised to the peerage.

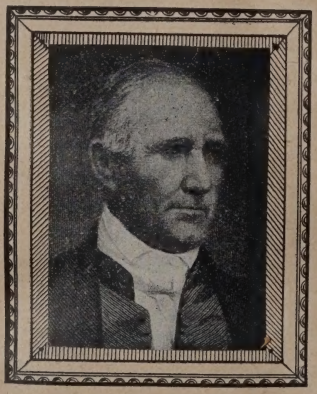


THOMAS HUGHES.

English author, reformer and politician; born near Newbury, October 20, 1823, and died at Brighton, March 22, 1896. Hughes is best known as the author of those two delightful volumes, "Tom Brown's School Days" and "Tom Brown at Oxford," published respectively in 1856 and 1861. He received his education at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and was later, for years, the friend and associate of Canon Kingsley and Frederick D. Maurice. With them he was active in the movement projected to improve the condition of the poor, which is commonly known as Christian socialism. Hughes became famous as a lecturer both in England and in the United States. He came to America in 1870 and ten years later he founded the "Rugby Colony" in Tennessee, a settlement largely colonized by Englishmen. In 1869 he was made queen's counsel, and in 1882 county court judge. In addition to the two books already mentioned Hughes published "The Scouring of the White Horse," in 1858; "The Manliness of Christ," published in 1879; "Rugby, Tennessee," published in 1881, and other works.

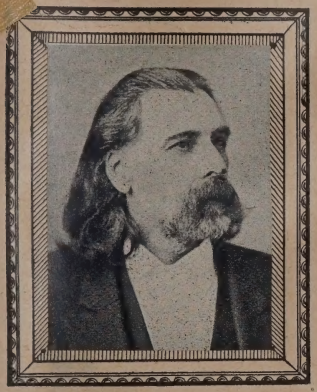
ROBERT FULTON.

American engineer and inventor, noted as the builder of the first steamboat; born at Little Britain, Pa., in 1765, and died in New York, February 24, 1815. Fulton began life as a portrait and landscape painter and went to London in 1786 to complete his education as an artist under Benjamin West. In West's family he remained for several years, but in 1793 abandoned painting and devoted himself to civil and mechanical engineering, removing to Paris in the interest of his new calling in 1794. For several years prior to 1805 he experimented with a submarine boat and a torpedo, under the patronage of the French and British governments. He launched his first steamboat on the Seine in 1802, but only to see it sink because of faulty construction. Another was launched with better success in 1803. Returning to America three years later he built the steamboat "Clermont," which ran successfully from New York city to Albany on the Hudson River, in August, 1807. This was the first of a number of river steamers and ferryboats built under his supervision and likewise the beginning of a new method of transportation.



SAM HOUSTON.

A noted American general and statesman; born near Lexington, Va., March 2, 1793, and died at Huntersville, Texas, July 26, 1863. Houston's life was one of great vicissitude. At fourteen he emigrated to Tennessee and was adopted by a Cherokee Indian. When twenty he joined the United States army and served in the war of 1812, being promoted to a lieutenancy for gallant service. He next began the practice of law at Nashville. He served two terms in Congress from Tennessee and in 1827 was elected Governor of that State. In 1829, a few months after being married, he abandoned wife and friends and resumed life among the Cherokees. Going to Texas in 1835, he assisted in framing a constitution for that State, which declared its independence from Mexico that same year. As commander-in-chief of the Texas army he defeated the Mexicans at San Jacinto in 1836 and was twice elected President of the new republic of Texas. When Texas was annexed to the United States in 1845 Houston was elected United States senator. He became Governor of Texas in 1859, and opposed the State's secession in 1861.



"JOSH BILLINGS," (HENRY W. SHAW).

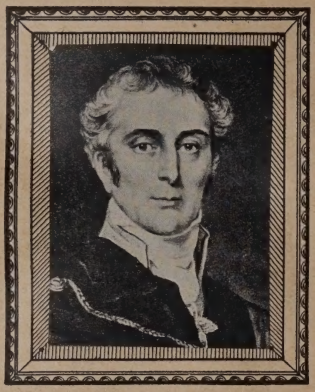
An American humorist, who attained popularity and fame under the pseudonym of "Josh Billings." He was born April 21, 1818, in Lanesborough, Mass., and matriculated at Hamilton College, but left that institution to lead a roving life in the West. In 1858 he settled at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., as an auctioneer, and in the same year made his first essay as an author. His work attracted little attention, and with a view to securing notice he began to employ the cacographic style of spelling. He soon achieved renown, and perhaps his most successful work, financially, was his "Josh Billings' Farmers' Allminax," which appeared annually for ten years, and of which the yearly sales sometimes amounted to 127,000 copies. In 1863 he appeared upon the lecture platform. His lectures, like his books, were collections of pithy sayings, seemingly arranged without order and delivered with a studied awkwardness of manner. Their quaintness and drollery, with his peculiar mannerisms, drew large audiences. For twenty years he was a regular contributor to the *New York Weekly*. He died at Monterey, Cal., October 14, 1885.

ABDUL-HAMID II., SULTAN.

The Sultan of Turkey is Abdul-Hamid II., or "the servant of the Praised." He is the thirty-fourth of his line to rule the Turks. He was born in 1842, and succeeded to the throne August 31, 1876, after his brother, Murad V., had been declared insane. At that time Turkey was in a state of ferment. Revolutions were smoldering in the Christian provinces, and Servia and Montenegro declared war on Turkey out of sympathy for them. The high-handed and barbaric methods by which these revolutions were crushed did much to lower Abdul-Hamid in the estimation of civilized Europe. The war with Russia in 1876 was due to the "Bulgarian atrocities," and the whole civilized world protested against the treatment the Sultan and his ministers gave their Armenian subjects in 1896. The sultan also had trouble with the Khedive Ismail of Egypt, and this led to the bombardment of Alexandria by the British, and the seizure of Egypt by Great Britain. Abdul-Hamid is a wily diplomatist and has repeatedly secured concessions for Turkey greater than its importance as a nation seemed to entitle it to have.

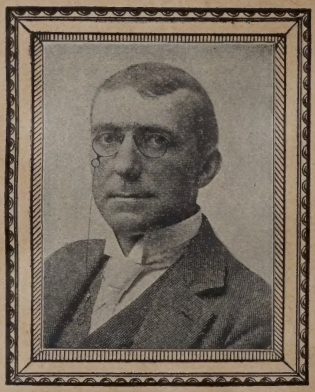
NICOLO PAGANINI.

The most marvelous violinist of his time; born in Genoa, Italy, February 18, 1784, and died May 27, 1840. He was the son of a porter, not the offspring of a musical family. He early took to the violin and became famous in his native place, after his first appearance in concert in 1793, when only nine years of age. When he had reached his majority, in 1805, he began professional tours in Italy. In 1828 he toured Austria and Germany for two years and produced a great sensation by his wonderful powers. In 1831 he went to Paris, and thence to London, in both of which cities he was much courted. Although he was much given to dissipation and spent his money freely in gambling, he was so popular and such a money earner that he returned to Italy a rich man and lived in luxury to the end of his life. He was decorated by Pope Leo XII. with the Order of the Golden Spur, and was chapel-master to the Emperor of Russia. Paganini has probably never had an equal as a violin player. Indeed, so marvelous was his power that some ascribed it to diabolical agency.



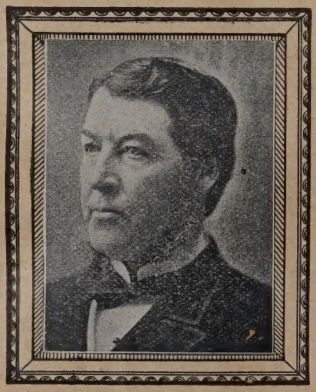
DUKE OF WELLINGTON.

The "Iron Duke," who humbled the glory of the first Napoleon. He was born in Dublin April 29, 1769, and attended Eton and Chelsea and a French military school at Angers. He, however, did not distinguish himself. Wellington received his first commission in the British army in 1787, and was sent to India in 1797. He was in active service almost from the time of his arrival. He commanded an expedition against Tippoo, whom he routed near Malvalli. Wellington's rise was rapid, and in 1802 he was a major-general. He returned to England in 1805 and entered Parliament. In 1807 he was sent to Copenhagen. There he drove the Danes out of Zealand. Wellington was sent to the relief of Portugal in 1808, and distinguished himself in the Peninsular wars of 1809. As a reward for his services he was made Field Marshal in 1813. The crowning feat of his career, however, was his campaign against Napoleon I. during the "hundred days," and his final defeat of the "Little Corporal" at Waterloo. He also served as Ambassador to Russia and as Premier. Wellington died at Walmer September 14, 1852.



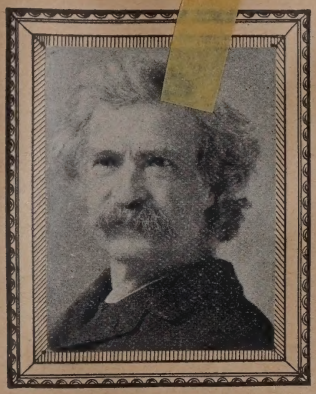
JAMES WHITCOMB RILEY.

The "Hoosier poet." He was born in Greenfield, Ind., in 1852, and received his education in the common schools and academies of his native village. He first attracted attention in 1875, by contributing to the local papers verses in the quaint dialect peculiar to that section of the country. Shortly afterward he exhibited his great powers of imitation by writing a poem after the style of Edgar Allan Poe, under the title "Leonainie." The poem was in Poe's somber style, and was a remarkably strong effort. Many critics were deceived by it. Mr. Riley became connected with the Indianapolis *Journal*, and it was while working there that many of his best books of verse were published, among them being "The Old Swimmin' Hole and 'Leven More Poems." He has also written many clever character sketches, which have been published in book form. For several seasons Mr. Riley and the late Bill Nye traveled together, lecturing and reading from their works. His original pen-name was "Benjamin F. Johnson of Boone." "Old Fashioned Roses" was published in England and attracted much attention. While his style is vastly different from Carleton's, both are essentially poets of the heart and of the people.



SIR CHARLES TUPPER.

One of the foremost conservative statesmen of Canada; was born in Aylesford, N. S., July 2, 1821. The son of a Baptist minister, he was intended for the medical profession and was educated at the Acadia College, Horton, N. S., and later at Edinburgh University. He returned to Nova Scotia and practiced with distinction for many years. In 1855 he took up politics and for twenty-nine years was a member of the Canadian Parliament. During the period from 1857-70 he was also president of the Canadian Medical Association. His political honors were numerous. He was Premier of Nova Scotia, 1864-67. In 1870 he became a member of the Privy Council of the Dominion and later its president. After serving in various cabinet positions for years he was appointed High Commissioner to Great Britain in 1883. In 1887-88 he was a member of the commission which arranged the fisheries treaty with the United States and was created a baronet in recognition of his services. He had previously received the decorations of the Bath and of the Order of St. Michael and St. George. In 1896 he was Prime Minister of Canada.



"MARK TWAIN," (SAMUEL L. CLEMENS).

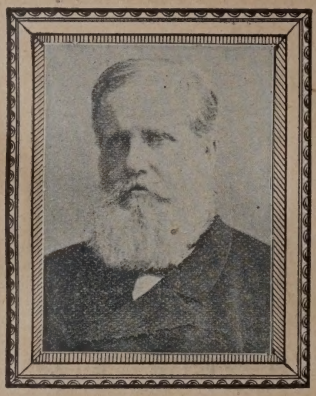
Author, lecturer and humorist, born at Florida, Mo., 1835. He learned and followed the printer's trade, and later was a Mississippi River pilot. His pseudonym, "Mark Twain," was first employed by Captain Isaiah Sellers, of the New Orleans *Picayune*, and is the cry of the leadsman, who finds water two fathoms deep. In 1861 he went to Nevada, where he was successively secretary to his brother, practical miner and city editor of the Virginia *Enterprise*. He visited California in 1865, and was reporter on the San Francisco *Call*. The next year he was Hawaiian correspondent, and on his return entered the lecture field, in which he has been preeminently successful on two continents. In 1884 he founded the publishing house of Webster & Co., which failed in 1894. "Innocents Abroad" and "Roughing It" are his most famous humorous works. In serious literature he contributed criticisms on Cooper and Shelley in the *North American Review*, and on Joan of Arc to the *Century* magazine. By late literary work and lecturing he has emerged from the financial straits caused by the failure of his publishing business. He has spent much of his time, of late years, in Europe.

PÈRE MARQUETTE.

A French (Jesuit) missionary and explorer, born at Laon, France, who went to Canada in 1666. In 1668 he was assigned to the mission of Sault Ste. Marie. He encountered many vicissitudes in his work, but in 1671 established a flourishing mission at St. Ignace. From the Indians he learned of a great river (the Mississippi), flowing southward. Joliet was commissioned by Frontenac, the French governor, to explore this stream and Père Marquette accompanied him. They proceeded as far south as latitude 34 degrees, when, fearing Spanish hostility, they turned about. On reaching the Illinois they ascended that stream and made a portage to Lake Michigan. Marquette made several other missionary expeditions through Illinois, but finally his health succumbed to exposure, and he died, near the mouth of the Marquette River, on May 18, 1675. The following year the Ottawas, who were sincerely attached to him, exhumed his bones and carried them to St. Ignace, where they were interred beneath the floor of the chapel. Wisconsin has placed his statue in the Hall of Statuary in the Capitol in Washington.

JOSEPH ADDISON.

Distinguished English statesman, scholar and essayist; born May 1, 1672, and died June 17, 1719. He received the degree of M. A. from Oxford in 1693 and was especially famous for his proficiency in Latin versification. His father, Rev. Launcelot Addison, wished him to take orders, but his preference was for public life. He held office for many years, although at times experiencing political reverses. He was under-secretary of state, secretary of the lord lieutenant of Ireland, secretary to the lords justices, secretary for Ireland, one of the lords of trade, and one of the principal secretaries of state. In 1716 he married the Countess of Warwick, but the union was not a happy one. He was a man of integrity and piety, of brilliant conversational powers and kindly humor, although he has been accused of a tendency to depreciate men whose ability was equal to his own, a charge scarcely borne out by his writings. He was the author of many poems and dramas, but his literary fame rests chiefly upon his contributions to the *Tatler* and the *Spectator*, which are almost faultless in their purity of diction.



DOM PEDRO II., OF BRAZIL.

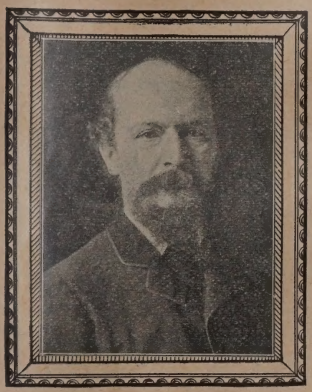
The last Emperor of Brazil; born at Rio de Janeiro, Dec. 2, 1825, and died in Paris, Dec. 5, 1891. He succeeded to the throne at the age of 6, his father, Dom Pedro I., abdicating in his favor April 7, 1831. Brazil was governed by regents until his majority (1840). He was crowned July 18, 1841. Two years later he was married to the Princess Theresa Christina, sister of the King of the Sicilies. He was obliged to put down rebellions in 1842, 1845 and 1849. He carried on war with Uruguay in 1851 and again in 1864; and he was also at war with Paraguay during 1865-70. In 1871 he promulgated a law for the gradual abolition of slavery, which was absolutely abolished by a popular movement in 1888. Dom Pedro visited Europe in 1871 and 1872, and also traveled in the United States, Europe, Palestine and Egypt in 1876-77. In November, 1889, the army officers revolted and forced him to resign, whereupon a republic was established. Dom Pedro lived chiefly in France during his last years. As a ruler he was a patron of art and science.

RAPHAEL.

Raffaelo Santi, the great painter, better known as Raphael, was born at Urbino, March 28, 1483. In 1500 he studied under Perugino, and so cleverly imitated his style that the pictures of the disciple are often confounded with those of the master. Among his earliest paintings is the "Crucifixion" (1502). He traveled throughout Italy for a time painting portraits and Biblical subjects. He went to the Vatican in 1509 and took charge of the decorations of that edifice. In 1514, by order of the Pope, he was made architect of St. Peter's, holding the position several years. He also turned his attention to tapestries. His painting of Leo X. is considered one of his greatest portraits, and his "Sistine Madonna," painted in 1518, one of his masterpieces of ideal conception. "The Transfiguration," which was nearly completed when he died, was his last great work. The greatest number of his pictures are in Rome, but examples of his work are scattered throughout the world. Raphael was in high favor among the nobles of his time, and executed portraits of many of the nobility. He died April 6, 1520.

GEORGE DEWEY.

Noted admiral in the United States navy and the hero of the battle of Manila Bay, in some respects the greatest naval victory in history; born at Montpelier, Vt., December 26, 1837. Until his return to the United States in the fall of 1899 he had been in continuous service in the navy for more than forty years. He was a lieutenant and lieutenant commander in the Civil War, and passed through all the grades of the service, until by 1889 he had reached the position of commodore. In January, 1898, he was appointed to the command of the Asiatic squadron, with headquarters at Hongkong. Upon the declaration of the war with Spain by the rules of international law his fleet was forced from that port. His squadron then steamed for the Philippines, and on the first of May, 1898, engaged the enemy at Manila, destroying or capturing sixteen vessels without losing a ship or a man. For these services he was promoted to the Admiralty. After the fall of the city and the establishing of military government therein he returned to the United States, and in September, 1899, at New York, received a magnificent ovation. He was given a house in Washington, and, November 9, married Mrs. M. M. Hazen.



ALGERNON CHARLES SWINBURNE.

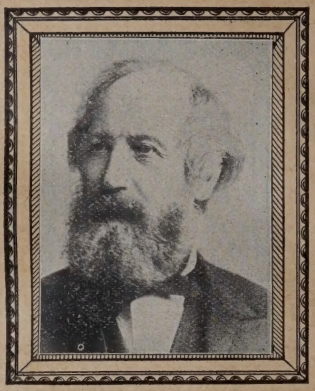
An English poet; born in London, April 5, 1837. The son of Admiral Swinburne and Lady Henrietta Ashburnham, he was given every possible advantage in youth, being educated in France and later at Eton and at Oxford. He left the university, however, without taking a degree. His tastes were literary and artistic and these, together with his associations, induced him to make literature his vocation. He soon acquired a reputation for the facility of his versification and for the thinly veiled eroticism of his verse. He first attracted attention in 1861, when he published "The Queen Mother" and "Rosamund." These first successes were followed in 1864 by "Atalanta in Calydon;" "Chastelard, a Tragedy," 1865; and "Poems and Ballads," 1866. These last poems were severely censured and Swinburne withdrew the edition. He, however, reprinted the book the same year as "Laus Veneris and Other Poems and Ballads." Since then Swinburne has published volumes of prose or verse almost yearly, at times issuing two or three books in a year. His prose for the most part is in the form of literary studies. He has also written several strong tragedies.

RICHARD CROKER.

For many years an active and influential politician of New York city, a democrat and a vigorous opponent of the Tweed ring. He is a native of Black Rock, Ireland, where he was born November 24, 1843. An Irishman by birth, he is an American by education and training, coming to this country in his infancy and passing through the public schools of New York City. He has been a leader in local politics for more than thirty years, successively holding the positions of alderman, coroner, fire commissioner and city chamberlain. Mr. Croker is, however, most widely known as a political "boss," being the leader of that powerful political organization, Tammany Hall. He was the manager of the municipal campaign of 1897, which resulted in the death of Henry George and in the election of Robert A. Van Wyck, the democratic candidate, as the first mayor of the so-called Greater New York. Mr. Croker's chief diversion from politics has been horse racing. For years he has owned a fine string of racers and has captured many prizes in turf contests both in America and England.

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN.

Danish author; born in Odense, Denmark, April 2, 1805, and died at Copenhagen, August 4, 1875. His father was poor, and his early education was obtained at a charity school. His father died when Hans was nine years old, and his mother resolved that he should learn the tailor's trade. He had a fairly good voice, and unsuccessfully sought employment at a Copenhagen theatre, and while his voice was in the transition stage it failed. Through the influence of friends whom he had made through his own efforts, he was admitted into the royal college of Copenhagen. There he began his literary career. His genius was at once recognized, and in 1833 he was granted a royal stipend to travel. He was a versatile writer, and his published works cover a wide range including fiction, travel, autobiography, poetry and the drama. It is, however, as a writer of fairy tales for children that he is best known to the English speaking world. He was an admirable public reader of his own works. In 1845 he was granted a royal annuity which ensured him a comfortable support.

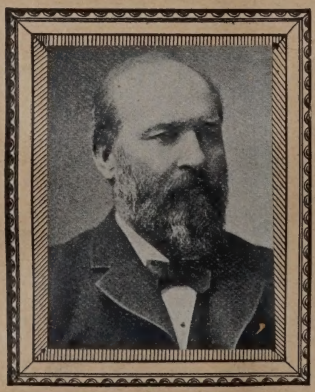


CYRUS W. FIELD.

Originator of the submarine cable, was a native of Massachusetts and for fifteen years a successful merchant of New York City. In 1853, then only thirty-four years of age, he retired from mercantile pursuits. After traveling a few months in South America he returned to the United States and made preparations to build a telegraph line across Newfoundland to St. Johns, where it was to connect with a line of fast steamers running to Ireland. While thus engaged he conceived the idea of laying a telegraph cable in the ocean's bed to Europe. He formed a company in London, furnishing one-fourth of the capital himself, Great Britain and the United States to supply the required ships. Thirteen years he labored. Two expeditions were complete failures. Undaunted he tried again and succeeded. The cable of 1865 worked for four weeks, while that of 1866 was a complete success. Mr. Field refused the honors of knighthood, but was honored by the civilized world. One of his later ambitions was to create a Pacific cable, but he died without realizing it, on April 9, 1892.

JOHN DRYDEN.

Poet laureate of England and one of the literary masters of his century, was born in Northampton, 1631; was a King's scholar at the Westminster school and as early as 1649 composed an elegy, "Death of Lord Hastings," which brought him into considerable notice. Later he passed through Trinity College and wrote "Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Cromwell." On the return of Charles II. to power, however, he supported the "Restoration." In 1663 he married the wealthy daughter of an earl and in 1670 was created poet laureate. He wrote several plays and, as the foremost representative of the English heroic drama, was furiously attacked by the Duke of Buckingham. In his rejoinder the satirical play "Absalom and Achitophel," he defended the King against the whigs, crushed his critics and made himself more famous than ever. In 1687, in "Hind and Panther," he announced his conversion to Catholicism. He is best known by his translation of "Virgil," a production which in remarkable degree preserved the merit of the original. He died May 1, 1700, and was buried in Westminster Abbey.



JAMES A. GARFIELD.

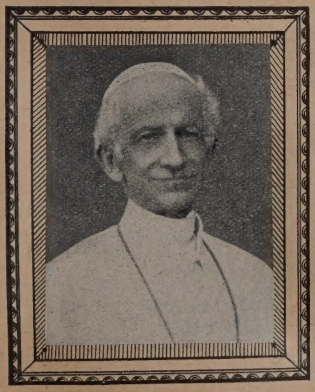
Twentieth President of the United States; born at Orange, O., November 19, 1831; shot in Washington by Guiteau July 2, 1881, and died at Elberon, N. J., September 19 following. Mr. Garfield was an instructor in and later president of Hiram College, Ohio, from 1856 to 1861, and for three years was a member of the Ohio senate. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he joined the Union army as a lieutenant-colonel of volunteers. He defeated General Humphrey Marshall at the battle of Middle Creek January 10, 1862, and was soon afterward made brigadier-general. He served at Chickamauga in 1863 as chief of Rosecrans' staff, and in the same year was made major-general. At the close of his service Mr. Garfield soon became actively interested in politics. From 1863 to 1880 he was member of Congress, where he exerted great influence on legislation. In 1877 he was a member of the electoral commission, which was created to decide the disputed presidential election of 1876, and in 1880 was elected United States senator. The same year he was elected President by the republicans, being inaugurated March 4, 1881.

ADA REHAN.

Miss Rehan is probably the strongest female interpreter of light comedy roles on the English speaking stage. She was born in Limerick, Ireland, April 22, 1859. Her parents moved to America a few years afterward and she received her early education in the public schools of Brooklyn. She made her first appearance upon the amateur stage when but fifteen years of age, and was so successful that she immediately decided upon a stage career. After one year of study she appeared at Mrs. Drew's Theatre, in Philadelphia, and afterward became a member of Augustin Daly's Company, in New York. She scored her first London triumph in May, 1888, while still a member of the Daly organization. Miss Rehan has achieved her greatest successes in light comedy parts, such as Katherine, in "The Taming of the Shrew." During her stage career she has created more than half a hundred such roles. For several years past she has been touring America and England with her own company and playing the leading roles. Among her best impersonations are Rosalind, in "As You Like It," Viola, in "Twelfth Night," and Countess Vera, in "The Last Word." She has also created many roles in light comedy.

SIR FRANCIS DRAKE.

A celebrated English freebooter and naval hero, the first Englishman to see the Pacific Ocean and the first to circumnavigate the globe. He was born at Tavistock, Devonshire, about 1540, and died off Porto Bello, W. I., January 28, 1596. In 1567-68 he commanded a ship under Sir John Hawkins. Four years later he fitted out a freebooting expedition and with three vessels and seventy-three men defeated a much superior Spanish force at Nombre de Dios. After destroying Porto Bello and several Spanish ships he crossed the Isthmus of Panama to a point where the Pacific was visible. In 1577 he set out on another freebooting expedition, passing through the straits of Magellan and capturing immense booty on the Pacific coast of Spanish America. He returned to England across the Pacific Ocean, and was knighted by Queen Elizabeth. He commanded expeditions against the Spanish in 1585 and again in 1587, and in 1588 he was in the engagement with the Spanish Armada. He then settled down to peaceful pursuits, and entered Parliament in 1593. In 1595 he sailed again for the West Indies, where he died.

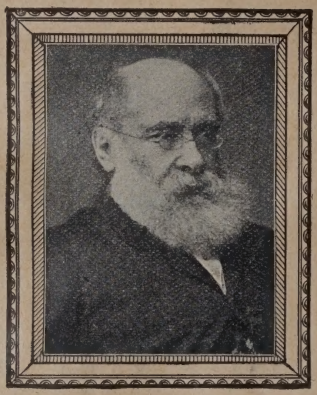


LEO XIII., POPE.

Pope Leo XIII. was known during his boyhood as Vicenzo Gioacchino Pecci. He was the son of Count Ludovico Pecci, and was born in Carpineto, in the diocese of Anagni, Italy, in 1810. Educated at the Jesuit College at Viterbo, the School Collegio Romano and the College of Noble Ecclesiastics, he was ordained a priest in 1837 by Cardinal Carlo Odeschalchi and appointed apostolic delegate to Benevento by Pope Gregory XVI. In 1843 he was made Nuncio to Belgium, and became in succession Bishop of Damietta, Archbishop of Perugia, and Cardinal, attaining the last named position in 1853. In 1878 Pope Pius IX. having died, he was elected Supreme Pontiff by an overwhelming majority in the Sacred College. At that time a church and state war was in progress between the papacy and Germany, and from this Leo XIII. emerged the victor. One of the most important of his Encyclicals was his recognition of the third French Republic, in the face of great opposition. Pope Leo is regarded as one of the most able, broad and progressive of the Pontiffs.

CHARLES SUMNER.

Charles Sumner was one of the most notable of the United States senators of the Civil War period. He was born in Boston, January 6, 1811, graduated from Harvard in 1830, and admitted to the bar in 1834. He lectured and wrote much on legal questions, and from 1837 to 1840 he studied jurisprudence in Europe. An oration, which he delivered on "The True Grandeur of Nations"—a strong denunciation of war—added greatly to his reputation. In 1848 Webster, with others, formed the Free Soil party. He was elected to the senate in 1851. In 1856, following one of his impassioned speeches against slavery, Sumner was assaulted in the senate chamber with a bludgeon by Preston S. Brooks, a strong pro-slavery representative from South Carolina, and was nearly killed. It was about four years before he recovered sufficiently to reappear in the senate. In 1861 Sumner was chosen chairman of the senate committee on foreign affairs. He favored impeaching Andrew Johnson, and opposed General Grant's plan for acquiring San Domingo. He became estranged from the republican party, and supported Greeley in 1872. He died March 11, 1874. His works fill fifteen volumes.



ANTHONY TROLLOPE.

A British novelist, who flourished from 1815 to 1882. He was born in London, the son of Mrs. Frances M. Trollope, also an author, who attained literary prominence chiefly through her bitter, and sometimes offensive, attacks upon America and Americans. Trollope was a methodical and systematic worker, and has left, in his autobiography, a detailed account of his plan of work. In the same volume he makes the statement that during twenty years his literary labors netted him the handsome sum of £70,000. His published works number about seventy, many of which appeared in serial form, in England and America, simultaneously. His stories are realistic, even in matters of minor detail, but by some are thought verbose and dull. Clerical character and the petty affairs of daily life in English provincial towns are his favorite themes. Besides novels he also wrote several books of travel. He was a liberal in politics, and in 1869 was an unsuccessful candidate of his party for a seat in parliament from the district of Beverly. From 1834 to 1867 he was in the British postal service, and repeatedly visited Australia, the West Indies and the United States. He died in London in 1882.

JOHANNES GUTENBERG.

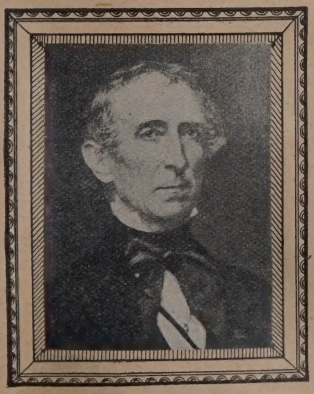
The inventor of printing; born at Mainz of noble parents May 12, 1400, and died there February 2, 1468, poor, childless and friendless, after creating an art that has revolutionized the world. About the first thing known of him is that he was in Strasburg in 1434 and two years later was sued for breach of promise of marriage. His whole life was a struggle against poverty. As a young man he experimented with movable type, having, however, previously perfected improvements in polishing stones and in making mirrors. He had to borrow money with which to carry on his inventive labors. In 1438 he formed a partnership with three other citizens of Strasburg to perfect his printing press. In 1446 he returned to Mainz, where he interested a goldsmith, John Fust, who invested 1,600 guilders in the printing business and finally crowded Gutenberg out. In the meanwhile printing with movable type had been so far perfected as to be practicable. In the evening of life the inventor, financially embarrassed, was obliged to make a new start and to continue his struggle against odds till death relieved him.

VOLTAIRE.

A famous French satirist and agnostic, and one of few men who have combined great business sagacity with literary ability. Voltaire was born in Paris, November 24, 1694, and was educated in a Jesuit college in that city. He was intended for the bar, but the law disgusted him. He led a dissipated life while young and returned in disgrace from Holland, where he had been attached to the French embassy. He earned a reputation for satirical writing and in 1716 was banished for lampooning the Duc d'Orleans. In 1717 he was imprisoned for the same offense. The following year his tragedy, "Oedipe," was produced and was a success. In 1726 his writings again caused him to be banished to England, and there he laid the foundation for a fortune which brought him a large income. He did not begin his writings in opposition to the Christian religion until 1762, but he was constantly at war with the church afterward. The excitement attending the production of his "Irene" brought on a fatal illness and he died May 30, 1778. Voltaire's remains were given an imposing sepulchre in the Pantheon, at Paris.

WILLIAM PENN.

William Penn, the founder of Pennsylvania, was the son of Admiral William Penn, of the English navy. He was born in London, October 14, 1644, and became a zealous Quaker. His vigorous preaching of his doctrines caused him to be persecuted and imprisoned. Some of his strongest religious treatises were written in jail. On his release he visited Holland and Germany, where he spread his doctrines. In 1681 he obtained from the crown a grant to the territory in America called Pennsylvania in honor of his father, and sailed for the new world in 1682. In November of that year he made his famous treaty with the Indians, wherein he agreed to purchase their lands instead of taking them by force, as was the usual practice. He planned the city of Philadelphia and for two years governed the colony, and then returned to England to help spread his religious doctrines. In 1686 he was chiefly instrumental in effecting the release of all persons imprisoned for religious causes. Penn spent the years 1700 and 1701 in America looking after the interests of his colony. The last year of his life was embittered by family and property troubles, and he died May 30, 1718.

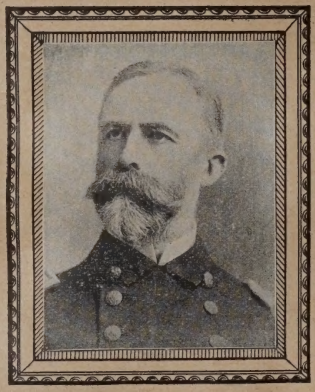


JOHN TYLER.

John Tyler, tenth President of the United States; born March 29, 1790, and died January 18, 1862. After 16 years in the legislature, congress and governorship, he was elected senator in 1827. He violently opposed the United States Bank and a protective tariff. Because of his unwillingness to obey the instructions of the Virginia legislature, directing him to vote for the rescinding of his own resolutions condemnatory of Jackson's bank policy, he resigned. The whigs regarded him as a martyr and he was supported by them for the Vice-Presidency in 1836 and 1840. In the latter year he was elected, and on April 4, 1841, succeeded General William H. Harrison in the Presidency. He afterward quarreled with the leaders of his party, antagonizing them on nearly all important measures. Nearly all his cabinet abandoned him, and although, through Webster and Cushing, he negotiated some important treaties (including the first with China), his administration ended under a cloud. The "states rights whigs" nominated him for President in 1844, but he withdrew from the canvass. He advocated the secession of Virginia, and was a member of the Confederate Provisional Congress.

PETER PAUL RUBENS.

Artist and diplomat; was born at Siegen, in Westphalia, June 29, 1577. He received his early education at the Jesuit College at Antwerp, and when thirteen years of age began the study of art in the same town. Afterwards, in 1600, he pursued a course of study in Italy. In 1605 he was sent on a mission to Spain, and thus began the diplomatic career for which he was so well fitted by reason of his grace of person and linguistic ability. While in Spain Rubens painted many portraits, and on his return to Antwerp became court painter to Archduke Albert. In 1620 he was summoned to Paris by Marie de Medici, and there painted twenty-one large works commemorative of her marriage with Henry IV. These pictures are still hung in the Louvre. In 1629 he was sent to England as an envoy to arrange a treaty of peace with King Charles I. All of his work is noted for its great dash and vigor of execution. Rubens died in Antwerp, May 30, 1640. Most of his best known works are upon religious subjects, prominent among which are the "Elevation of the Cross" and "Descent from the Cross." Vandyck was one of his assistants. Rubens was famous as a colorist. He was knighted at Whitehall in 1630.

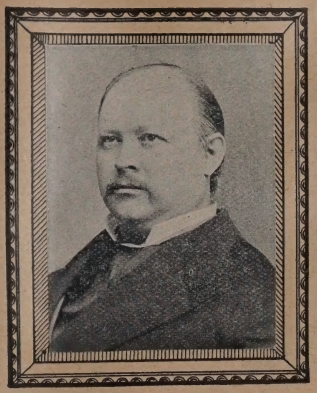


WILLIAM T. SAMPSON.

An American naval officer; born in 1840 at Palmyra, N. Y., on what is called the Mormon Hill Farm, on which Joseph Smith claimed to have discovered the "golden plates" of the Book of Mormon. Young Sampson entered Annapolis in 1857, and served through the Civil War with distinction, rising to the rank of lieutenant. He was executive officer of the Patapsco, of the blockading fleet off Charleston, when that vessel was blown up in January, 1865. He was made lieutenant-commander in 1866, and commander in 1874, his first vessel being the Alert. Since then he has commanded the battleship Iowa and the cruisers San Francisco and New York. He was twice assigned to duty at the Naval Academy, and from 1868 to 1872 was superintendent. From 1893 to 1897 he was chief of the Bureau of Naval Ordnance. He was president of the Board of Inquiry into the Maine explosion, and at the outbreak of the Spanish War was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Squadron. He blockaded Cuba, captured several prize ships and, though not present, was commander of the fleet which sunk Cervera's vessels off Santiago. He was made rear-admiral in 1899.

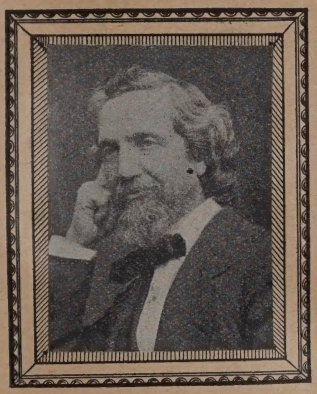
ALEXANDER POPE.

Among the great poets who flourished during the latter part of the seventeenth and the early part of the eighteenth century was Alexander Pope. He was born in London, May 28, 1688, and through force of circumstances his education was unmethodical and imperfect. At the age of twelve years he wrote "Ode to Solitude," which attracted some attention. At fourteen he composed a mature poem on "Silence." He soon became the friend of Addison, Steele, Swift, Arbuthnot and other literary lights of the period. His "Essay on Criticism," in 1711, placed him in the front rank of the men of letters of his time. Fortune and fame were secured to him, however, by his translation of the "Iliad," which occupied his time from 1713 to 1720. His translation of the Odyssey was less successful, but still a wonderful work. His "Essay on Man" is considered one of the classics of the language, and has never been excelled for style and thought. No poem of equal length contains so many phrases that have become familiar quotations. He died May 30, 1744. Pope's poetry appeals to the mind rather than to the heart.



THOMAS B. REED.

The thirty-first Speaker of the House of Representatives, Thomas Brackett Reed has wielded a vast influence in the affairs of government in the United States. He was born at Portland, Me., October 18, 1839, and was graduated from Bowdoin College with the class of 1860. During the Civil war Mr. Reed was an assistant paymaster in the United States navy, serving on board the gunboat Sybil. After the close of the war he began the practice of law at Portland, Me. In 1868 he was elected a member of the Legislature, and in 1870 he became State senator. He was elected to Congress in 1876, and served continuously until 1899, when he retired and resumed the practice of law in New York City. Soon after Mr. Reed entered the House of Representatives he became a leader on the republican side, and when that party secured a majority in the Fifty-first Congress he was elected Speaker. Mr. Reed has written much on political subjects, and his book, "Rules of the House of Representatives," is considered an authority on parliamentary usage. His rulings were often considered arbitrary, not only by his party opponents but by many of his fellow republicans, and he was given the name of "Czar."

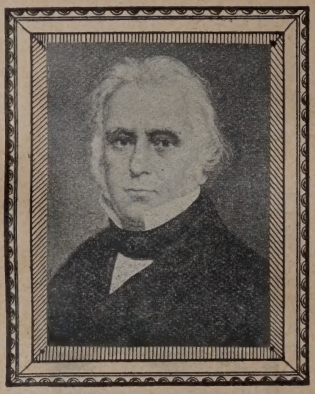


J. T. TROWBRIDGE.

John Townsend Trowbridge, who originated character sketches of Yankee life in literature, was born at Ogden, N. Y., September 18, 1827. He received his education in the public schools. Before he had attained his majority his family moved to Illinois, then considered the far West. Trowbridge early decided to devote his life to journalism and other forms of literature, and with this purpose in view moved to New York City in 1846. In 1850 he became editor of the *Nation* in Boston, and under the pen name of "Paul Creyton" attracted considerable attention by his contributions to that journal. His first book, "Father Brighthopes, or An Old Clergyman's Vacation," was published in 1853, and was the first of a number of books for boys known as the "Brighthopes Series." His "Neighbor Jackwood" was probably the pioneer in American literature of the character studies of New England life, now so common in magazines and novels. Mr. Trowbridge has contributed largely to the periodicals, and has written innumerable stories for boys, among them "Cudjo's Cave," as well as several poems, the best known being "The Vagabond."

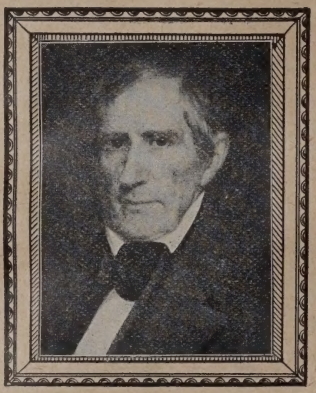
DAVID LIVINGSTONE

A celebrated African explorer and missionary; born at Blantyre, Scotland, March 19, 1813, and died at Chitambo, Central Africa, April 30, 1873. To **Livingstone** the world owes much of its early knowledge of Central Africa. He went to South Africa in 1840 and for nine years was medical missionary among the Bechuana. Then he set out on expeditions of discovery, continuing them with unflagging zeal until his death. He made three expeditions to the "Dark Continent," and discovered Lake Ngami, Victoria Falls, and Lakes Shirwa and Nyassa. He explored the Zambesi and Kuanza basins, crossed the continent from Loanda to Kilimane, led an expedition up the Zambesi and Shire rivers, explored the Rovuma valley, the Chambezi, and Lakes Tanganyika, Moero and Bangweolo. Several times he was reported dead, and it was to settle doubt on that point that Stanley was sent by the New York *Herald* to find him in 1871. **Livingstone was at Ujiji** when Stanley reached him. The hardships through which he had passed undermined his health and caused his death. He has left the record of his struggles and triumphs in three interesting volumes.



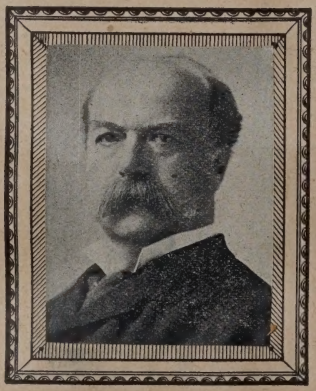
MACAULAY.

Baron Thomas Babington Macaulay, the celebrated historian and one of the greatest of English writers, was born in Rothley Temple, Leicestershire, in 1800. At Trinity College his career was not the success anticipated, owing to his weakness in mathematics. In 1824 he was elected a Fellow of the college, and in 1826 called to the bar. He devoted much time to both politics and literature, and it was during this period that many of his famous essays appeared. In 1832 he was appointed a member of the newly formed supreme Indian council and drew the draft of what in time became the penal code of India. In 1839 having returned to England, he became secretary of war. Shortly afterwards he began work on his "History of England," the first two volumes of which appeared in December, 1848. The third and fourth volumes were published in 1855, and in 1857 he was rewarded with a peerage. He succeeded in bringing his history down to the death of William III., and died himself December 28, 1859. His fame rests chiefly on this history and on his essays.



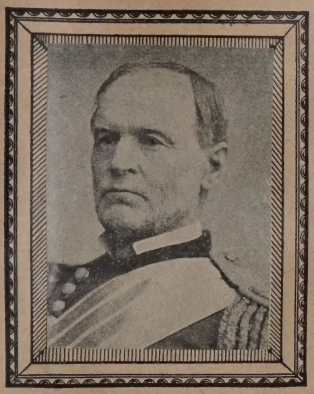
WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

Ninth President of the United States, being elected in what is commonly known as the "Log cabin and hard cider campaign," in 1840. He was born at Berkeley, Va., Feb. 9, 1773, and died at Washington, D. C., April 4, 1841, only a month after he had been inaugurated as President. He was the son of Benjamin Harrison, the noted Virginia politician, and his early training eminently fitted him for statecraft. He was first sent to Congress from the Northwest Territory, serving in 1799 and 1800. For twelve years following this he was governor of the Indiana Territory, and it was while acting in this capacity that he gained the notable victory of Tippecanoe in 1811 and that of the Thames in 1813. From 1816 to 1819 he was again member of Congress, this time from Ohio, and from 1825 to 1828 he was United States senator. The two following years he was United States Minister to Colombia. He then aspired to the Presidency and became the candidate of the Whig party, but was defeated. His efforts, however, were successful in the next campaign. He was grandfather of Benjamin Harrison, the twenty-third President.



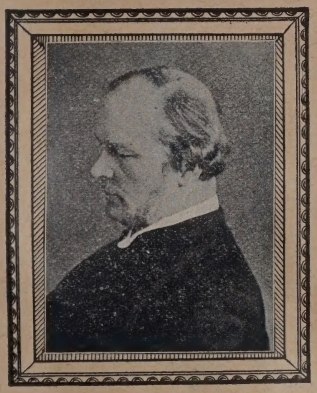
TOMASO SALVINI.

A celebrated Italian tragedian. The descendant of a family of actors, he was born in Milan, January 16, 1830, and at an early age showed an aptitude for the stage. He was accordingly sent to study under Modena, one of the greatest Italian actors of the time, and was soon playing parts considered difficult for one of his age and experience. Salvini fought in the Italian War of independence, in 1849, and afterwards joined Domenico's troupe of actors. He rose rapidly, and in 1857 had made a great reputation for his interpretation of the part of Othello. In 1865, on the occasion of the sixth Dante centenary, Salvini was one of the "stars" of the entertainment, and appeared in "Francesca di Rimini." In 1870 he visited England and he toured the United States the following season. A second trip was made to the United States in 1882, and in 1884 Salvini retired from the stage. He settled in Florence, Italy, and on the money he had saved lived a life of ease. His greatest roles were "Othello," "Hamlet" and "The Gladiator."



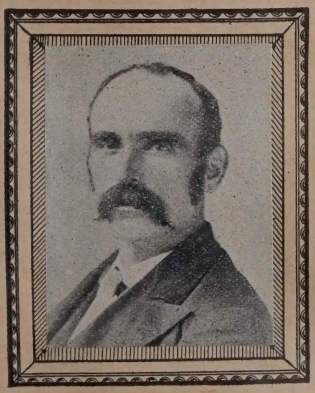
WILLIAM TECUMSEH SHERMAN.

Next to Grant the ablest Civil War general. He was born in Lancaster, O., February 8, 1820, and was graduated from West Point in 1840. He served in the Florida Indian wars in 1840-42, and was on duty in the Adjutant-General's office during the war with Mexico. He saw service in California, and in 1853 he resigned from the army. On the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed colonel of the Thirteenth infantry and almost immediately became a brigadier-general. He served in the Army of the Cumberland until 1862, when he co-operated with Grant in his march up the Tennessee. General Sherman was wounded at Shiloh, and became a major-general of volunteers in May, 1862. He took part in the siege of Corinth, and in 1864 commanded the Army of the Mississippi as Brigadier-General. In that year he fought his way to Atlanta and marched to the sea. General Sherman became Lieutenant General July 20, 1866, and General in March, 1869. He retired in 1884, and died in New York, February 14, 1891. He was given an imposing military and public funeral both there and in St. Louis, being buried in the latter place.



FREDERIC WILLIAM FARRAR.

Dean of Canterbury, of the English established church, and one of the most learned theologians and eloquent churchmen of the day, was born in Bombay, India, in 1831. He is a graduate of Cambridge and has been advanced through nearly all the important positions which the church could bestow. In 1871 he was appointed Master of Marlborough College; Chaplain-in-Ordinary to the Queen, in 1873; Canon of Westminster, 1876; Archdeacon and rural Dean, in 1883, and Dean of Canterbury, 1895. He is one of the most accomplished of living philologists, being the author of "Origin of Language," "Families of Speech" and several Greek text-books. Besides being widely known as a pulpit orator of rather liberal ideas, he has favored the religious world with such productions from his pen as "The Life of Christ" and its companion, "Life and Work of St. Paul." Other works are "Seekers After God," "The Silence and Voices of God" and "Eternal Hope." He keeps abreast of current events and is known as a vigorous champion of the war against the Boers of South Africa.



MICHAEL DAVITT.

Michael Davitt, a famous Irish patriot and agitator, was born in County Mayo, Ireland, in 1846. At the age of four he saw his father evicted, his home destroyed and his parents compelled to beg bread in the streets of English towns. As a child he worked in the Lancashire mills, but the loss of his right arm forced him to turn to books for self-education. In 1866 he joined the Fenian movement, and in 1870 was convicted of treason and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, although released on ticket of leave in 1877. Two years later he and Parnell founded the Land League, and in 1880 made a tour of the United States in its behalf. Returning to England he was rearrested on the old charge and confined for fifteen months. While in prison he was elected to Parliament, but not permitted to sit. In 1892 he was again elected, but obliged to resign in 1893 because of the institution of bankruptcy proceedings against him. In 1895 he was again sent as member for East Kerry. Davitt is an ardent and influential Irish Nationalist and a facile writer on both political and general topics.

MRS. E. D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.

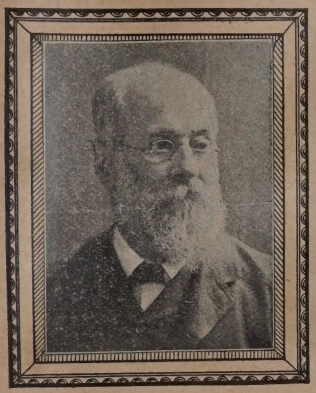
A volumnious writer of American fiction, born at Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1819. Her initials are those of her maiden name, Emma Dorothy Eliza Nevitt. Graduating in 1835, in 1840 she was married, and during the years 1844 to 1849 was engaged in teaching. In the year last named she began story writing, her first two tales being the "Irish Refugee" and "Retribution." The first appeared in the Baltimore *Saturday Visitor* and the latter in the Washington *National Era.* In all, she wrote about sixty novels, and in 1872 published a collection of those which had appeared up to that time. Her "Phantom Wedding" (1878) is one of her latest romances. Mrs. Southworth's novels are unexceptionable as regards their moral tone, yet lack well sustained plot and fail to appeal to the interest of modern readers of fiction. In their day they were immensely popular, and their sale was a source of large revenue to the author. Many of them appeared first in Bonner's *New York Ledger.* Several of them have been translated into French, Spanish and German. In 1876 Mrs. Southworth removed from Washington to Yonkers, N. Y., where she lived some years. She died in Washington June 30, 1899.

FRIDJOF NANSEN.

Fridjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, was born near Christiania, Norway, October 10, 1861. He studied at the university there and later at Naples. He came into prominence in 1882 by making a trip to the Arctic regions in the sealer Viking. On his return he was made keeper of the natural history department of the museum at Bergen. In 1888 he, with some companions, went across Greenland from east to west and had numerous exciting adventures, which he has entertainingly described. In 1893 he acted upon his idea that the North Pole could be reached by floating with the ice. He sailed in the Fram and reached the New Siberian Islands in September of that year and made fast to an ice floe, drifting north to 84 deg. 4 min. by March 3, 1895. He left the Fram and, pushing across the ice, reached 86 deg. 14 min. north on April 7. He wintered at Franz Josef Land, and June 17, 1896, he met the Jackson-Harmsworth relief expedition there. His return in August was made the occasion of national rejoicings. Nansen has contributed several articles on arctic exploration to magazines, and has lectured successfully.

THURLOW WEED.

Thurlow Weed, journalist and politician, was a native of New York State, being born at Cairo November 15, 1797. Weed's father was of a roving disposition, and as a consequence the boy lived in several states. His father died while he was young, and, as he had accumulated nothing, the son was left to shift for himself. Weed was in service in the War of 1812, and afterwards took up journalism. In 1830 he founded the Albany *Evening Journal,* a stanch Whig paper, which he controlled for thirty-five years. He was an active politician and a great party manager. During the turbulent times of the Civil War he was a member of the powerful political "firm" commonly known as "Greeley, Weed, Seward & Co." During the war Mr. Weed was selected by President Lincoln as one of three unofficial representatives of the United States, who were sent to Europe to arouse sympathy for the Union cause. Mr. Weed was editor of the New York *Commercial Advertiser* during 1867-68. He died November 22, 1884. He was wise, patriotic and able and exerted great influence for his country's good.



CHARLES A. DANA.

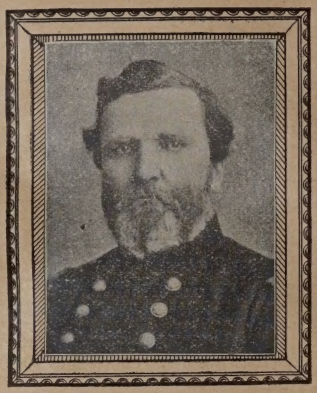
For half a century Charles A. Dana was one of the leading journalists of the United States and was especially noted for the pungency, even bitterness, of his writings. From 1848 to 1862 he was associated with Horace Greeley in the management of the New York *Tribune* and to his practical ability and good judgment was due much of the wide influence of that journal. Because of a disagreement with Mr. Greeley over its war policy he left the paper, and from 1863 until the surrender of Lee was assistant secretary of war. Both President Lincoln and Secretary Stanton greatly relied upon him to secure accurate information at the front, as well as upon his sound judgment and diplomacy. In 1867 Mr. Dana founded the New York *Sun* and to the time of his death, in 1897, was its controlling spirit. Although honest in what he conceived to be the exposure of fraud and hypocrisy, he instinctively dealt in satire to such an extent that he often went to greater lengths than his friends deemed wise. Mr. Dana was born in Hinsdale, N. H., in 1819.

GEORGE I., OF GREECE.

The elected King of the Hellenes, chosen by the Greek National Assembly March 30, 1863; born at Copenhagen, December 24, 1845. He is the second son of Christian IX., King of Denmark, and thus brother of the Princess of Wales and dowager empress of Russia. He owes his elevation to kingship to the intervention of the great powers, which virtually dictated his election. He is a fine type of manhood and his reign has been fairly successful. The great events of his rule, however, have been few. In 1881, through the co-operation of the leading European powers, the larger part of Thessaly and a portion of Epirus were annexed to Greece. This greatly enlarged and gave added dignity to his kingdom, which ranks well with the lesser powers of Europe. The only other event worthy of notice in the reign of George is the short and comparatively unimportant war with Turkey in 1897. On October 27, 1867, four years after his election to the throne, he married the Grand Duchess Olga, daughter of the Grand Duke Constantine. He is beloved by the people who chose him for their ruler.

FRANZ PETER SCHUBERT.

The greatest and most prolific of all Viennese song writers; born in Vienna Jan. 31, 1797, the son of a schoolmaster. When Schubert was eleven years of age he was placed in the choristers' school of the court chapel. He remained there for five years, and during that time he tried his skill at composition in all branches. One of the results of his work was the symphony in C major. In 1813 he became an undermaster in his father's school, and during this period wrote his famous song, "Erl King," and his "Mass in F." One of Schubert's closest friends was Vogl, a singer of great repute at that time, and it was through his singing that the songs of Schubert became known to the Viennese. It was while these two were on a summer trip together that Schubert wrote his great quintet. Of his operas "Alfonse and Estrella" appeared in 1822 and "Fierabras" in 1823. His only concert was given March 26, 1828, and he died Nov. 19 of that year. During his lifetime his music was little known; yet he wrote with such care and rapidity that after his death an enormous quantity of manuscript was discovered by the musical world. The chief characteristic of his compositions is the freshness of the melody.



GEORGE H. THOMAS.

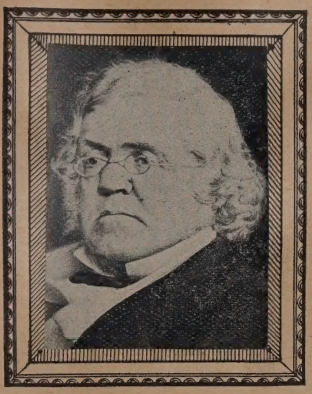
A United States major-general, who served with distinction through the Civil War, having previously taken part in the struggle with the Seminoles and in the Mexican War. He was born in Virginia July 31, 1816, and graduated from West Point in 1840. In May, 1861, he was commissioned colonel, and three months later brigadier-general of volunteers. He won the battle of Mill Springs, distinguishing himself at Perryville, and commanded the center at Murfreesboro. His stubborn defense of the Union position at Chickamauga won the nation's admiration, and gained for him the title of the "Rock of Chickamauga." He defeated Hood at Nashville in 1864, and in 1865 was made major-general in the regular army. After serving for some years as commander of the Department of Tennessee, he was assigned (1869) to take charge of the Department of the Pacific. He died at San Francisco, March 28, 1870. His memory is deeply revered. On the anniversary of the battle of Nashville, the State of Tennessee awarded him a gold medal. He had previously received the thanks of Congress. A bronze equestrian statue was erected to his memory in Washington by the soldiers of his old army.

WALT WHITMAN.

An American poet, familiarly known as "The Good Gray Poet," the name being given to him by William Douglass O'Connor in a letter of vindication. He was born at West Hills, Long Island, N. Y., May 31, 1819, and died at Camden, N. J., March 26, 1892. Whitman was successively printer, carpenter, journalist and army nurse in the Civil War. He was nurse from 1861 to 1864, when he was taken with hospital malaria, which clung to him to the time of his death. After the war he was employed as a government clerk in Washington, but was dismissed on account of hostile criticism aroused by his book, "Leaves of Grass." This volume of verse first appeared in 1855 and was repeatedly revised, the final edition being published in 1892. Whitman was later given another government position and held it until incapacitated by paralysis in 1873. Whitman's poems are marked by their rugged form and their coarse realism, which offended popular taste. He published several volumes, which were better received in England than in America. His style is characteristic and unique, but imitators have been few, probably because of general adverse criticism.

CARDINAL RICHELIEU.

The famous "Red King" of France, and the most powerful man of his time in Europe. Kings were his puppets and kingdoms his playthings. Cardinal Richelieu was born in Chinon, September 5, 1585, of a noble family. He received a military education, but in order to keep the bishopric of Lucon in the family he left the army and was consecrated at the age of twenty-two. His rise was rapid, and in 1616 he was secretary of war and foreign affairs. In 1622 he became cardinal, and in 1624 minister of state to King Louis XIII. Then Richelieu began to rule Europe. His first project was to destroy the power of the Huguenots, and their stronghold, La Rochelle, was starved into submission, in 1628. Until his death he was practically master of the continent and was not overscrupulous as to how success was achieved, acting on the theory that the end justified the means. His one great weakness was his literary ambition. Although his plays are buried deep in oblivion, his memoirs are still read. He died December 4, 1642. His character is undoubtedly one of the strongest in history, and his successes and reverses have furnished a fruitful theme for the dramatist and writer of romance.

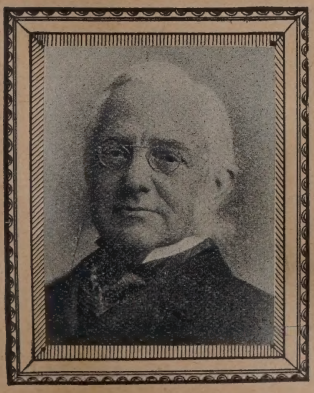


WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY.

An eminent English author; born in Calcutta, India, July 18, 1811, and descended from an ancient family of Yorkshire. When he was only five years old he was sent to England to be educated. As a young man his life seems to have lacked definite purpose. He spent some years at Cambridge, but never graduated; he then studied on the continent, and especially in Italy, with the idea of becoming a painter. In 1831 he began reading law, but in 1832 he abandoned London for Paris. In 1837, having lost his modest fortune, he began to devote himself wholly to literature. Not until 1848, with the publication of "Vanity Fair," did he become a literary celebrity. His succeeding novels also proved popular and for a time he rivaled Dickens in public favor. In 1852, and again in 1855-6, he lectured in the United States, and in 1857 was the unsuccessful liberal parliamentary candidate for Oxford. In 1857 he founded the *Cornhill Magazine*, but he resigned the editorship in 1862. He died in London, December 24, 1863. A marble bust to his memory stands in Westminster Abbey.

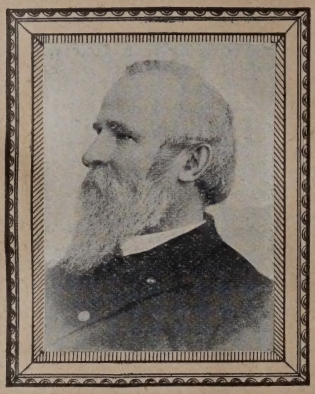
ROBERT EDWARD PEARY.

The daring arctic explorer, Robert Edward Peary, was born at Cresson, Pa., May 6, 1856. He graduated from Bowdoin College in 1877, and entered the United States navy as an ensign in 1881. In the years 1884-5 he was assistant engineer of the Nicaragua ship canal, and on his return he made an extended report on his work there. For many years he had studied arctic exploration, and in 1886 he obtained leave of absence from the Government for the purpose of making a trip of arctic research. His explorations of Greenland comprise journeys in 1891, from 1893 to 1895 and in 1897. In the journey in 1893 he was accompanied by his wife, and while in the cold northland a child was born to them. Their hardships were of the severest character and it is marveled that they escaped alive. Mrs. Peary did not accompany him on his last trip, but she organized a relief expedition in 1899 to rescue him, under the impression that he was imprisoned in the ice and could not get away. Peary is regarded as one of the most intelligent and daring of arctic explorers. He has written entertainingly of his discoveries.



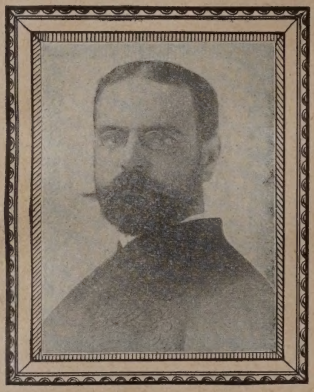
MAX MÜLLER.

A world-renowned philologist and orientalist and perhaps the greatest authority on the sacred lore of the Orient. Friedrich Max Müller was born at Dessau, Germany, Dec. 6, 1823, his father, Wilhelm Müller, being the celebrated German poet. While in the German universities Max Müller began an exhaustive study of Arabic and Persian, and later, at Paris, of Sanskrit. His profound oriental scholarship is manifest in his translation of the sacred songs of the Brahmans, known as the "Rig-Veda." This was published in England, where Müller settled in 1847. From 1850 until his death, Oct. 28, 1900, he was professor of comparative philology at Oxford University. Prof. Müller's literary works are numerous and include more than forty volumes of translations of the "Sacred Books of the East;" "The Origin and Growth of Religion, as Illustrated by the Religions of India," first given as a course of lectures in Westminster Abbey;" "Chips from a German Workshop;" "Auld Lang Syne," a book of reminiscences, and numerous essays on the traditions, customs and mythology of the East, and on the sciences of religion, language and thought. Prof. Müller received many degrees and decorations and was a fine musician.



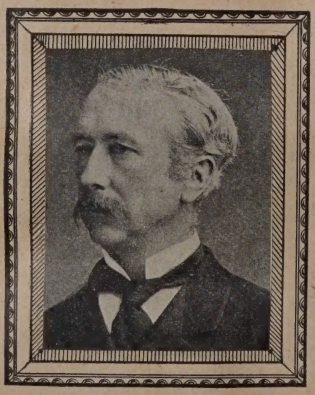
RUTHERFORD B. HAYES.

The nineteenth President of the United States. He was born at Delaware, Ohio, Oct. 4, 1822, and died at Fremont, Ohio, Jan. 17, 1893. Mr. Hayes rose to note during the Civil War, in which he served with distinction in the Union army, taking part in many of the hotly contested battles and being brevetted major-general of volunteers in 1865. At the close of the war he immediately entered politics and was sent to Washington as member of Congress from Ohio. He was twice governor of Ohio, and left his gubernatorial duties to take the Presidential office in 1877. Mr. Hayes' election to the Presidency is noteworthy as being most hotly contested and bringing the country to the verge of civil war. His democratic opponent was Samuel J. Tilden, of New York. The election was close and sufficient electoral votes were in dispute to change the result for or against either candidate. Finally Congress created "The Electoral Commission" for the purpose of officially and finally passing on the count. That body decided in favor of Hayes, and though excitement was intense he was successfully inaugurated.



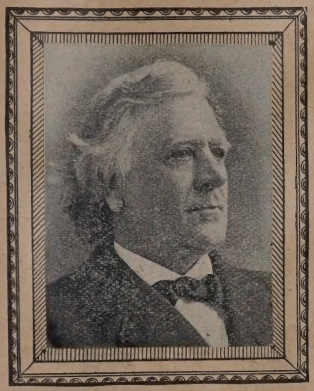
JOHN PHILIP SOUSA.

An American orchestra and band leader and composer; born at Washington, in 1854. He early displayed extraordinary musical talent and at the age of twelve played in theatre orchestras. At the age of thirteen he surreptitiously joined a traveling circus band. This boyish escapade led to his being apprenticed to the Marine Corps for five years by his father, which ultimately resulted in his connection with the Marine Band, at that time the finest organization of the kind in the country. When seventeen years old he became leader of an orchestra in a comic opera troupe, a position which he held for several years. He was induced to return to the Marine Band, and finally became its leader, retaining the leadership for twelve years. In 1892, in connection with David Blakely, Sousa formed an organization identified with his own name. The band proved immensely popular, and its performances became a source of great favor. Of his compositions the best known are his marches, which are brilliant, and his opera "El Capitan," which is one of six that he has written.



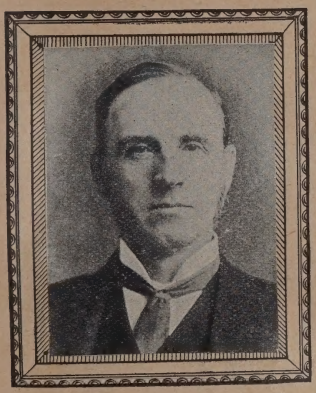
SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

A celebrated British general; born at Golden Bridge House, County Dublin, Ireland, June 4, 1833. He was early trained for military service and entered the army as an ensign in 1852. He took part in the second Burmese and the Crimean wars, in both of which he was wounded. He was in India at the relief of Lucknow; in the Chinese war in 1860; commanded the Red River expedition which suppressed the Riel insurrection, and was knighted for his gallant service. Again, in 1873-74, he commanded in the Ashanti war, and was soon afterward made major-general. He has been administrator of Natal, member of the Council of India, commissioner and commander in Cypress and Governor of Natal and the Transvaal. After the victory of Tel-el-Kebir he was raised to the peerage and made General in 1882. He commanded the expedition for the relief of Gordon in 1884-85. After successive promotions he was made Commander-in-Chief of the British Army in 1895. He has written one novel—"Marley Castle"—and several books on military subjects. He was succeeded as Commander-in-Chief, in 1900, by Lord Frederick Roberts.



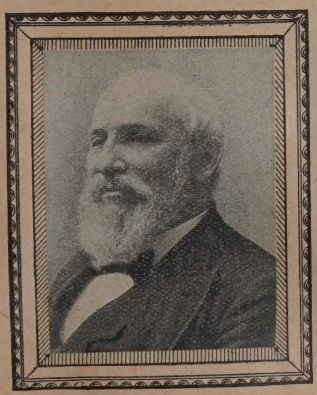
ROBERT COLLYER.

A renowned Unitarian clergyman; born in Yorkshire, England, December 8, 1823. He obtained his early education in a night school while working in a factory, and afterward apprenticed himself to a blacksmith. He became a local Methodist preacher, but after coming to the United States his religious views changed and his license was revoked on a charge of heresy. In 1859 he united with the Unitarian denomination, and going to Chicago founded Unity Church, which rapidly gained strength under his eloquent preaching. Early in the Civil War he was camp inspector for the Sanitary Commission. His reputation as a preacher and lecturer extended throughout the whole country and in 1879 he became pastor of the Church of the Messiah in New York. He revisited England several times and traveled through Europe. His oration at the unveiling of the Burns statue in Albany, N. Y., and his eulogy at the funeral of his friend, Joseph Medill, in Chicago, 1899, are two of his finest efforts. Among his published works are: "Nature and Life," "A Man in Earnest," "The Life That Now Is," "History of the Town and Parish of Ilkley," and "Lectures to Young Men and Women."



JOHN MORLEY.

English politician and man of letters; born in Blackburn, England, December 24, 1838. Mr. Morley was educated at Oxford and was intended for the bar, but chose literature instead. He has written many works on the lives of men prominent in the world's history in all lines, among them being "Edmund Burke," 1867; "Voltaire," 1872; "Rousseau," 1876. Other works by Mr. Morley include "Critical Miscellanies," 1871-77; "On Compromise," 1874, and "Studies in Literature." From 1880 until 1883 Mr. Morley was the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. He is a pronounced agnostic and a radical in politics. When in Parliament Mr. Morley was always one of Mr. Gladstone's most stanch supporters. On more than one occasion the "grand old man" received valuable aid from him and made public recognition of his appreciation of his services by appointing him Irish secretary in his cabinet of 1886. Mr. Morley lives in London. His parliamentary career has been somewhat stormy at times, his support of Gladstone's home rule measure having brought him into political affiliations with Irish members, which have not always been fruitful in pleasant results.

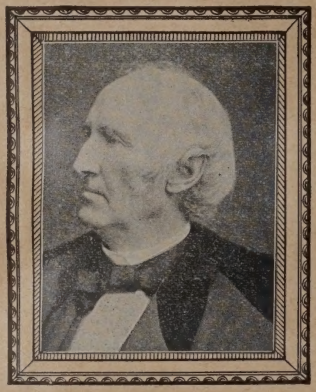


"OLIVER OPTIC," (WILLIAM T. ADAMS).

A versatile and prolific writer for young people; born at Medway, Mass., July 30, 1822. He began life as a teacher and was successively principal of a grammar school at Dorchester, Mass., and of the Boylston and Bowditch schools in Boston. In 1865 he resigned the latter position to devote himself entirely to literary work. Under the pseudonym of "Oliver Optic" he published several series of juvenile books, and also edited *Oliver Optic's Magazine*. He traveled extensively and endeavored to make the details of geography and history in his tales accurate and reliable. He was always a zealous worker in the cause of education and was an efficient member of the school committee of Dorchester, where he took up his residence. He was the father-in-law of Sol Smith Russell, the famous comedian. He died at Boston, March 27, 1897. Critics vary in their estimate of his literary work, although there is a general concensus of opinion that the rapidity with which he wrote after having achieved success militated somewhat against the value of his later writings. Few writers have been so popular with the young.

HENRY M. STANLEY.

Henry M. Stanley was born near Denbigh, Wales, in 1841. His real name was John Rowlands, but he assumed the name Stanley from his employer in New Orleans, where he went at fifteen. He served in the Confederate army as a private, and also did duty as a correspondent. Representing the New York *Herald* in 1867, he accompanied Lord Napier's Abyssinian expedition, traveled in Spain, Palestine, Turkey, Persia, and India, and in 1871 went to Africa to obey James Gordon Bennett's mandate "Find Livingstone." After almost incredible hardships he found Livingstone November 10, at Ujiji. After representing *The Herald* in the Ashantee campaign, he made another African exploring trip for *The Herald* and the London *Telegraph*. In a third African trip, made for the King of Belgium, he founded the Congo Free State. He went a fourth time into the interior of Africa in 1886 to relieve Emin Pasha. His books describing these trips and recounting his thrilling experiences are among the most entertaining works of travel. He lectured extensively in England and America and in 1895, having become a naturalized British subject, was elected to Parliament. In 1890 he married Dorothy Tennant, an artist.



WENDELL PHILLIPS.

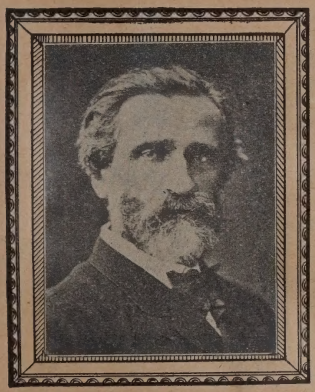
Wendell Phillips, the distinguished orator and abolitionist, was born in Boston, November 29, 1811, and graduated from Harvard in 1831. He was called to the bar in 1834 and at once began to give his attention to public questions. He made a close study of the slavery question and was soon accounted the principal orator of the antislavery party. He lectured throughout New England, and his fervid speech did much for the cause. Garrison was his warm friend and associate, and these two are said to have been largely responsible for the firm stand taken by New England in the Civil War. Phillips succeeded Garrison as president of the Anti-slavery Society at the close of the war, and by his speeches and writings and through the influence of that society was very influential in securing full citizenship for the negroes. He also found time to champion the causes of temperance and women, and he was a strong advocate of the rights of the Indians. After the war he was in great demand as a lecturer on "The Lost Arts." He died on February 2, 1884.

JOHN BOYLE O'REILLY.

John Boyle O'Riley, author, was born at Down Castle, County Meath, Ireland, June 28, 1844. At fourteen he learned the printing trade and afterward became a reporter. Being of a decidedly adventurous nature O'Reilly joined in the Fenian troubles, with the result that he was tried for high treason in 1866 and sentenced to be shot. The sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life, and he was sent out to the convict colony in Australia. In 1869 he was granted amnesty, with several other political offenders, and, escaping from the west coast of Australia in an open boat, he was picked up by an American captain and landed at Philadelphia. For a time he wrote for the newspapers and lectured, and later he followed the Fenian raid into Canada, as a correspondent. He was the principal owner and editor of the Boston *Pilot* from 1870 to his death in 1889. O'Reilly wrote several books, among them being "Songs of the Southern Seas," "In Bohemia," "The Country With a Roof," "Moondyne" and "Statues in the Block." He made the *Pilot* very influential with Irish-Americans, and his death was regarded by that element as an almost irreparable loss.

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Third President of the United States and one of the most celebrated of American statesmen. He was born at Shadwell, Va., April 2, 1743, and died at Monticello, July 4, 1826. Jefferson was a born statesman and from early manhood was deeply interested in the politics of his country. He exerted a powerful influence in the formative period of the government. He was a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, 1769-75 and 1777-78, and of the Continental Congress, 1775-76. To him is due the honor of drafting the Declaration of Independence, by which the early colonists renounced the rule of England and established themselves as a free nation. Jefferson was Governor of Virginia, 1779-81, and a member of Congress, 1783-84. In 1785 he was appointed United States Minister to France, a position he held until 1789. A year later he was secretary of state. Jefferson was the founder of the democratic-republican party. He was Vice-President, 1797-1801, and was elected President by the party he founded for two terms, 1801-09. Among the chief events of his administration were the Louisiana purchase and the reduction of the national debt.

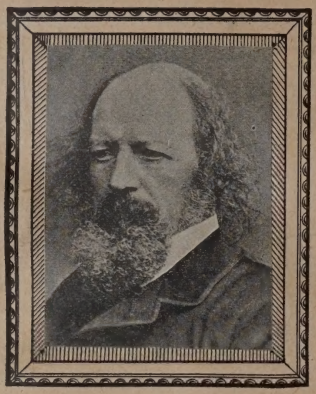


GIUSEPPI VERDI.

A famous Italian composer; born in Rancole, October 9, 1813. He was the son of an innkeeper of that city, and early showed a talent for music. He was sent to Milan to study and his musical instructor was the director of La Scala Theatre at that place. It was here that Verdi's first opera, "Oberto," was produced in 1839. The opera was a great success, but his efforts immediately following this first triumph were not well received and the death of his young wife in 1840 caused him to turn his attention to work on a more tragic line. His "Nabucodonosor" was produced in 1842, and was followed by "I Lombardi" in 1843. After this Verdi worked rapidly. He has given to the world more than thirty operas, the greatest and most successful of which has been "Il Trovatore." His works are sung wherever music is known. Signor Verdi, on the occasion of his eightieth birthday, was offered the rank of marquis by King Humbert of Italy, but declined the honor. In 1860 he was a member of the Italian Parliament, and in 1875 was elected a senator, but never served. Among his scores are many sacred compositions, including both requiem and festival masses.

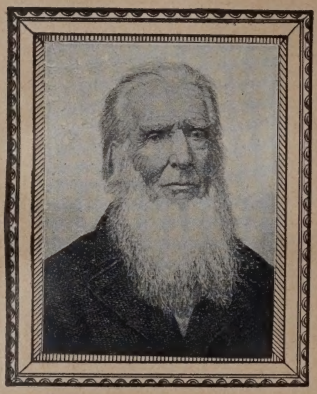
DON VALERIANO WEYLER.

A noted Spanish general, best known as the Governor General of Cuba, and infamous for the cruelties he there practiced on the natives. He was born in 1840, and received a careful military training. He won promotion by faithfulness and efficiency, and in the San Domingo campaign served with great distinction. As a reward he was appointed Captain General of the Canary Islands. In the Carlist war in the Spanish peninsula Weyler also achieved distinction. He won great fame, not merely as a military but as a civil leader. Being sent as Captain-General to the Philippine Islands he succeeded in temporarily quieting the insurgents. On his return to Spain he was received with high honor and was assigned to the highest military posts in the gift of his country, first at Barcelona and later in Cuba. When the Cuban patriots revolted in 1896 Weyler was dispatched to suppress the rebellion. It was then that he inaugurated the cruel system of concentrating the noncombatant natives in the towns where, cut off from all supplies, they were forced to starvation.



ALFRED TENNYSON.

English poet; born in Lincolnshire, England, August 6, 1809. His father, a clergyman, was descended from John of Gaunt, and his mother was a great-granddaughter of a relative of Madame Maintenon. He began to write verse at eight, composed an epic when about twelve, and wrote a drama in blank verse at fourteen. In 1827, he and his brother Charles published "Poems by Two Brothers." Among his fellow students at Cambridge were Houghton, Trench and Arthur H. Hallam. He married in 1850, and in 1853 took up his residence on the Isle of Wight, where he led a secluded life. In 1845 he was granted a state pension, and in 1850 succeeded Wordsworth as poet laureate. Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton bitterly criticised his appointment in satirical verse, and Tennyson responded with equally biting sarcasm. In 1884 he was raised to the peerage, with the title of Baron Tennyson, of D'Eyncourt. He died October 6, 1892, his death being generally attributed to old age. He was honored by burial in the "Poets' Corner," in Westminster Abbey, his tomb being near that of Chaucer.

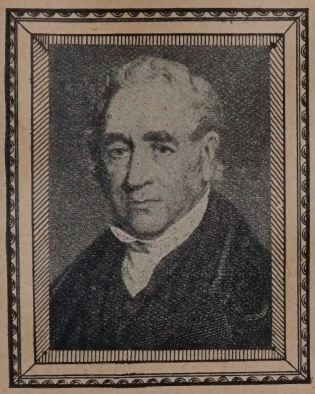


ALEXANDER CAMPBELL.

A famous clergyman and founder of the religious sect variously known as "Disciples of Christ," "Christians," "Church of Christ" and "Campbellites." He was born in County Antrim, Ireland, September 12, 1788, and educated in Glasgow University. In 1809 he came to America, two years after his father, Rev. Thomas Campbell, and settled in Western Pennsylvania. Becoming dissatisfied with Calvinism, he and his father organized a church at Brush Run in that state in 1810, and baptized by immersion, professing no other creed than the Bible. In 1827 he established the denomination sometimes called by his name. The sect has steadily, although not rapidly, grown in numbers and influence, particularly in the South and West. Mr. Campbell believed firmly in the Scriptural sanction of slavery. He was a prolific writer, not only contributing much to the religious press, but also writing many religious books. In 1823 he founded the "Christian Baptist," afterward called the "Millennial Harbinger." His published works number sixty volumes. In 1841 he founded Bethany (West Virginia) College, holding the presidency of it until his death, which occurred March 4, 1866.

JUSTIN McCARTHY.

A distinguished author and politician, born at Cork, Ireland, November 22, 1830. After receiving a liberal education he entered the field of journalism and soon became a parliamentary reporter, and later foreign editor, and then chief editor of the *Morning Star*. He has repeatedly visited the United States, his first trip to these shores being made in 1868. He spent three years here then, visiting thirty-five States, and returning to Great Britain in 1871. For twenty-five years he was a political writer on a London daily, and in the fields of fiction and history he has achieved distinction. Among his novels are "Dear Lady Disdain," "Donna Quixote" and "Camiola." His most important historical work is his "History of Our Own Times," although his facile pen has produced many others of decided merit. He entered Parliament in 1879, and has sat continuously in that body ever since. He is an ardent home-ruler, and since the fall of Parnell has been the leader of the Irish parliamentary party. His biographies of Sir Robert Peel, of Leo XIII, and of Gladstone have attracted much attention and been received with popular favor, while "Con Amore" is probably his best volume of critical essays.

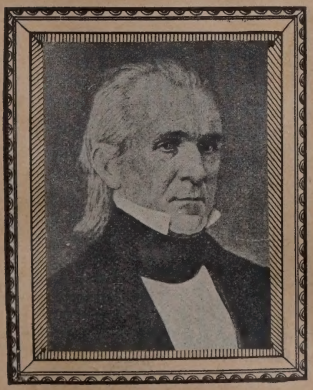


GEORGE STEPHENSON.

The inventor of the locomotive; born at Wylam, near Newcastle, June 9, 1781. He graduated from a cowherd to the dignity of a fireman in a factory, and by working at the furnaces days he saved sufficient money to pay for a rudimentary education. In 1815 his inventive genius led him, contemporaneously with Davy, to devise a safety lamp for use in mines. He received a public testimonial of £1,000 for this, and began the study of mechanics. He became engine-wright at the Killingworth colliery, and in 1814 exhibited his first locomotive, "My Lord," which would move at the rate of six miles per hour. In the year following, Stephenson invented the steam blast, which completed the success of his invention. In 1829 he placed on exhibition his first complete locomotive, "The Rocket," which could attain the remarkable speed of thirty miles an hour. He was the greatest man in England during the mania for railroad building which lasted for years. He died at his country seat near Tupton, August 12, 1848. He was made engineer of the Stockton & Darlington railway, which was opened in 1825, and of the Liverpool & Manchester, operated five years later.

DONALD G. MITCHELL, ("IK MARVEL").

An American author whose tender "Reveries of a Bachelor" is one of the classics of the English language; born in Norwich, Conn., April 12, 1822. He graduated from Yale in the class of 1841, and went to Europe three years later. He journeyed through England on foot, visiting every county and writing short articles on his impressions. A year and a half was spent on the continent and on his return to America he published under the nom de plume "Ik Marvel," a volume entitled "Fresh Gleanings, or a New Sheaf from the Old Fields of Continental Europe." In 1848 he revisited Europe, and was in Paris during the Revolution of 1848. His book, "The Battle Summer," describes the scenes he witnessed at that time. In 1850 he married Mary Pringle, and in the same year published the "Reveries of a Bachelor," on which his fame chiefly rests. "Dream Life" was published the year following. In 1854 he was appointed consul to Venice, and there gathered material for "Titian and His Times." He now lives near New Haven, Conn., on his country seat, which he calls "Edgewood," and concerning which he has written two volumes.



JAMES K. POLK.

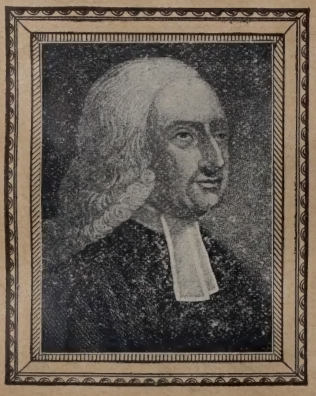
The eleventh President of the United States; born in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, November 2, 1795. He was admitted to the bar in 1820, and in 1823 he went into politics and was elected to the Legislature of Tennessee. Two years later he was sent to Congress by the democratic party, and in 1839 was elected Governor of Tennessee. In 1844 he was elected to the Presidency over Henry Clay, the great whig. His administration was stirred by a number of perplexing questions, most of which were settled to the satisfaction of the people. The principal events of his term were the admission of Texas, the annexation of California and New Mexico and the settlement of the boundary lines of Oregon by compromise with Great Britain. He condemned the anti-slavery agitation; was a believer in states' rights, a revenue tariff, an independent treasury and a strict construction of the constitution; and was devoted to the democratic principles of Jefferson and Jackson. He died at Nashville, June 15, 1849. Polk was of a religious turn of mind and thoroughly honest.

JAMES A. McNEILL WHISTLER.

A celebrated American artist, especially noted for his etchings; born at Lowell, Mass., in 1834. He was educated at West Point, and in 1857 went to Paris, where he studied painting under Gleyre. His first exhibition was at the Royal Academy in 1859. Four years later he removed to London, where he has continued to reside. He was elected president of the Society of British Artists in 1886. He held exhibitions of his own in London in 1874 and 1892. He has won for himself the honor of being elected chevalier in 1889 and officer in 1891 of the Legion of Honor of France. He has painted and etched many noted portraits. An experimentalist in colors and a hobbyist on "isms," Whistler has won his way to fame, despite his "merciless mockery, his assiduous aggressiveness, and his satirical sardonism." He sued and secured judgment against Ruskin for an attack on him and his art, and also quarreled with DuMaurier over an alleged libel in "Trilby." Whistler is as forceful and trenchant with his pen as with the stilus. In the "gentle art of making enemies" he has distinguished himself.

JOHN M. SCHOFIELD.

A distinguished general in the United States army; born at Gerry, N. Y., September 29, 1831. Schofield was educated at Gerry, Bristol, and Freeport, Ill., and then entered the military school at West Point, graduating in 1849. He subsequently received the degree LL. D. from the Chicago University. After doing garrison duty in South Carolina and Florida for two years, he became assistant professor of natural philosophy at West Point, in 1855, holding the position five years. Later, under leave of absence, he was professor of physics at Washington University, St. Louis. On the breaking out of the Civil War he became brigadier-general, being promoted to be major-general of volunteers in November, 1862. Gen. Schofield served through the Atlanta campaign, and later was in command of the Union forces at the battle of Franklin, Tenn. His gallantry won him promotion as brigadier-general, and later major-general in the regular army. After the war he served for a time as division commander. He was secretary of war, 1868-9, and commander of the army of the United States, 1888-95. On being retired in 1895, he published "Forty-six Years in the Army."



JOHN WESLEY.

An English clergyman famous as the founder of Methodism. He was born at Epworth, England, June 28, 1703, and died in London, March 2, 1791. He received a thorough academic education at Charterhouse School and Oxford, and became a fellow of Lincoln College in 1726. From 1727 to 1729 he was curate to his father, and then settled at Oxford, becoming the leader of a band of young men, who soon attracted public attention by the earnestness of their religious convictions and practices. The term "Methodist" was at first used derisively to indicate the methodical regularity of the lives and studies of Wesley and his followers. In 1735 Wesley went to Georgia as a missionary, but remained in America only three years. When Wesley branched off from the Church of England, he, apparently, had no intention of founding a new religious denomination. At first he allied himself with the Moravians, but soon found he could not accept all the beliefs of that sect and finally he cut loose from all ecclestiastical traditions and authority, and founded the Methodist Episcopal Church. He began preaching in the open air in 1739.

LORD ROSEBERY.

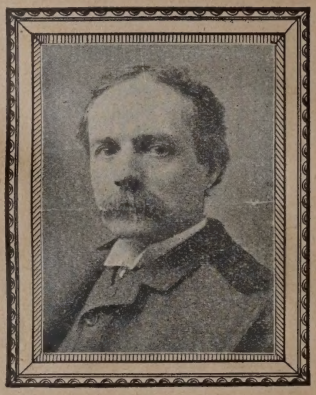
The fifth earl of Rosebery is said to have stated in early life that he had three great ambitions—to become Premier of Great Britain, to marry a Rothschild and to win the great Derby. He has lived to see all of these ambitions realized. Lord Rosebery was born in London May 7, 1847, and was educated at Cambridge. In 1874 he came prominently before the public as the president of the first Social Science Congress the world had known. In 1878 he became Lord Rector of Aberdeen University, and in the same year married the only daughter of Baron Meyer de Rothschild. Lord Rosebery was for years a leader of the Liberal party, and became secretary of state for foreign affairs in Mr. Gladstone's administration, from 1892 until 1894. Upon the retirement of Mr. Gladstone in that year he became prime minister. In 1894 and again in 1895 Lord Rosebery's colors were at the fore in the great Derby, and the three ambitions he is said to have cherished were satisfied. On the downfall of the Liberal ministry in 1895 he gave way to Lord Salisbury. For a time he was a leader of the minority in the House of Commons, but of late years has taken little active part in national politics.

GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

American soldier and author, whose novels have dealt chiefly with those periods of the world's history that are clouded in doubt and shrouded with mystery; born in Brookville, Ind., in 1827. Wallace was a soldier almost as soon as he reached manhood's estate, and served with distinction in both the Mexican and the Civil wars. He was always active in politics, and in 1878-81 was territorial Governor of New Mexico. He resigned to become U. S. Minister to Turkey. General Wallace's best known work is his "Ben Hur; a Tale of the Christ," published in 1880. This book was an immediate success, and ran through many editions. In 1888 Wallace published another book of the same general character, entitled "The Boyhood of Christ." Other works from his pen are "The Fair God," a story of Mexico during the halcyon days of Aztec rule, and "The Prince of India." The latter is oriental in its surroundings, its principal character embodying the author's conception of the "Wandering Jew." "Ben Hur" was dramatized in 1899.

SIR HENRY BESSEMER.

A celebrated English inventor, noted for the revolution he has caused in the steel industry. He was born at Charlton, Herts, in 1819, and early betrayed a genius for invention. His first device was an apparatus to prevent the fraudulent transfer of stamps. His greatest achievement is connected with the manufacture of steel, he having introduced the "Bessemer method," so-called, in 1856-58. The essential principle of this process is the purification of the iron from carbon by the direct introduction of oxygen. By it the manufacture of steel was revolutionized, the cost of production being greatly reduced. For years Sir Henry is said to have realized £100,000 a year income from his patent, but in 1870 his royalty was considerably reduced. He has also patented several other inventions, the best known, perhaps, being the Bessemer gold paint. He was president of the Iron and Steel Institute in 1871, and was elected Fellow of the Royal Society in 1879, being knighted the same year. Sir Henry has been specially honored with medals and decorations by nearly all the nations of Europe. He has established several prizes for the improvement of the steel manufacture.

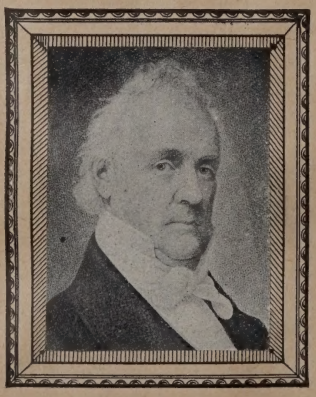


WHITELAW REID.

One of the foremost editors of the United States; born in Xenia, O., in 1837. Mr. Reid received his education at the common schools and graduated from Miami University, Ohio, in 1856. He entered the newspaper field while quite young. During the war he was connected with the Cincinnati *Gazette* as a correspondent, with headquarters at Washington. His articles on political subjects, written over the signature "Agate" attracted widespread attention. In 1861 he volunteered as an aide-de-camp to General Rosecrans, and served with him through the campaign in Western Virginia. After the Civil War Mr. Reid was called to New York by Horace Greeley, and given a position as an editorial writer on the *Tribune*, becoming managing editor in 1872. On the death of Mr. Greeley in 1872 Mr. Reid became the editor and chief owner of the paper. In 1892 he was induced to become the republican nominee for Vice-President on the ticket with Mr. Harrison. President McKinley appointed him Ambassador to France, the onerous duties of which position he discharged with signal ability. Mr. Reid has published several works, all of which relate chiefly to journalism.

"OWEN MEREDITH," (LORD LYTTON).

An English poet, politician and diplomat, popularly known by his pseudonym, "Owen Meredith." He was born in London, November 8, 1831, and died in Paris November 24, 1891. He succeeded his father as the second Baron Lytton in 1873, and was created Earl of Lytton in 1880. He is best known as an author, though throughout his career he was active in politics, and held several important government positions. From 1874 to 1876 he represented England in Portugal as its Minister. Two years later he was appointed Governor-General of India, holding the office till 1880; and from 1887 to the time of his death he was Ambassador to France. His literary fame dates from 1855, when he published "Clytemnestra." "The Wanderer" followed in 1859, and "Lucille," the most popular of all his writings, in 1860. This is a beautiful romance told in rhyme, and it met with great favor both in England and in America. In all Lytton published a dozen or more volumes, which gave him a high rank among the poets of England. His last book, "King Poppy," was published posthumously in 1892.



JAMES BUCHANAN.

James Buchanan, the fifteenth President, and the last before the Civil War, was born near Mercersburg, Pa., April 23, 1791. Although educated in the federalist school he supported the war of 1812 and was one of the first to volunteer after the capture of Washington by the British. Mr. Buchanan served ten years in Congress, a part of the time in the opposition under Monroe and Adams. He was a supporter of Jackson, who made him Minister to Russia, where he gained the friendship of Czar Nicholas and concluded a favorable commercial treaty. In 1834 he was sent to the Senate, serving until 1845, and was a strong supporter of Jackson and Tyler. As Secretary of State under Polk he maintained a firm attitude on the Monroe doctrine, with respect to Central America. As Minister to England under President Pierce he joined in the "Ostend manifesto," which proposed the purchase or possibly the seizure of Cuba. He was elected President in 1856. His administration was friendly to the pro-slavery party and the South. On the election of Lincoln he withdrew to private life, and died at Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868.

FREDERICK THE GREAT.

Known in history as Frederick II., of Prussia; born at Berlin January 24, 1712, the son of Frederick William I., who was an illiterate man, a stern parent, an iron disciplinarian and a thrifty manager of state affairs. While inheriting many of these traits of character, Frederick the Great was a musician, a scholar and an ardent admirer of the French and their literature. Upon his accession to the throne in 1740, he soon proved his military genius, and during the succeeding five years wrested Silesia from Austria. A peace of eleven years followed. Then came the bloody Seven Years' War which, to retain Silesia, Frederick waged against the combined armies of Austria, France, Russia, Sweden and Saxony. In the end he triumphed, and was acknowledged the foremost financier and soldier of Europe. He founded Prussia as a great State, but it was at the cost of a million lives and the prostration of a continent. He subsequently shared in the partition of Poland and obtained other territory from Austria. He died in his seventy-fourth year, August 17, 1786, having won an enduring place in history as a great military genius.

SIR JOSHUA REYNOLDS.

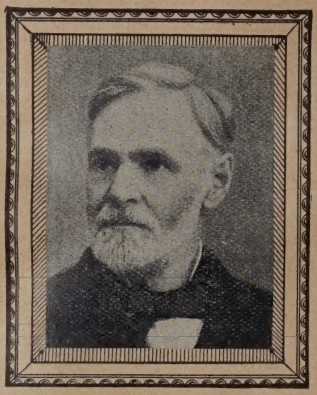
A celebrated English painter of portraits; noted also as one of the leading spirits in the founding of the Royal Academy, of which he became first president. He was born at Plympton Earl, Devonshire, July 16, 1723, and died in London, February 23, 1792. His early education was acquired under the direct tuition of his father. Going to London in 1741, he studied art under Thomas Hudson, establishing himself as a portrait painter five years later. In 1749, on the invitation of Commodore Keppel, he sailed for Rome, where he took cold and lost his hearing. He spent two years in Rome, and after visiting Parma, Florence, Venice and other Italian cities, returned to London in 1752. Here he became the friend and associate of Burke, Johnson, Garrick, Goldsmith and other celebrities, and established the famous "Literary Club" in 1764. Four years later the Royal Academy was founded and Reynolds' annual addresses before that institution form his celebrated "Discourses." In 1784 Reynolds was appointed painter to the King. Among the celebrities whose portraits he painted were Sterne, Garrick, Johnson, Goldsmith, Lady Penelope Boothby and Mrs. Siddons as the "Tragic Muse."

GEN. GEORGE A. CUSTER.

A gallant American soldier; born at New Rumley, O., December 5, 1839, and killed by the Sioux Indians June 25, 1876. After graduating from West Point in 1861 he almost immediately entered service in the Civil War. In the battle of Gettysburg, July 1-3, 1863, he led a brigade of volunteers. A year later he was appointed to the command of a division of cavalry, taking part in the Richmond campaign and subsequently in the Shenandoah campaign, from 1864 to 1865. In the latter year he was in pursuit of Lee's army after the evacuation of Richmond. His record in the field was brilliant, and soon after being mustered out of the volunteer service in 1866, with the rank of major-general, he was appointed lieutenant-colonel, with the brevet rank of major-general, in the regular army. In 1874 he was given command of an exploring expedition to the Black Hills, and two years later, with General Terry's column, he led his regiment in the expedition against the Sioux Indians. In an engagement which followed he was killed, together with his whole force. As a leader Gen. Custer possessed the qualities which made his soldiers well nigh idolize him.

WILLIAM WORDSWORTH.

A noted English poet; born at Cockermouth, Cumberland, England, April 7, 1770, and died at Rydal Mount, April 23, 1850. Wordsworth is known as one of the "lake poets." After receiving a thorough education at Hawkshead and St. John's College, Cambridge, he traveled on the continent and lived for a year in France. In 1795 he was put in easy circumstances by receiving a legacy. Wordsworth made his home with his sister at Grassmere and traveled a great deal on the continent and in Scotland.. He was visited by Coleridge, and the two were strong admirers and close friends. He received the honor of appointment as poet laureate in 1843. Wordsworth's first works—"An Evening Walk" and "Descriptive Sketches"—appeared in 1793, and attracted much attention by their quiet beauty and gentle spirit. Five years later he published "Lyrical Ballads," containing Coleridge's "Ancient Mariner." Other volumes of verse followed almost to the time of his death. Wordsworth became the exponent of a school, whose characteristic was sympathy with and interpretation of nature. "The Excursion" and "The Prelude" are two of his best efforts.



JOHN SHERMAN.

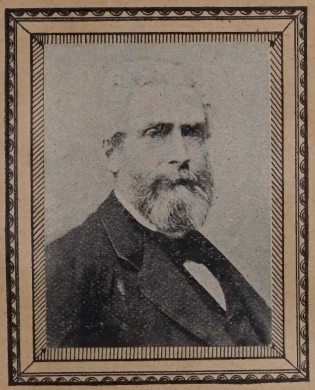
Veteran statesman and leader of the republican party; born at Lancaster, O., May 10, 1823. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1844, and in 1855 was elected to Congress. He remained in the lower branch until 1861, when he was elected to the Senate. During the Civil war he was chairman of the Senate committee on finance, and the author of many laws for the reconstruction of the seceding States. In 1877 Mr. Sherman became secretary of the treasury in the cabinet of President Hayes, and in 1878 prepared a redemption fund in gold that raised the paper legal tender notes to par value. Mr. Sherman returned to the Senate in 1881. At three republican national conventions, in 1880, 1884 and 1888, Mr. Sherman was a candidate for the nomination for President. He was the author of the Sherman silver purchasing act which was repealed in 1890. Mr. Sherman was secretary of state in President McKinley's cabinet until just before the war with Spain, when he resigned and retired from politics. He was the author of "Recollections of Forty Years in the House, Senate and Cabinet," "Selected Speeches and Reports on Taxation" and several brochures on economics and finance. He died at Washington, Oct. 22, 1900.

EMILE ZOLA.

A celebrated novelist of French-Italian descent; born in Paris, April 2, 1840. He studied for a time at the Lycee Saint Louis, but left without a degree, and for three years worked in Hachette's bookstore in Paris as a packing clerk, meanwhile studying the details of the publishing business and devoting such time as he could to writing. His first book, "Cantes a Ninon," appeared in 1864. In his early works Zola forecast the position he was later to take as the leader of naturalism in France. He published in rapid succession a large number of novels, among them "Le Ventre de Paris," "L'Assommoir," "Une page d'amour," "Nana," "Pot-Bouille," "La Terre" and "La Bete Humane," many of which offended popular taste by the grossness of their scenes and characters. He has also written several able books in literary criticism. Several of his novels have been dramatized. In 1898-9, in spite of fines and imprisonment, Zola persisted in championing the cause of Dreyfus, whom he firmly believed innocent, and he aided materially in causing his release from exile and his pardon.

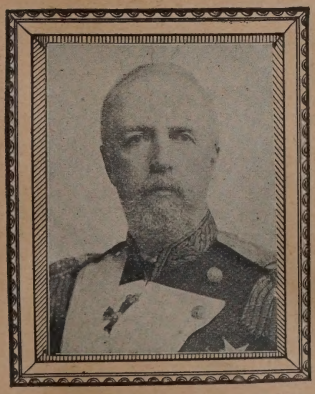
LA SALLE.

An explorer, born at Rouen, France, November 22, 1643, the son of a burgher, Robert Cavelier, Sieur de La Salle, was educated for the priesthood by the Jesuits, but preferred a life of adventure. He went to Canada in 1666, and in 1669 began his western tour, discovering the Ohio river. A few years later he traversed the upper Illinois. A patent of nobility was granted him in 1673, and in 1679 he established Fort Crevecœur, a sort of baronial domain, near the site of the present city of Peoria. During his absence, in 1680, the savages destroyed the fort, but the garrison, under Tonti, escaped and joined La Salle at Mackinaw. He was an object of jealousy and a victim of misrepresentation at the French court, and was repeatedly forced to return to France to protect his own interests. In 1685 he led a band of colonists from that country, with a view to founding a settlement at the mouth of the Mississippi. He effected a landing at Matagorda Bay, Texas, through error, and much disaffection arose among his followers. While on his way to Canada to procure provisions, one of them assassinated him, March 20, 1687. La Salle was the foremost explorer of the Mississippi valley.



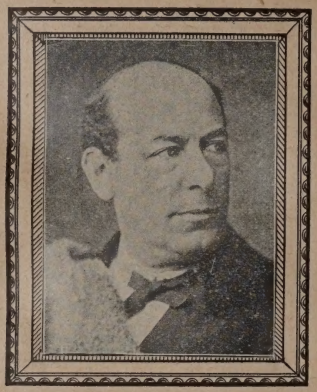
JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY.

A celebrated American historian. He was born in Dorchester, Mass., April 15, 1814, and received his education at Harvard and several German universities. His first literary effort was a historical novel, "Morton's Hope," published in 1839. His famous "History of the Dutch Republic" was the result of ten years of research among the archives of Europe. He also made extensive investigations in Europe for the material for his "History of the United Netherlands." Mr. Motley was Minister to Austria from 1861 to 1867. During the Civil War he wrote many interesting letters to the London *Times*, in order to give the British public a true idea of the questions at issue during that period. In 1869 he was appointed Minister to Great Britain, but was recalled in 1870 on account of controversies in the cabinet of the President. From that time Mr. Motley resided in England with his daughter, the wife of Sir William Harcourt. It was after that date that he wrote his "Life and Death of John of Barneveld," which appeared in 1874, but is not regarded as equal to his other literary work. He died in Dorset, England, May 29, 1877.



OSCAR II., OF SWEDEN.

Oscar II., third son of Oscar I., King of Sweden and Norway, was born January 21, 1829. He succeeded his brother, Charles XV., on September 18, 1872. In his youth he served in the navy, was educated at the University of Upsal, and traveled over Europe. His reign has been characterized by a continuance of the liberal policy of his predecessors, his aim being to enlarge the limits of personal liberty as far as practicable and to promote prosperity. He reorganized the army and the railroads, and has carried out the various measures of reform pending at the time of his brother's death. In 1873 he visited Lapland, and in 1875 the emperors of Germany and Russia. He also sent his son to travel through Europe and to visit the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. King Oscar has fine literary tastes, and has published translations of Faust and Tasso, as well as a sketch of Charles XII. and a volume of original poems. On June 6, 1857, he married Sophia, daughter of William, Duke of Nassau, and is the father of four children—Gustavus, Oscar, Charles and Eugene.



EDOUARD REMENYI.

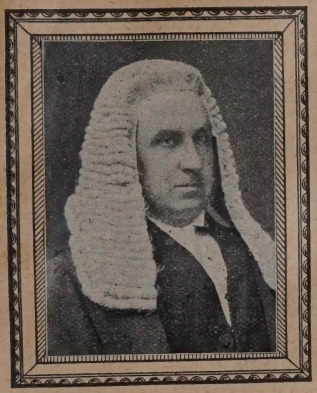
Famous violinist; born in Hungary in 1830, at either Herves or Miskole, both towns claiming the honor. At the age of twelve he entered the Vienna Conservatory, and for three years was a pupil of the famous instructor, Joseph Bohm. His ardent patriotism led him to take part in the unsuccessful Hungarian insurrection against Austria in 1848. Because of his connection with this outbreak he was forced to expatriate himself. The years 1849-50 he spent in concert tours, visiting the United States as well as European countries. He returned to Hungary in 1860, but did not long remain there. Paris, London and the large American cities have been the scenes of his greatest triumphs. He played in Paris in 1865 and 1875; in London in 1877-78, and toured this country in 1878, 1887 and 1893. His playing combines high technique with outbursts of that gypsy dash, fire and emotion which seem to run through his very veins. His erratic tendencies and his inborn, roving disposition have led him to disappear altogether from public view for long periods. During his career he has visited nearly every part of the habitable globe, everywhere being exceedingly popular. He died May 15, 1898.

GEN. PIERRE BEAUREGARD.

American soldier and military engineer; born near New Orleans in 1818, and graduated from West Point in 1838. He served through the Mexican War with high distinction, becoming captain and brevet major. In 1860 he was appointed superintendent of the United States Military Academy, but resigned from the army in February, 1861, to enter the Confederate service. He directed the bombardment of Fort Sumter, and won the first battle of Bull Run. On the death of Albert Sidney Johnston, he commanded the Confederate forces in the West. In 1864 he was commandant at Petersburg, and successfully resisted Grant's first assault. He finally surrendered to Sherman at Greensboro, N. C. After the war he became a railroad president, and successively declined the proffered command of the Roumanian and Egyptian armies. In 1878 he was made Adjutant-General of Louisiana, and in 1888 Commissioner of Public Works in New Orleans. Toward the close of his life he consented to enter the service of the Louisiana Lottery Company, ostensibly for the personal supervision of monthly drawings, but actually for the use of his name. He died at New Orleans, February 20, 1893.

JOHN CALVIN.

John Calvin, the father of Calvinism, and of the various Presbyterian sects, was born in Northern France in 1509. His father intended him for the Catholic priesthood and Calvin received some of the minor orders, but was never ordained priest. In 1528 he began the study of law, but soon abandoned it. In 1533, he renounced Catholicism and in 1536 became pastor of an evangelical church in Geneva. Two years later he was expelled from the city because of his severity, but was recalled in 1541. From that year began his great career as a reformer. He ruled the city with an iron hand, vigorously stamping out all opposition, and the burning of Servetus for heresy will always be a blot upon his name. He is probably the greatest of Protestant theologians, and rendered Protestantism a double service, in systematizing its doctrine and organizing its ecclesiastical discipline. His intellectual greatness has never been disputed, and although his nature was stern and unyielding, his motives were neither selfish nor petty. He died at Geneva May 27, 1564. Calvin's doctrine of predestination provoked much discussion and dissent and is now less accepted than formerly.

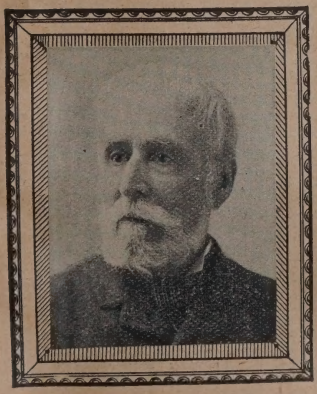


SIR CHARLES RUSSELL.

One of the foremost practitioners of the English bar. He was born in Newry, Ireland, in the year 1833, and was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He first began the practice of law in Belfast, but, as London offered the greater field, he moved thither in 1859, and established himself in Lincoln's Inn. He rapidly established a reputation as a pleader of exceptional ability, and in 1872 he became Queen's Counsel. Sir Charles was a stanch liberal in politics and in 1880 was elected to Parliament. While he was a member of this body he achieved considerable fame by reason of his forcible and clever debates on the land bill introduced in 1886. He was always one of Mr. Gladstone's most ardent supporters and admirers, and in 1886 became attorney-general in the cabinet during Gladstone's rule as prime minister of England. Sir Charles withdrew from politics two years later, but was prominently identified with almost every great legal battle fought in the English courts. In 1892 he was appointed lord chief justice of England and created first Baron Russell, of Killowen. In 1896 he visited the United States as the guest of the American Bar Association. He died August 10, 1900.

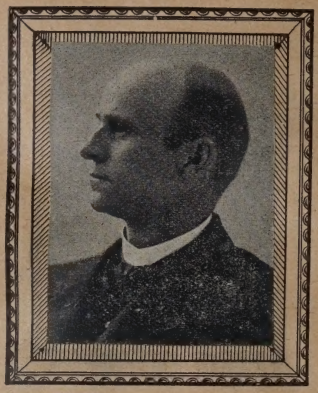
AUGUSTA J. EVANS WILSON.

A popular American novelist; born at Columbus, Ga., in 1835. She was educated by private instructors, and at the age of fourteen moved to San Antonio, Tex., where she lived until 1868. In that year she married L. M. Wilson, of Mobile, Ala., and has since resided in that city. Mrs. Wilson has a natural gift for composition and ingenuity in the conception of plots, and she early indulged her fancy by writing clever stories, many of which were published in newspapers and minor magazines. It was not, however, till her twenty-first year that her first romance, "Beulah," was given the public. The book met popular favor, but her success was not speedily followed up. "Macaria" was issued in 1863, and three years later "St. Elmo" appeared. "Vashti" was published in 1867, "Infelice" in 1876, and "At the Mercy of Tiberius" in 1887. Of late years Mrs. Wilson has produced little of importance, leading a quiet life in her Alabama home. Her books are rather given to melodrama and sensation. "St. Elmo" and "Infelice" are considered her best.



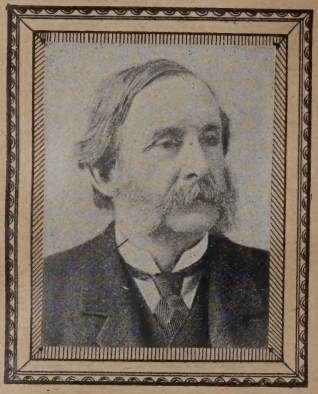
JOHN C. FREMONT.

American explorer and soldier; born at Savannah, Ga., January 21, 1813. In 1838 he explored a large region north of the Missouri River; commanded the government expedition along the Missouri to the Rocky Mountains, discovering Fremont's Peak (1842); explored the valleys of the Missouri and Columbia Rivers to Fort Vancouver (1843-44), on his return heavy snows forcing his expedition to strike across country to the Sacramento Valley, California. In 1848 he led another government expedition between the Rio Grande and the Colorado Rivers to California, and in 1853 established a new route to the Pacific along the 38th parallel of latitude. In 1846 he took a leading part in the campaign against the Mexicans, which saved California to the United States, and in 1850 represented that State in the Senate. He was a Republican Presidential candidate in 1856, and in 1861 was major-general, U. S. A., commanding the Department of the Missouri. In August of that year he issued an order (annulled by President Lincoln as being premature) for the emancipation of slaves whose masters were in rebellion. He was Governor of Arizona from 1878 to 1882, and died July 13, 1890.



EDGAR W. ("BILL") NYE.

This celebrated humorist, who was known to the reading public as "Bill Nye," the signature over which his articles were written, was born at Shirley, Piscataqua County, Me., August 25, 1850. He was educated at River Falls, Wis., and removed to Wyoming, where he studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1876. He began early to contribute humorous sketches to the papers, and was connected with various western journals. It was while he was editor of the Laramie *Boomerang*, however, that his fame spread beyond the confines of the West. He was finally induced to settle in New York, where he contributed to the New York *World* and to a number of other prominent papers. He made a tour of Europe in search of health and also lectured in all of the leading cities of the country. His writings have been issued in book form under the following titles: "Bill Nye and Boomerang," "The Forty Liars," "Baled Hay" and "Remarks." He died at his fine country residence at Asheville, N. C., which he had occupied but a few seasons, February 22, 1896.



THOMAS WENTWORTH HIGGINSON.

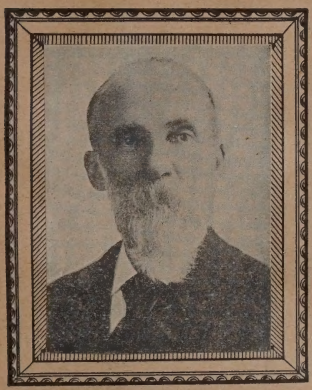
Author and soldier and one of the most ardent espousers of the cause of freedom for the negro slaves in America. He was born in Cambridge, Mass., December 22, 1823. Mr. Higginson graduated from Harvard and from a divinity school and became pastor of the First Congregational Church at Newburyport, Mass. His anti-slavery preaching caused his retirement after three years. Later he was pastor of a free church at Worcester, Mass., for eight years. He then retired from the ministry and afterward devoted himself to literature and anti-slavery agitation. With Wendell Phillips, Theodore Parker and others he was indicted for murder for the consequence of an attempted rescue of a fugitive slave, but the indictment proved faulty. After the beginning of the Civil War Col. Higginson commanded the first regiment organized among the freed slaves. He defended Jacksonville, Fla., against the Confederates and was wounded at Wiltown Bluff, S. C., and forced in consequence to retire from the army in 1864. Mr. Higginson's literary efforts have been well received. Among his works are a "History of the United States," "Army Life in a Black Regiment," and "Oldport Days."

JAMES MONROE.

Author of the "Monroe doctrine," and fifth President of the United States; also noted as a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He was born in Westmoreland County, Virginia, April 28, 1758, and left college to join Washington's forces. He was wounded at Trenton, and for gallantry was promoted to the rank of lieutenant-colonel. In 1773 he was sent to Congress, and in 1785 he was chairman of the committee which prepared the way for the framing of the constitution, to which he, as a state's rights man, was opposed. Monroe was in the United States senate from 1790 to 1794. He was sent to France as Minister in 1796, but was recalled. He was Governor of Virginia from 1799 to 1802, and in 1803 President Jefferson sent him to France to negotiate the purchase of the Province of Louisiana. In 1816 Monroe was elected President, and he was re-elected almost unanimously in 1820. The chief events of his administrations were the proclamation of the Monroe doctrine, the recognition of the Spanish-American republics and the passage of the "Missouri compromise." He died July 4, 1831.

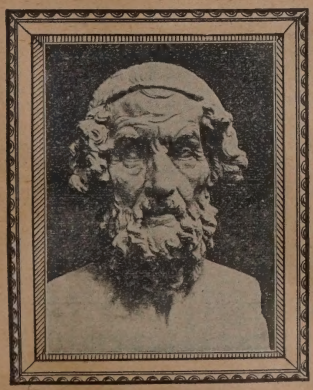
REMBRANDT.

Rembrandt was the baptismal name of Rembrandt Van Rijn, a great painter who gave to the world fully 1,500 specimens of his skill. He was born at Leyden, July 15, 1607, and began studying art when twelve years of age. His earliest works were etchings of beggars and picturesque heads, one of the most famous of which is "Christ Presented in the Temple." Rembrandt moved to Amsterdam in 1630 and began teaching art, at the same time painting portraits and biblical subjects. It was in 1632 that he gave the world one of his masterpieces, "The Anatomical Lesson." His "Night Watch" was painted at about the same time. Rembrandt became bankrupt in 1656, and though the cause of this is not known it is generally supposed that his pictures lost value as marketable commodities on account of the great number of them he kept constantly on the market. He continued his work, however, and left some five hundred paintings, six hundred studies and drawings, and about four hundred etchings. Rembrandt died October 8, 1669. His first pupil was the famous Gerard Douw. He was fond of painting portraits of himself, nearly fifty of which are in the various galleries of Europe.



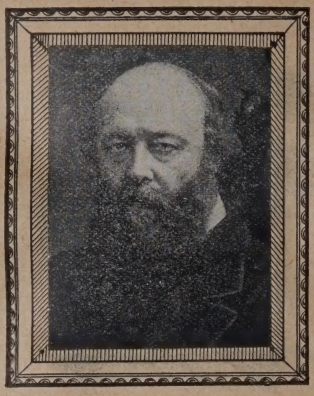
JOSEPH WHEELER.

A distinguished American soldier, lawyer, politician and planter; born at Augusta, Ga., September 10, 1836. He received a military education, graduating from West Point in 1859, and had his first actual experience in service in New Mexico as a lieutenant of cavalry. He resigned in 1861, on the outbreak of the Civil War, and entered the Confederate service, becoming lieutenant of artillery. His efficiency and gallantry soon won him promotion, and he was successively given command of a regiment, then of a brigade, and later of a division. At the close of the war he was senior cavalry general of the Confederate army. When peace was declared he settled down to the practice of the law and the management of his plantation. Since 1881 he has been repeatedly elected congressman from the eighth Alabama district. In May, 1898, he was appointed major-general of volunteers and assigned to command the cavalry division at Santiago. In 1899 he was assigned to duty in the Philippines. In 1900 he returned to the United States and was made brigadier-general in the regular army, being the first ex-confederate to be thus distinguished. He was retired for age the same year.



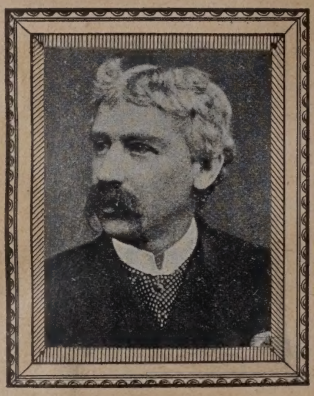
HOMER.

Homer, who is credited with the authorship of the two great epics—the "Iliad" and the "Odyssey"—in which are described the siege of Troy and the wanderings of Ulysses, is a person regarding whose life there is much speculation and discussion among students. The date of his birth has been guessed by some as being 1200 B. C. and has ranged from that time to 850 B. C. The latter is probably nearer the truth. His birthplace is also in doubt. Years after his death, seven cities, including Athens, Rhodes and Argos, claimed to have been the home of the singer. It is thought, however, that Homer was born in a Greek colony in Asia Minor, and that his life was spent in wandering. His "Iliad" and "Odyssey" were probably formed from the tales current at the time he lived and were afterward embellished by other poets through whose hands they passed. The so-called "Homeric Hymns" are the product of a late era, and the Greek singer probably had nothing to do with them. The "Iliad" and "Odyssey" form a part of the course of study in every institution claiming to furnish a classical education.



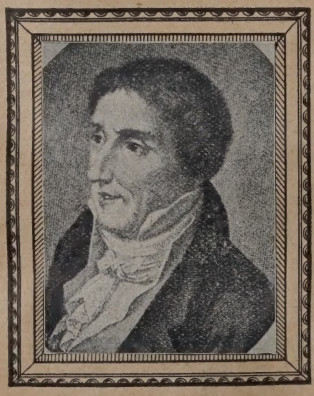
LORD SALISBURY.

Robert Arthur Talbot Gascoyne Cecil, third Marquis of Salisbury and prime minister of England, was born in Hatfield, England, February 3, 1830. He was educated at Oxford and entered Parliament in 1853. His maiden speech was in 1864, on the Oxford University bill. In 1866 Lord Salisbury became secretary of state for India and a year later secretary of state for foreign affairs. He was always Gladstone's greatest opponent, and he succeeded in killing the great commoner's home rule project by keeping the bill from reaching a second reading. In 1885 Lord Salisbury became prime minister of Great Britain. The following year he again filled this position, and he was returned to power in 1895. Lord Salisbury is a forcible speaker and a strong and ready debater. He has also written extensively on political subjects. His one hobby is the study of chemistry, and in his London home he has a completely equipped laboratory for his private research and recreation. Many have criticised his last premiership because of its lack of vigor.



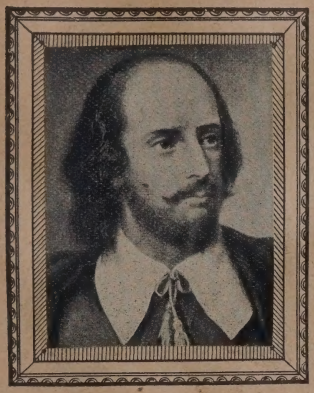
FRANCIS BRET HARTE.

A popular American poet and novelist, since 1880 a resident of England. He was born at Albany, N. Y., Aug. 25, 1829. He removed to California in 1854, and was for six years secretary of the United States branch mint at San Francisco. In 1868 he founded the *Overland Monthly* and two years later was made professor of literature in the University of California. A year later he removed to New York. From 1878 to 1880 he was United States consul at Crefeld, Germany, and from 1880 to 1885 at Glasgow. Mr. 'Harte was much impressed with English life and letters and never returned to America. He has been a prolific writer and his literary work has a peculiar flavor of its own. Among his most popular works are "The Luck of Roaring Camp," "The Outcasts of Poker Flat," "Miggles," "Tennessee's Partner," "The Idyl of Red Gulch," "Thankful Blossom" and John Burns of Gettysburg." He pictured the humor and pathos of the rude outposts of civilization and thus won for himself a reputation on entirely new lines. His works have been rather more popular in England than in America.



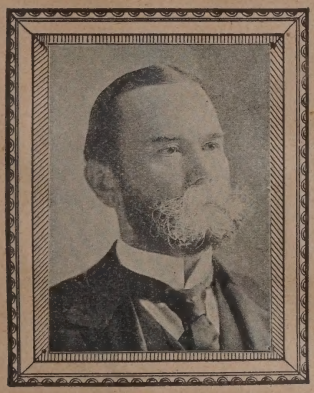
ALESSANDRO VOLTA.

Italian scientist, in whose honor the now common method of testing electrical strength, or "voltage," was named, was born in Como, Italy, in 1745. His scientific knowledge and attainments having become recognized, Volta was chosen Professor of Natural Philosophy at Pavia, holding that position from 1774 until 1804. During this time the great physicist made many scientific experiments and developed, among other things, the theory of current electricity along purely physical lines. He also discovered the electric decomposition of water and made a study of heat and gases. The result of his labors along these various lines he published in a work of five volumes. Professor Volta's fame was great, and he was the recipient of many honors. The first Napoleon summoned him to Paris in order to hear of his investigations at first hand, and decorated the savant with a medal of honor. His name was enrolled as that of an honorary member of nearly all of the scientific societies of that time, and many of the rulers of Europe conferred decorations upon him. Professor Volta died in 1827.



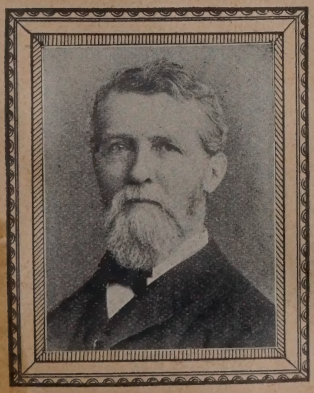
WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE.

The greatest dramatist of the ages; born at Stratford-on-Avon, England, April, 1564, and died there April 23, 1616. Of his ancestry, education and early life little is known. He married Anne Hathaway in 1582 and in 1587 went to London, becoming an actor. He is known to have been part author or reviser of some of the plays presented by his company in 1589-90. He abandoned collaboration about 1593, and thereafter was recognized as one of the leading actors and playwrights of London. He left the theater in 1610, and retired to Stratford in 1611. Besides his poems, the chief of which are "Venus and Adonis," "The Rape of Lucrece" and his "Sonnets," Shakespeare is credited with the authorship of thirty-seven plays, the first collected edition of which was the folio of 1623, now very rare and almost priceless. They are comedies, histories and tragedies—their titles are household words—and they were produced between 1588 and 1613. Many doubtful plays are also ascribed to him. Shakespeare's authorship of the plays, though generally believed, has been disputed, and the question discussed in hundreds of volumes.



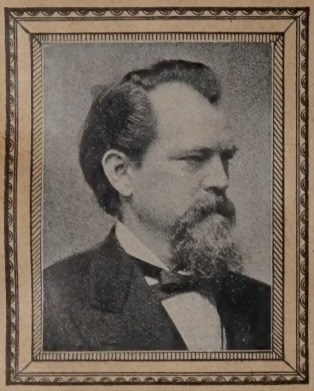
JOHN HAY.

Diplomat and man of letters, born at Salem, Ind., October 8, 1838. He graduated from Brown University in 1858, and in 1861 was admitted to the bar. President Lincoln appointed him his assistant secretary and subsequently his aide-de-camp. He served during the Civil War with the rank of colonel and assistant adjutant-general. From 1865 to 1867 he was secretary of legation at Paris, and for a year chargé d'affaires at Vienna; secretary of legation at Madrid in 1869-70, and from that date until 1881, with the exception of a few years, connected with the staff of the New York Tribune, having entire editorial charge during the absence of Whitelaw Reid in Europe. From 1879 to 1881 he was assistant secretary of state, and was president of the International Sanitary Congress of Washington in 1881. In 1897 President McKinley appointed him ambassador to England, a position which he filled with conspicuous ability. He retired in September, 1898, to accept the secretaryship of state. He has also attained celebrity as an author. "Jim Bludsoe" and "Little Breeches," dialect poems, and "Life of Lincoln," by himself and John G. Nicolay, being his best works.



JOHN ROGERS.

A celebrated American sculptor and creator of the famous "Rogers' groups" of statuary, so familiar to the lovers of art in the United States; born in Salem, Mass., October 30, 1829. Mr. Rogers was educated in Boston and afterwards worked as a machinist at Manchester, N. H. It was while there that his attention was drawn to sculpture, and he modeled in clay for amusement during his leisure hours. His work attracted attention and Mr. Rogers went to Europe in 1858 to study. On his return one year later he located in Chicago, and as a donation to a charity fair modeled "The Checker Players," a group which attracted wide attention. He first secured the notice of the general public, however, in a group entitled "The Slave Auction," exhibited in New York in 1860. Since then he has designed many groups in illustration of passages from Shakespeare and everyday life in its humorous and pathetic aspects. His best known statuettes are "The Picket Guard," "Taking the Oath and Drawing Rations," "Council of War," "One More Shot," "Coming to the Parson," and "The Wounded Scout."

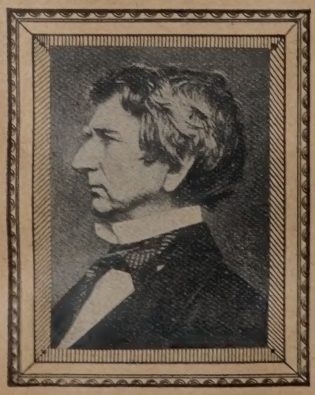


JOHN B. GORDON.

An ex-Confederate general and distinguished democratic leader. He was born in Georgia, February 6, 1832. By profession he is a lawyer. In 1861 he was commissioned captain in the Confederate service, and before the close of the war rose to the rank of major-general, being eight times wounded in battle. In 1868 and 1872 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention and in both years was Presidential elector from Georgia. From 1873 to 1880 he represented Georgia in the United States Senate, where his eloquence and skill as a tactician at once brought him to the front. He resigned his seat in 1880. In 1886 he was elected Governor of Georgia, and he was re-elected in 1888. In 1890 he succeeded Joseph E. Brown as senator, and after serving out the latter's unexpired term was elected for a full term of six years, commencing in 1891. General Gordon is a man of great personal popularity throughout the South, and is at the head of the Confederate Veterans' Association. He is a man of broad, progressive views, and is esteemed throughout the country. He also enjoys an enviable reputation as a lecturer.

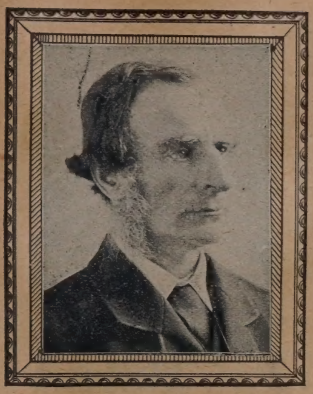
COUNTESS SCHIMMELMAN.

Countess Schimmelman, widely known as a philanthropist, in both the Old and New Worlds, is the daughter of a nobleman, whose castles and large estates were situated near Hamburg, Germany. Great care was taken in her early training. Novels were prohibited and she was permitted to know nothing of the world. While yet very young, the Empress Augusta desired her to become a lady in waiting, but her father objected on the score of her youth. She was afterward appointed maid of honor, and for eighteen years lived at court, the recipient of many marks of royal favor. She was always deeply religious, but attributes her conversion to a dream in which she thought that she personally expressed to God her deep love for Him, and received assurance of the Divine love in return. From that hour the tenor of her life was changed. Her zeal excited ridicule, and she was turned out of home with but $100. On receiving her share of the paternal estate she resolved to devote her life to missionary work. She has visited many countries and has done much to ameliorate the conditions of the poor.



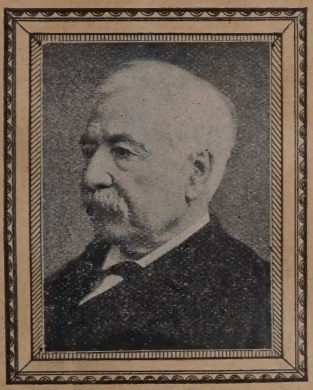
WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Lincoln's secretary of state during the exciting times of the Civil War; born in Florida, N. Y., May 16, 1801. He graduated from Union College in 1820, and was admitted to the bar in 1822. In 1838 Mr. Seward was elected Governor of New York, holding that office two years, and in 1849 he was elected a member of the United States Senate. He was one of the champions of the cause of California when the admission of that state was being discussed. At that time he said that "a higher law than the constitution" demanded the admission of the territory. In 1860 Mr. Seward was a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but was defeated and became Mr. Lincoln's secretary of state, a position which he held until 1869. After the war Mr. Seward gained many enemies in his own party through his support of President Johnson's reconstruction policy. He died in Auburn, N. Y., October 10, 1872. His masterly qualities as a diplomat were especially shown in the conduct of the "Trent affair," in which the right of search of vessels at sea was involved. On April 14, 1865, an attempt to assassinate him at his house was made by an accomplice of J. Wilkes Booth.



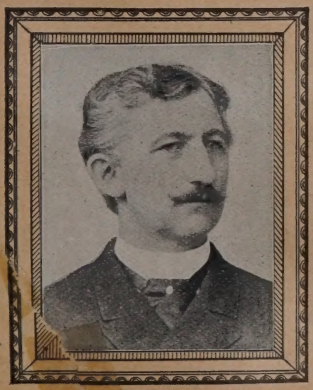
CHARLES KINGSLEY.

English writer; the author of "Westward, Ho!"—one of the world's most stirring tales of adventure by land and sea; born in Dartmoor, June 12, 1819. Mr. Kingsley was educated at Cambridge, and took orders in the church. He passed his life as curate and rector, and at the same time made some valuable contributions to literature. His first effort was "The Saint's Tragedy; or the True Story of Elizabeth of Hungary," which was published in 1848. "Alton Locke" and "Yeast," two brilliant novels which dealt entertainingly with social problems, were published in 1850 and 1851, and were immediate successes. Mr. Kingsley was a "Christian Socialist." He was deeply interested in the betterment of the condition of the poor, and contributed liberally on this subject to the magazines. His greatest novels, "Hypatia" and "Westward, Ho!" were published in 1853 and 1855, respectively. Both were received with enthusiasm, and "Westward, Ho!" has ever remained a standard novel of adventure, which has a place in every library. Mr. Kingsley died January 23, 1875.



FERDINAND DE LESSEPS.

A celebrated French engineer and diplomat, best known to fame as the projector and engineer of the Suez canal. He was born at Versailles, France, November 19, 1805, and died near Paris December 7, 1894. De Lesseps received a thorough education, especially in civil engineering, which he followed most of his life. His services as diplomat were limited to a mission to Madrid in 1848 and one to Rome in 1849. The great project of De Lesseps' life was begun in 1859 and the canal was opened ten years later. A ship canal connecting the Mediterranean with the Red Sea was one of the dreams of Napoleon I., but he abandoned the enterprise owing to a mistake of his engineer, Lepere, who thought the level of the Red Sea was thirty feet higher than that of the Mediterranean. De Lesseps corrected the mistake, and, with the consent of the Khedive of Egypt and the Porte, organized the "Universal Company of the Maritime Suez Canal," and completed the enterprise at a cost of about $100,000,000. De Lesseps' last years were clouded by prosecutions incident to the collapse of his Panama Canal scheme.



WILL CARLETON.

American poet and the author of the famous "Over the Hills to the Poor House;" born in Hudson, Mich., October 21, 1845. His parents were extremely poor and the log cabin in which he was born furnished the inspiration for his poem, "Out of the Old House, Nancy," in which he says, "Kitchen and parlor and bedroom, they had 'em all in one." Mr. Carleton aspired to be an orator in his youth and was wont to practice with the sheep, horses and cows for an audience. He studied assiduously at night and at sixteen became a school-teacher. He graduated from Hillsdale College in 1869 and went to work on the Detroit *Tribune*, but the great success of his poem, "Betsy and I Are Out," published in the Toledo *Blade* in 1871, caused him to forsake newspaper work for a career as author and lecturer. He wrote many simple ballads of domestic life which touched a responsive chord in the popular heart. Besides "Farm Ballads" and the poems referred to he wrote "Young Folks' Centennial Rhymes," "Farm Festivals" and "City Ballads." But little from his pen has been published in recent years.

SETH LOW.

Seth Low, educator, philanthropist, politician, and reformer, began life as a clerk in a tea house owned by his father, Abiel Abbott Low. He was born in Brooklyn, January 18, 1850, and graduated from Columbia College. Entering a commercial career he displayed marked ability and soon became a partner with his father, an importer. He founded the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, and in 1881 was elected mayor of Brooklyn on a reform ticket. He was the first mayor in the State to introduce competitive examinations to determine the fitness of applicants for city offices. His administration was such a success that he was re-elected in 1883. In 1890 Mr. Low became president of Columbia College. Through his efforts the institution has been established in new quarters and greatly enlarged. He donated to the college $1,000,000 for a library building. Mr. Low is the president of the Archæological Institution of America and vice-president of the New York Academy of Sciences. In 1897 he was an independent candidate for mayor of Greater New York, but was defeated. In 1899 he was one of the delegates representing the United States in the peace conference at The Hague.

CHRISTIAN IX., OF DENMARK.

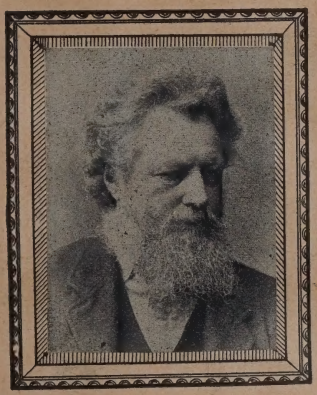
One of the veteran monarchs of Europe; born at Copenhagen, April 8, 1818, King Christian, of Denmark, is intimately related to the thrones of Great Britain, Russia and Greece. His daughter Alexandra became the wife of the Prince of Wales, in 1863. Dagmar, her sister, married the Czar Alexander, of Russia, and is now the Dowager Empress, while his second son ascended the Grecian throne as George I. A daughter of Christian was also the wife of Prince Arthur, of England. King Christian's connections with the royal family of Great Britain are, therefore, especially intimate. It was by the protocol of London, issued in 1852, that the right of succession was vested in him, there being no direct heirs. His reign commenced in 1863. Upon the whole it has been prosperous and, on account of the extent of his royal connections, he has been selected as an umpire in the settlement of minor European differences. One of the noted events of his reign was the granting of a new constitution to Iceland upon the celebration of its 1000th national anniversary, in 1874, when he visited that country in person.

JOSEPH HAYDN.

One of the most celebrated composers of the eighteenth century; born at Rohrau, Lower Austria, March 31, 1732, and died at Vienna, May 31, 1809. The child showed such talent for music that one Johanna Matthias Frankle, a distant relative, undertook his musical education, taking him to Hamburg in 1738 for that purpose. Later for ten years, 1740-50, he was a choir boy at St. Stephen's cathedral in Vienna. Through Metastasio he was brought into contact with Porpora, the great composer, whose method he mastered before he began composing, in 1752. His early efforts attracted the attention of Prince Esterhazy of Eisenstadt, Hungary, who appointed him his chapel-master in 1760. Haydn's fame spread beyond Austria and in 1790 he was free to accept a munificent offer from Salomon to visit London, where his performances were a series of triumphs. He lived in London, 1790-92 and 1794-95. He essayed almost every form of vocal and instrumental music, and was successful in all. Among his masterpieces are "The Seven Words," 1785; "The Creation," 1798; "The Seasons," 1801 and the Austrian National Hymn. He composed 125 symphonies.

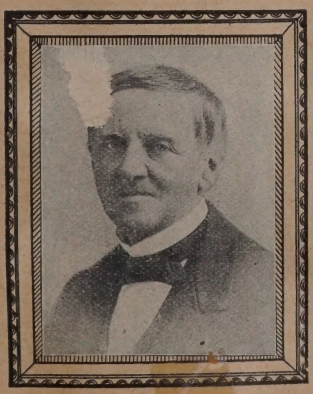
SITTING BULL.

One of the most hostile and valiant Indians with whom the Government of the United States has had dealing; born in 1837. Sitting Bull was chief of the Dakota Sioux, and was of the warlike nature of his forefathers. He was ever a leader in the struggles of the Indians of the northwest against the encroachments of the whites, and was responsible for many of the massacres of settlers in that section of the country. It was Sitting Bull who caused the Indian wars of 1875-76, and it was a force under his command which exterminated the command of the gallant but foolhardy Custer in the latter year. After this the famous chieftain patched up a truce with the "White Father" and was for some time as "good" an Indian as the frontiersmen expected any live Indian to be. He, however, chafed under restraint, and in 1890 stirred up the rebellion which resulted in the battle of Wounded Knee. He was killed later in this campaign while resisting arrest by the Indian Police. During his life Sitting Bull frequently stirred up insurrection and outbreak among his people. Again and again he was defeated, and in 1880 he fled into Canada, returning on being pardoned after promising good behavior.



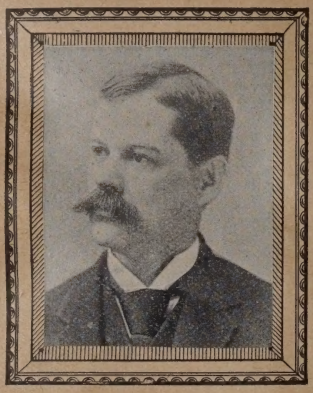
WILLIAM MORRIS.

An English poet who has done much to popularize the literature of the North. He was born in Walthamstow, March 24, 1834. Mr. Morris was educated at Oxford and was a close friend of Burne-Jones. He first devoted himself to painting, but, failing in this, he gave his attention to literature. In 1858 appeared the first product of his pen, "The Defence of Guenevere and Other Poems." In 1867 Mr. Morris published "The Life and Death of Jason." "The Earthly Paradise" appeared in 1868-70. It was this poem that placed him in the front rank of poets. "The Earthly Paradise" was printed in three volumes and consisted of twenty-four legendary poems recited by Norsemen who had sailed westward in search of the promised land. Mr. Morris translated many of the works of Icelandic writers. His last book of verse, "Poems by the Way," appeared in 1891. He was an ardent socialist and had great sympathy for the poor. He, however, was not systematic in his efforts to relieve them. He was also distinguished for establishing in 1863 the business in stained glass and decorations which bears his name.. He died October 3, 1896.



SAMUEL J. TILDEN.

A distinguished lawyer and famous American statesman; born February 9, 1814, and died August 4, 1886. He achieved especial fame for his skill in railroad litigation. He took an active interest in local, state and national politics; was twice elected to the Legislature; was for thirteen years chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee of New York, and was elected Governor in 1874. In 1876 he was the democratic nominee for the Presidency. A contest over the electoral vote in Louisiana and Florida resulted in the appointment of a commission, which directed the House of Representatives to count the votes of these states for Rutherford B. Hayes. This defeated Mr. Tilden, and he declined to become a candidate in 1880, and again in 1884. He was prominent in securing the overthrow of the infamous "Tweed ring" in New York City, and was instrumental in bringing about many reforms in the management of the canals. His last years were spent in retirement, and by his will he devoted a large portion of his estate to the founding of a library and reading room in New York.

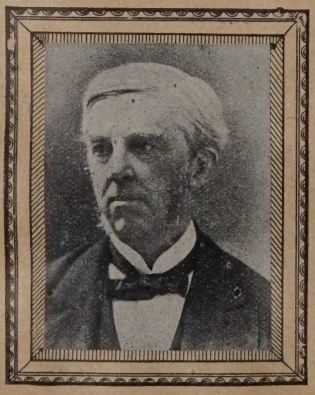


THOMAS NELSON PAGE.

An American author, whose tender stories of southern life have made him famous; born in Oakland, Hanover County, Va., April 23, 1853. Mr. Page was educated for the bar, and for a time practiced law in Richmond, Va. His first appearance in the literary world was in 1884, when he published "Marse Chan," a story of old Virginia life that he had written for his own amusement several years before. The story was so pathetic and touching and the negro dialect so true to life that the little book was an instantaneous success. It was followed shortly afterward by "Meh Lady" and "Befo' de War," tales of a similar nature. "Two Little Confederates" was another work from his pen. His greatest story is one recently published, entitled "Red Rock." It is a tale of the South during the reconstruction days, when the carpetbaggers, backed by the ex-slaves, sapped the slender resources of that poverty-stricken section. By many, especially those who, with Mr. Page, lived through these scenes, it is considered the greatest American novel. He is an interesting lecturer and a man of genial manners and address. He is a member of the Authors', Century and University clubs of New York, in which city he resides.

JAMES WATT.

James Watt, the first to discover the true value of steam and the inventor of the steam engine which revolutionized labor, was born in Greenock, England, January 19, 1736. He was sent to Glasgow at an early age to learn the trade of a maker of mathematical instruments. He early in life saw the possibilities of steam as a motive force, and in 1759 he began to study the problem of making a practical use of the newly recognized power. After a long series of experiments he was successful, and in 1774, in conjunction with Matthew Boulton, began work in the Soho iron works on the first steam engine, which afterwards proved a success, and vindicated him in the eyes of those who had considered him visionary. Mr. Watt also invented the air pump, steam jackets for cylinders, the double-acting engine, a letter-copying press, and a smokeless furnace. He rose from a poor journeyman to be the leader of scientific thought of his time, and died at his country seat, Heathfield Hall, near Birmingham, August 9, 1819. Watt's name will live as long as civilization recognizes the achievements which have most contributed to its progress.



OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

American poet, author and physician; born at Cambridge, Mass., August 29, 1809. After graduating from Harvard University, he studied law and medicine; was professor of anatomy at Dartmouth College and later at Harvard University, and practiced medicine in Boston. He began writing verse while in college. A satirical essay entitled "Poetry" brought him his first real literary reputation. "The Autocrat of the Breakfast Table," published in the *Atlantic Monthly*, in 1857, established his reputation firmly. His other most noted productions are: "The Professor at the Breakfast Table," "The Poet at the Breakfast Table," "The New Portfolio," "Elsie Venner, a Romance of Destiny," "Humorous Poems," "The Guardian Angel," "Mechanism in Thought and Morals," "Songs of Many Seasons," "The Iron Gate and Other Poems," "Pages from an Old Volume of Life," "A Moral Antipathy." He wrote also numerous poems for public occasions and private gatherings, and made some notable contributions to medical and other periodicals. Visiting England in 1886, he was received with great attention. He died October 7, 1894.

HUMBERT I, OF ITALY.

King of Italy, the eldest son of Victor Emmanuel; born March 14, 1844. He received a careful political and military education under his father's direction, and when only fifteen years of age accompanied his parent to battle. He took an active part in the reorganization of the two Sicilies and in the war against Austria, in 1866, served with distinction, especially at the disastrous battle of Custozza. In 1868, at Turin, he married his first cousin, the Princess Marguerita of Savoy, called "Angel of Italy." Humbert became king January 9, 1878. Under him the kingdom increased materially in prosperity, and political parties became crystallized, making better government possible. In many ways his policy was hostile to France. Particularly was this true when that republic annexed Tunis in 1880. Several times he manifested a strong disposition to cooperate with England in questions of international importance. King Humbert, who was very popular with his subjects, was assassinated on the night of July 29, 1900, at Monza, as he entered his carriage after attending a popular fete. Gaetano Bresci, who shot him, was an anarchist. Humbert's son succeeded to the throne as Victor Emmanuel III.

ROBERT SCHUMANN.

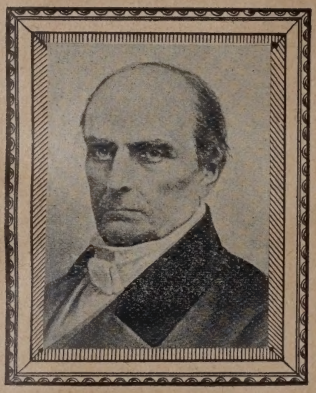
An eccentric German composer; born in Zwickau, June 8, 1810. He studied law and philosophy, and then traveled extensively throughout Europe. It was not until he was twenty-one years of age that he began the study of music at Leipzig. His first important compositions for the pianoforte appeared in 1833, and his greatest work in this line was completed between the years 1836-39. He turned his attention to instrumental music in 1841, and in that year composed his beautiful quartets and symphonies. The next few years of his life were devoted to teaching. In 1848 appeared his only opera, "Genovena." The position of musical instructor at Dusseldorf was given him in 1850, but he was too absent-minded to fill the post successfully. He once had to abandon music on account of a touch of insanity, and his mental condition became such that in 1854 he was removed to a private insane asylum at Bonn. At first it was hoped that his health could be restored, but all efforts failed. He died July 29, 1856. A certain semi-mystical trait runs through many of his compositions. His wife, Clara, was the most famous female pianist of her day, and a masterly interpreter of her husband's music.

OLIVER HAZARD PERRY.

A commodore in the United States navy, who won distinction in the War of 1812. He was born at South Kingston, R. I., August 23, 1785. He was midshipman in 1799, and commissioned lieutenant in 1807. His first experience in naval warfare was at the battle of Lake Erie (September 10, 1813), when, with a small squadron, he engaged the British flotilla under Captain Barclay. Perry's vessels numbered nine, with an aggregate tonnage of 1,671 and fifty-four guns. Barclay commanded six vessels, of 1,460 tons, carrying sixty-three pieces of cannon. The contest was hot, but Perry's victory was complete. The words of his report of the engagement have become famous: "We have met the enemy and they are ours." He served in the Mediterranean, under Decatur, and in 1819 commanded a squadron on the Caribbean Sea. Congress awarded him a vote of thanks and a gold medal, and raised him to the rank of captain. He died of yellow fever at Port Spain, Trinidad, August 23, 1819. Congress ordered his remains brought to Newport, where they were interred December 4, 1826. Rhode Island has erected a handsome obelisk over his grave.

GEORGE PEABODY.

A celebrated American philanthropist; born at Danvers, Mass., February, 1795, and died in London November 4, 1869. At the age of 11 he was apprenticed to a Danvers grocer, and in 1811 became clerk in the dry goods store of his brother, David. The following year he went to Georgetown, D. C., to manage a business for his uncle, and in 1814 he laid the foundation of his own fortune by establishing there a wholesale dry goods warehouse with Elisha Riggs. In 1843 he went to England and engaged in business as a merchant and banker. Peabody, in 1835, saved the State of Maryland from bankruptcy by negotiating a State loan in London of £1,600,000 and later he used his name and influence to restore American credit in England. His fame, however, rests on the interest he took in education and philanthropy. He gave $250,000 for an institute in his native town; $1,000,000 to the Peabody Institute at Baltimore; $150,000 to Yale and an equal sum to Harvard, and $3,500,000 to further negro education in the South. He also gave the city of London $2,500,000 to furnish better homes for the poor.

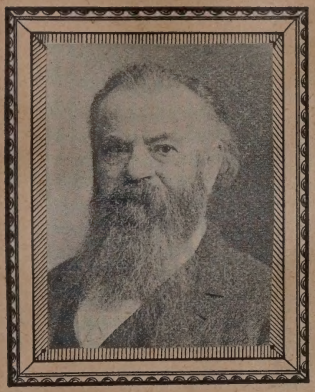


DANIEL WEBSTER.

The greatest of all American orators; born in Salisbury, N. H., January 18, 1782. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1805. From the outset of his career he was noted for his great oratorical powers. He was sent to congress in 1813, but he left that body in 1816 and began life in Boston as an attorney. During this period many of his oratorical triumphs were scored. In 1823 he was returned to congress, where he found but few to dispute his mastery in debate. In 1827 he was made United States senator. Mr. Webster was a strong advocate of protective tariff and worked constantly to secure legislation of that class. In 1840 he became secretary of state in President Harrison's cabinet, and afterwards, under President Tyler, he negotiated the Ashburton treaty with Great Britain. He was again secretary of state under President Fillmore. Mr. Webster was greatly disappointed in 1852 at not receiving the whig nomination for the Presidency, and died October 24 of that year at Marshfield, Mass. Webster's "Reply to Hayne," a portion of which is given in the school readers, is a fine example of his powerful oratory.

GEN. LORD FREDERICK ROBERTS.

A famous British soldier, of Irish parentage, born at Cawnpur, September 30, 1832. His first commission was as a second lieutenant in the Bengal artillery, in 1851. His promotion was by steps until 1883, when he was made lieutenant-general. His service during the East Indian mutiny won for him the Victoria Cross as a reward for personal bravery. He also distinguished himself in the campaigns in Abyssinia and Afghanistan, for which he was thanked by Parliament, given the freedom of the city of London, and made a baronet. In 1881 he was appointed commander of the forces in Natal and the Transvaal, but peace was concluded before his arrival. From 1881 to 1885 he commanded the troops in the presidency of Madras, and in 1885 was made commander-in-chief in India. He was elevated to the peerage in 1892, with the title of Lord Roberts of Kandabar and Waterford. In 1895 he was made field marshal. In 1900, commanding the British forces, he conquered the Boers within the year. On Sept. 30, the anniversary of his birth, he was made Commander-in-Chief of the British army, displacing Lord Wolseley.

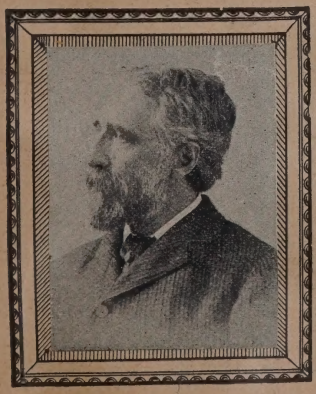


JOHN WESLEY POWELL.

A geologist and anthropologist of world-wide reputation. He was born at Mt. Morris, N. Y., on March 24, 1834, and received a good college education. He enlisted on the side of the North in the Civil War, and proved himself a brave soldier. He was wounded seriously a number of times and lost his right arm on the battlefield. At the close of the war he turned his attention to his favorite studies, and in 1865-9 was professor of geology in the university at Bloomington, Ill. Under the auspices of the Smithsonian Institution he went to the Southwest, where he remained for four years making a survey of the Colorado and its tributaries. In 1879 he was made director of the new bureau of ethnology, established at Washington. Two years later he was made director of the United States Geological Survey, which position he held for several years. He has written much of value on the arid regions of the Southwest, and a treatise on the philosophy of the North American Indians. Many government reports of a scientific character embody the results of his investigations. He has received degrees from a number of colleges and is a member of many scientific societies.

JOHN STUART MILL.

In his youth this philosopher was the companion of his father, a man who discouraged all sentiment and emotion. His idea was to have the boy's mind always taxed to its utmost. An illustration of this is found in the fact that three years after John Stuart was born in Rodney Street, Pentonville, England, 1806, the boy was attempting to master the Greek alphabet in addition to his English. John Stuart Mill was intended for the bar, but in 1823 became a clerk in the office of the India House. At this time he formed a society of young men called the "Utilitarian," its meetings being devoted to debate on philosophical subjects. Mr. Mill wrote many works on political economy and logic, and kindred subjects, and was for many years editor of the *Westminster Review*. In 1850 he was married to a Mrs. Taylor, and in 1856 retired from the India House. He was a great friend of Thomas Carlyle and furnished him with much of the material for his "French Revolution." He died in 1873. He was reared an agnostic from infancy, and never acquired any religious belief. Subsequent to 1836 his writings exhibit less of utilitarianism, a fact attributed to his having passed through a severe mental crisis.



CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

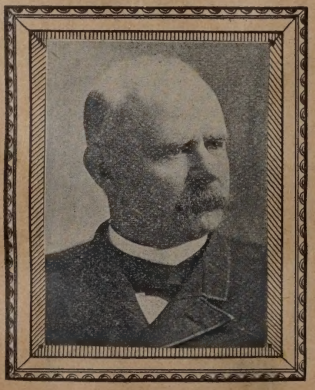
A popular American author, editor and lecturer; born near Plainfield, Mass., Sept. 12, 1829; died of heart disease, at Hartford, Conn., Oct. 20, 1900. Mr. Warner graduated from Hamilton College in 1851 and from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1856. After practicing law in Chicago he became editor, in 1860, of the *Press*, and later of the consolidated *Press and Courant*, at Hartford, Conn. For more than fifteen years he was connected editorially with *Harper's Magazine*. His literary fame began with "My Summer in a Garden," 1870, and was greatly enhanced by "Saunterings," and "Back Log Studies." Mr. Warner was an extensive and observant traveler. His principal writings, additional to those named, include, "My Winter on the Nile," "In the Levant," "Being a Boy," "In the Wilderness," "Captain John Smith," "Washington Irving," "A Roundabout Journey," "On Horseback Through the South," "The People for Whom Shakespeare Wrote," "The Golden House," and "Our Italy." In 1896 he edited the "Library of the World's Best Literature," in thirty volumes. As a writer Mr. Warner was bright and at times witty. His literary style was excellent.

"CARMEN SYLVA."

Elizabeth, Queen of Roumania, an authoress who, under her nom de plume, "Carmen Sylva," has won wide fame, was born December 29, 1843, the daughter of Prince Herman of Wied Neuwied and Maria of Nassau. She was married in 1869 to Prince Charles of Roumania, and became queen upon his accession to the throne. Losing her only daughter, Princess Marie, by death, she turned to literature for consolation and preoccupation from grief. Since 1880 many delightful poems, sketches and translations from her pen have been published, and not a few have been translated into English. One of the best of these Helen Zimmern has translated under the title "Pilgrim Sorrow." "Carmen Sylva," in "Pelesch-Marchen," has presented attractively many of the traditions of Roumania. In the war of 1877-8 the queen displayed great devotion to the wounded soldiers and was untiring in ministering to their needs. Among them she came to be known as "mother of the wounded." She has also taken great interest in the national industries in which Roumanian women are engaged, and has both greatly increased their prosperity and raised the quality of the articles produced.

SIR ANTHONY VAN DYCK.

A celebrated Flemish artist, best known as a painter of portraits; born at Antwerp, March 22, 1599, and died in London, December 9, 1641. He began his life-work at the age of 10, when he was apprenticed to Van Balen, an occasional collaborator of Rubens. As early as 1620 Van Dyck became the pupil of Rubens, whom he assisted in several of his great works. The same year he visited London, where he ranked with his master in reputation. From 1623 to 1627 he lived in Italy, studying Italian art and imbibing the spirit of Titian and Paul Veronese. From Rome he went to Antwerp, and thence, in 1632, to England, where he was knighted and made court painter to Charles I. Van Dyck painted portraits of most of the celebrities of his time, and his pictures are noted for their delicacy of conception and brilliancy of coloring. Among his best known works are his "Crucifixions," especially the one at Mechlin; his "Elevation of the Cross;" his "St. Augustine in Ecstasy," at Antwerp; and his portraits of Charles I. He is one of the most brilliant figures in the history of art.



ADLAI EWING STEVENSON.

An American politician and statesman, and vice-president from 1893 to 1897. He was born in Christian County, Ky., October 23, 1835, but removed to Bloomington, Ill., when not more than seventeen years old. His earlier education was obtained at Centre College, Ky., and his collegiate course was completed at the Illinois Wesleyan University. After leaving college he studied law and began practice at Metamora, Ill., in 1858. His rise, in both professional and public life, was rapid. From 1861 to 1865 he was master in chancery for Woodford County; from 1865 to 1869, state's attorney, and from 1875 to 1879 member of Congress. In 1885 President Cleveland made him first assistant postmaster-general, and in 1892 he was nominated for the vice-presidency on the Democratic ticket and was elected. After completing his term as vice-president he returned to Bloomington and resumed the practice of his profession. In 1900 his party again nominated him for the Vice-Presidency, on the ticket with William J. Bryan, and his selection was ratified by the Populist party, but he was defeated.

THOMAS MOORE.

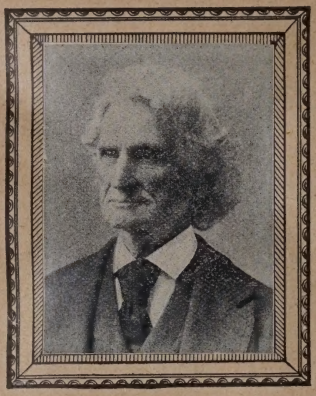
The "Bard of Erin," Ireland's sweetest singer, famous as the author of "The Last Rose of Summer." He was born in Dublin, May 28, 1779, and was educated at Trinity College. He first attracted public attention by his translation of Anacreon in 1800, and he achieved his first great success by the publication of his "Irish Melodies," which brought him £500 per annum. He was married to an actress, Bessy Dyke, shortly before the publication, in 1817, of "Lalla Rookh," a poem which created a sensation at the time and upon which his fame chiefly rests. Moore at this time was clerk of the admiralty court of Bermuda, although living in England. His deputy embezzled £6,000 and Moore fled to Italy to avoid arrest. He returned to England soon, however, and in 1835 was granted a pension of £300. He died February 25, 1852. His last days were shadowed by the death of his two sons and by his own mental weakness. His "History of Ireland" was his chief prose work, although a number of his lampoons and short comic sketches were very successful. In 1803-4 he visited America and was cordially received. His "Memoirs, Journals and Correspondence" were published by Earl Russell in 1853-56.

CARL SCHURZ.

One of the most successful men in political life who ever immigrated to the United States. Mr. Schurz was born in Cologne March 2, 1829. He took part in the revolutionary movement in 1849, and was forced to leave Germany. He came to the United States in 1852 and spent some time in a lecturing tour. He then took up law, politics and journalism, locating in St. Louis. At the outbreak of the Civil War he espoused the cause of the North, and finally became a major-general of volunteers. In 1869 he resumed his journalistic work, and was elected to the United States Senate from Missouri. In 1877 Mr. Schurz became secretary of the interior in the cabinet of President Hayes. He has written books on the lives of Henry Clay and President Lincoln. Since the war with Spain Mr. Schurz has both written and spoken strongly against the retention of the Philippines, and is a leader of the so-called "anti-imperialist" movement. He was appointed minister to Spain in 1861, and among his journalistic positions may be mentioned those of Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, editor of the Detroit *Post* and the New York *Evening Post*, and contributor to *Harper's Weekly*.

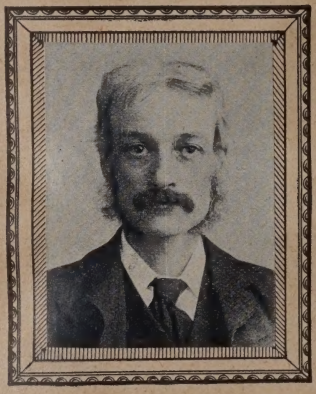
WILLIAM CLARK RUSSELL.

A most prolific writer of sea tales; born in New York City, February 24, 1844. He was the son of a well known author of popular songs of that time. At the age of thirteen years he went to sea, and there had many of the experiences which have since figured in his books. Russell's nautical life lasted seven years, and after his retirement he wrote letters of travel and adventure for various newspapers of the United States. He turned his attention to fiction in 1884, and drew upon his adventures as a sailor for material. The result has been at least one novel each year since, among them being "John Holdsworth," "Chief Mate," "The Lady Maude," "Wreck of the Grosvenor," "Marooned," "The Death Ship," "What Cheer?" and "The Last Entry." Mr. Russell has also devoted much time to serious study of the sea and its people, as witness his "Sketches of Nelson" and "Life of Collingwood." He now lives in New York City and still continues his literary work. For a long time Mr. Russell resided near Ramsgate, England, during which time he was a frequent contributor to London journals, writing almost exclusively on naval topics.



JAMES DWIGHT DANA.

Professor James D. Dana, one of the most learned mineralogists and geologists of America, was a noteworthy example of the patient but enthusiastic specialist in science. He was born at Utica, N. Y., February 12, 1813. In his early career as an educator he was an instructor in mathematics to the midshipmen of the United States navy, and in this capacity visited many of the seaports of southern Europe. In December, 1836, he was appointed mineralogist and geologist to the Government expedition bound for the Southern and Pacific oceans. He sailed in 1838 and for four years was abroad, making collections of mineralogical and geological specimens of great scientific value. For thirteen years thereafter he was engaged in the study and classification of this material, in making drawings of the specimens and the preparation of descriptive publications. The two years following his return Prof. Dana passed in Washintgon, but from 1844 to the date of his death, in 1895, he was a resident of New Haven, being at one time professor of natural history at Yale university. His chief publications are "System of Mineralogy" and "Manual of Geology."

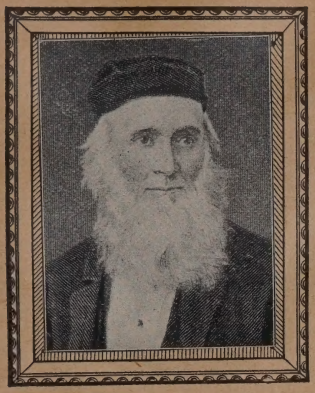


ANDREW LANG.

A popular Scottish author; born at Selkirk, March 31, 1844. He received his education at the Edinburgh Academy, St. Andrew's University and Balliol College, Oxford, and was elected Fellow of Merton, Oxford, in 1868. Twenty years later he was appointed Gifford lecturer on natural religion at St. Andrew's. Mr. Lang is a poet of no mean repute and one of the most engaging essayists in English literary circles. His first book, "Ballads and Lyrics of Old France," was published in 1872 and his "Ballades in Blue China" in 1880. In the last twenty-seven years Mr. Lang has published almost fifty volumes, many of them being collections of verse and essays contributed to magazines and journals. He is a book lover and his essays in literary criticism are scholarly. He is also a writer of fairy tales. He collaborated with Professor Butcher in a translation of the Odyssey, and with Mr. Myers and Mr. Walter Leaf in a translation of the Iliad. He wrote "The World's Desire" in conjunction with Mr. Rider Haggard. Mr. Lang is also an accomplished Shakespearian specialist.

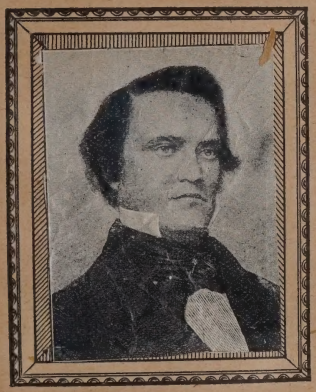
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Franklin Pierce, the fourteenth President of the United States, was born at Hillsboro, N. H., November 23, 1804. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1827. After serving as a member of the legislature for five years he was sent to represent his district in Congress by the democrats. He entered the Senate in 1837, and at the end of his term retired and resumed the practice of the law. He offered his services and was appointed a brigadier-general in the Mexican War and accompanied General Scott to the front. On his return, in 1852, he ran, as a compromise candidate, against Scott for the Presidency. He defended slavery and the fugitive slave law, and was elected. The principal events of his administration were the signing of a treaty for reciprocity with the British-American colonies, the treaty with Japan, a filibustering expedition to Nicaragua and Cuba, the repeal of the Missouri compromise, and the passage of the Kansas and Nebraska act. Upon his retirement from public life Mr. Pierce devoted himself to his family and his studies. He died October 8, 1869.



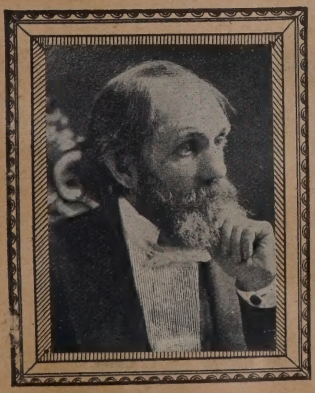
HIRAM POWERS.

A noted American sculptor; born at Woodstock, Vt., June 29, 1807, and died at Florence, Italy, June 27, 1873. His early education was received in Cincinnati, Ohio, his father removing to a farm near that city in 1819. He was subsequently superintendent of a reading room, clerk in a general store, and mechanic in a clock and organ factory. In 1826, through the influence of a friend, he took up sculpture, and worked industriously at it while general assistant of the museum, kept by a Frenchman named Dorfeuille. His fame dates from 1834, when he went to Washington, and through an influential friend secured consent of the President and several leading statesmen to have him model their busts. He settled in Florence in 1837, and lived there till his death. Powers devoted a large part of his time to making busts for pecuniary considerations, but his best efforts were devoted to ideal work. His statue of Eve, finished in 1838, was especially admired by Thorwaldsen, and his "Greek Slave," 1839, now in the Corcoran gallery, at Washington, gave him rank as one of the greatest sculptors of his time. His other ideal works are scarcely less noted.



JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE.

Vice-President of the United States under Buchanan, a prominent democratic politician and a distinguished general in the Confederate army. He was born near Lexington, Ky., January 21, 1821. By profession he was a lawyer. He began his political life as a member of Congress, 1851-55, and in 1860 was the Presidential nominee of the extreme pro-slavery wing of the democratic party. The next year the Kentucky Legislature elected him United States Senator, but he chose to enter the Confederate army as major-general. His career as a military commander was marked by gallantry and ability, covering service at Murfreesboro, Chattanooga, Chickamauga, Nashville and Cold Harbor. In January, 1865, he was given the portfolio of Secretary of War by Jefferson Davis, and held the Secretaryship until the fall of Richmond in April, 1865. At the end of the war he left the country for Europe and remained abroad for several years. On his return he went to his old home at Lexington, Ky., where he died May 17, 1875. In the social aristocracy of the "Old South" he was greatly esteemed for his many admirable traits of character.

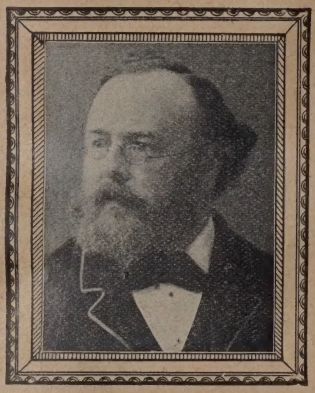


EDWARD EVERETT HALE.

American author and clergyman, for more than forty years pastor of the South Congregational Unitarian Church of Boston; born in Boston, April 3, 1822. Mr. Hale studied at the Boston Latin School and was graduated from Harvard in 1839. He studied theology and was licensed to preach, becoming pastor of the Church of the Unity at Worcester, Mass. He resigned this pastorate in 1856 to take the South Church in Boston. In October, 1852, he married Emily Baldwin Perkins, of Hartford, Conn. Dr. Hale has been one of the foremost promoters of "Chautauqua Circles" and "Lend a Hand Clubs" and is better known throughout the country as the author of clever stories than as a clergyman. Among the best known of his books are "The Man Without a Country," "Ten Times One Is Ten," "His Level Best" and "Crusoe in New York." Dr. Hale has published more than thirty volumes, chiefly collections of stories of clean morals and helpful spirit. For over half a century he has been a frequent contributor to many of the best journals in the United States. He resigned his pastorate in January, 1900. Dr. Hale's father, Nathan, was one of the founders of the *North American Review*.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

One of the greatest military geniuses the world has known. He was son of Philip, king of Macedonia, whom he succeeded in 336 B. C., before he was twenty years old. Even then he had gained distinction as a soldier. He promptly suppressed every attempt at revolt on the part of the states of Greece, and in 334 B. C. began the invasion of Asia. With a vastly inferior force he defeated 600,000 Persians under Darius. Meeting with but little resistance in Asia, he advanced into Egypt, where he was hailed as a liberator, and in which country he founded Alexandria. He again invaded Persia, which he reduced to submission. In 327 B. C. he began the invasion of India, advancing without serious opposition until his soldiers refused to go further. The return march was accompanied by great privations. While still meditating further conquests, he died at Babylon, in 323 B. C., aged thirty-two. Alexander possessed high moral qualities, especially generosity and magnanimity, but his passions were ungovernable. His controlling impulse was ambition, and his death was probably hastened through an undue indulgence of his appetites, induced by the intoxication of success.



ROBERT BUCHANAN.

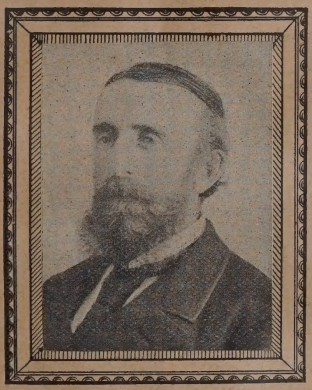
Robert William Buchanan, critic, novelist and poet, was born in Staffordshire, England, August 18, 1841, and educated at Glasgow University. His first volume of verse, "Undertones," appeared in 1863, and three years later he won favor with his "London Poems." He has also translated into verse a number of Danish ballads, and published several other volumes of poems, the most powerful, perhaps, being "The Wandering Jew" (1893). He has also achieved success as a dramatist. As a magazine writer he is popular, and he is the author of several novels, among which may be mentioned "A Child of Nature," "God and the Man," "The Martyrdom of Madeline" and "Fox Glove Manor." As a critic he is satirical and trenchant, and has drawn down upon himself some bitter invectives. He assails great names without compunction or favor, and his ideals appear to be unsettled, yet his genius is versatile, and his sincerity has never been called into question. Some of his most popular poems, other than those already mentioned, are "Wayside Posies," "North Coast Poems," "Napoleon Fallen" (a lyrical drama), "The Drama of Kings," "Ballads of Love, Life and Humor," and "The City of Dream."

SIR HUMPHREY DAVY.

One of England's most noted chemists; born at Penzance, Cornwall, December 17, 1778, and died at Geneva, May 29, 1829. The son of a poor wood carver, he received a grammar school education at Penzance, taking a special course afterward at Truro. Later he was apprenticed to a surgeon and pursued his chemical studies in a laboratory in Bristol. In 1801 he was appointed assistant lecturer in chemistry at the Royal Institution, London, being promoted to a full professorship the following year and director of the laboratory in 1805. His great discovery of the decomposition of the fixed alkalis was made in 1807. Eight years later he invented the safety lamp, which obviated danger of gas explosion in mines. He resigned his professorship at the Royal Institution in 1813, and devoted himself to research in his own laboratory. His valuable services were early recognized by men of science, and ultimately by the government. He was knighted in 1812 and created a baronet in 1818. Besides his contributions to scientific journals he published two great works, "Elements of Chemical Philosophy," 1812, and "Elements of Agricultural Chemistry," 1813.

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

An American author, lecturer and reformer, born at Milwaukee, Wis., May 27, 1844. She was educated at the Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., receiving the degrees of A. B. and A. M. For many years she has been a leader in the woman suffrage movement, and was an officer of the National Association. She has always been deeply interested in the education and advancement of women. She has been vice-president at large of the International Council of Women, and, in 1900, the Council, in session in London, elected her president. Mrs. Sewall is ex-president of the National Council of the United States, has been a delegate to congresses at Paris, Halifax, Ottawa, London and The Hague, and traveled extensively in the interest of the Women's Congress at the Columbian Exposition. She is also an officer in many American and European organizations for the promotion of literature, art and reform. She has published numerous articles, monographs and books on literary subjects and social reforms. Mrs. Sewall is principal of the Girls' Classical School at Indianapolis, Ind., founded by her deceased husband, Theodore L. Sewall, to whom she was married Oct. 30, 1880.

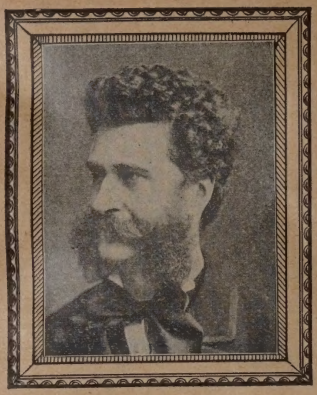


ANDREW D. WHITE.

A well known American historian, politician and educator; born at Homer, N. Y., November 7, 1832. He was educated at Yale College, graduating in 1853, and then completed his studies in Europe. He was appointed attaché of the legation in Russia, and on returning to America was chosen to the chair of History and English Literature in the University of Michigan, filling the position from 1857 to 1862. From the outset of his career Mr. White has been an ardent advocate of the higher education, and he was one of the prime movers in the founding of Cornell University. He was elected first president of the institution, holding the position from 1867 till 1885. During this time he was United States Minister to Germany from 1879 to 1881. He was again sent to Germany as Ambassador in 1897. He was Commissioner to Santo Domingo in 1871 and Minister to Russia from 1892 to 1894. In 1896-7 he served as a member of the Venezulean Commission, and in 1899 was appointed member of the Peace Congress at The Hague. Mr. White is the author of several works on science and history.

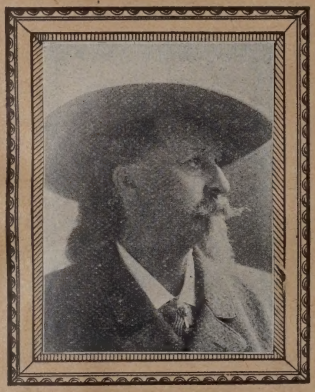
PETER THE GREAT.

This celebrated Russian ruler was born in Moscow June 9, 1662. In 1682 he succeeded to the throne of Russia, to the exclusion of his weakminded brother, Ivan. His sister, Sophia, stirred up a revolution and Peter and Ivan in consequence became joint rulers. Upon his marriage, in 1689, he forced his sister to resign her regency and commenced active operations as an autocratic ruler. His first act was to organize the army on a European basis and create a navy. He then declared war against Turkey, in 1696, taking the City of Azov. The next year he tramped over a great deal of Europe, closely observing all institutions and peoples, and on his return home carried with him five hundred English artificers, surgeons and soldiers. He at once established schools, put the press on a proper basis and instituted trade with foreign countries. In 1703 he laid the foundation for St. Petersburg and, 1710, seized all the Baltic provinces and Finland. He had a bitter war with the Turks in 1711, and in the treaty which followed lost Azov. In 1722 he engaged in war with Prussia. He died February 8, 1725, having well earned the appellation, "Great."



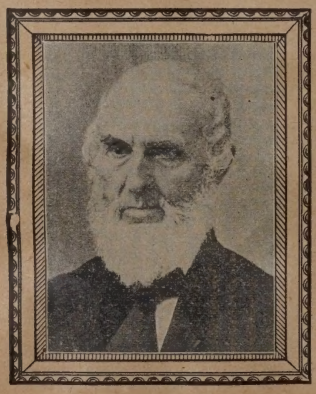
JOHANN STRAUSS.

A celebrated composer, who is famed throughout the world for his waltz music; born in Vienna, October 25, 1825, and died June 3, 1899. He was the son of Johann Strauss (1804-49), who was himself a musician and the leader of the most famous orchestra in Vienna. On his father's death Johann took the direction of the orchestra, and in a short time it became famous throughout Europe for its rendition of the beautiful waltzes composed by its director. The orchestra gave concerts every evening, and fashionable Vienna and visitors from every portion of the globe would flock to hear the music. The music that especially contributed toward making Strauss famous and caused him to be known as the "Waltz King" was a collection of waltzes under the general title, "The Beautiful Blue Danube," published in 1867. Strauss has also written several operettas that have become popular. On several occasions he has made tours of England and the Continent with his orchestra, playing in all of the leading cities. He also made an American tour. In recent years Mr. Strauss rarely directed his orchestra in person.



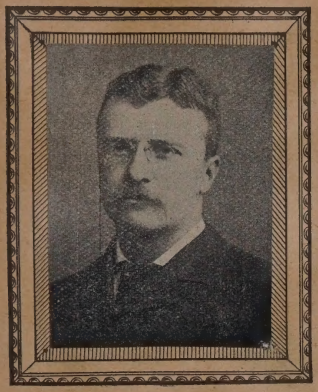
"BUFFALO BILL," (WILLIAM F. CODY).

It is certainly remarkable that even in half a century one man can perform the duties of herder, pony express rider, stage driver, wagon master, government scout and guide, railway contractor, Indian fighter, soldier, justice of the peace, member of the Legislature, farmer, stock raiser, irrigator, miner, showman, author and publisher. General Cody, widely known as "Buffalo Bill," has done this. He was born in Iowa, February 26, 1846, and during the Civil War was in the cavalry service of the government as a scout, spy and guide. In 1867-68, when the Pacific Railway was in course of construction, he contracted to furnish the laborers with buffalo meat. To carry out his agreement he is said to have killed 4,000 buffalo within eighteen months, thereby earning the popular title of "Buffalo Bill." Subsequently he served the government in many Indian campaigns, and was at one time brigadier-general of the Nebraska National Guard. He has also been a miner. In 1882 he organized his "Wild West Show," which has been immensely profitable and has delighted millions of people in America and Europe. Mr. Cody has a large ranch near North Platte, Neb.



JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

The "Quaker poet" of America; also noted for his interest in popular reforms. He was born at Haverhill, Mass., December 17, 1807, and died at Hampton Falls, N. H., September 7, 1892. He received the plain, strict training of the Society of Friends in childhood and attended the Haverhill Academy. After working on a farm and teaching school he was successively editor of the Haverhill *Gazette*, and *New England Weekly Review*. Whittier early espoused the cause of the negroes, and after becoming the secretary of the American Antislavery Society, in 1836, he went to Philadelphia to edit the *Pennsylvania Freeman*. He was in the Massachusetts Legislature (1835-36) and finally settled in Amesbury, Mass., in 1840. For twelve years (1847-59) he was the leading writer for the Washington *National Era*. His first volume of verse—"Legends of New England"—was published in 1831. His other productions followed at fairly regular intervals up to 1886, when "Poems of Nature" and "St. Gregory's Guest" were published. Several times Whittier was mobbed for his opinions on the slavery question. "Maud Muller" and "Snowbound" are among his most highly prized poems.

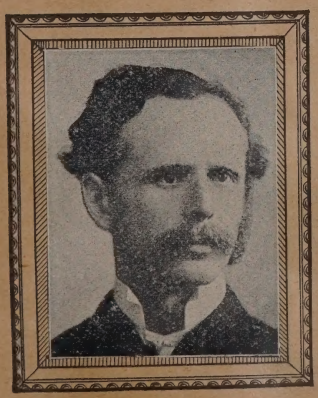


THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Statesman, politician, reformer, ranchman and "rough rider;" born in New York City, October 27, 1858. He was educated at Harvard, and afterward traveled in Europe. Returning to America he was elected to the State Assembly at Albany, and was always active in legislation in which reform measures were at stake. In 1884 Mr. Roosevelt purchased a ranch in Montana, and spent much of his time among the cowboys of the plains. Four years later he was appointed republican member of the United States civil service commission, resigning in 1895 to become president of the New York Board of Police Commissioners. In 1897 he became assistant secretary of the navy, and on the outbreak of the war with Spain helped to organize (subsequently becoming the regiment's lientenant-colonel) the "Rough Riders," composed of crack shots and fighters from both east and west. He led the regiment up San Juan Hill, at Santiago, July 1, 1898, and was soon afterward promoted to its coloneley. On his return to New York he was tendered the republican nomination for Governor, and was elected. He was elected Vice-President of the United States on the McKinley ticket Nov. 6, 1900.

FRANCES HODGSON BURNETT.

Mrs. Burnett's maiden name was Frances Eliza Hodgson. Her parents were English and she herself was born in Manchester, England, November 24, 1849. At the close of the Civil War her family emigrated to America, settling at Knoxville, Tenn. Two years later she began writing short stories, and in 1873 her first contribution to *Scribner's Magazine* appeared. The following year (1873) she married Dr. Burnett, of Knoxville. Since then her home has been in Washington, D. C., although she has spent many years abroad, chiefly in London. As a writer of stories in dialect she has few equals, her most pronounced success in this direction being "That Lass o' Lowrie's." Her literary work, while not all of equal merit, invariably shows rare skill, close observation and conscientious effort, while at times she exhibits deep pathos, alternating with genuine humor. The realism of "A Lady of Quality," however, provoked adverse criticism. Several of her stories have been successfully dramatized, notably "Little Lord Fauntleroy," in which her own son is portrayed. Mrs. Burnett, having been divorced, married Mr. Townsend, her secretary, in 1899.



HENRY DRUMMOND.

The late Henry Drummond has undoubtedly earned his greatest fame as the author of "Natural Law in the Spiritual World." Its aim is to show the similarity between the laws governing the natural and the spiritual worlds; to prove that "the supernatural" is natural and not unnatural. Its language is so lucid and the scientific material so charmingly blended with spiritual deductions that few books of this generation have had a greater influence with intelligent people. Several editions have been issued in America and the work has been translated into most of the European tongues. Professor Drummond's experiences seemed to have led him to the production of just such a book as this. Born in 1851 and highly educated, both in Scotland and Germany, he was for some years a lecturer and professor of the natural sciences. He studied geology and botany not only in books but in the Rocky Mountains of America and the interior of Africa. His last work—somewhat in the same vein—was "Ascent of Man; or, The Love Story of the World." His death in 1897 was a distinct loss to the world of men and of letters.

FRANCOIS PIERRE GUIZOT.

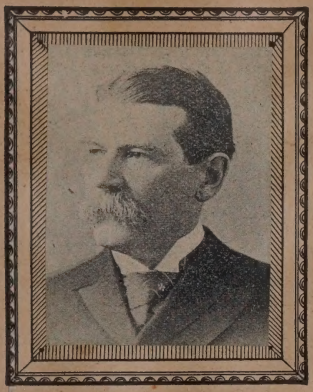
A celebrated French statesman and historian; born at Nimes, October 4, 1787, and died at Val Richer, Normandy, October 12, 1874. After an academic education he began the study of the law in Paris in 1805, but abandoned the profession seven years later to become assistant professor of literature at the Sarbonne. Some political pamphlets he wrote caused his resignation from his professorship, and from that time he made historical research his specialty, till called to take part in the government of his country. He was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in 1830, and after the revolution in the following July became Minister of the Interior. For eighteen years he was continuously a cabinet minister in some capacity or other. He spent the closing years of his life in retirement. His "History of Civilization" is his best known work, though his "History of France" and "History of England" have a wide popularity. He wrote several volumes on morals and religion that had a wide vogue in their day. Guizot translated the works of Shakespeare into French.

LOUIS XIV., OF FRANCE.

Louis XIV., surnamed *"Le Grand,"* reigned in France during one of the most brilliant portions of its history. Born September 16, 1638, he succeeded to the throne in his fifth year; was declared of age September 16, 1651, and was crowned June 7, 1654. For many years Cardinal Mazarin was the power behind the throne in France and not until his death in 1661 did Louis become king in fact as well as in name. Under Louis XIV. commerce, the arts and the sciences flourished, the papacy was humbled, France assumed pre-eminence among nations, and the French fleet cleared the Mediterranean of pirates. Louis XIV. waged many successful wars, and in 1683 reached the height of his glory. During this year he was married to Madame De Maintenon, his first wife, Maria Theresa, of Austria, daughter of Philip IV. of Spain, having died. In 1685 Louis revoked the Edict of Nantes and the exodus of the Huguenots followed. Disastrous wars with England and Germany, and numerous deaths in his own family, marked the closing years of his life, which ended September 1, 1715.

BENOIT CONSTANT COQUELIN.

A celebrated French actor, the son of a baker of Boulogne-Sur-Mer, where he was born, January 23, 1841. His taste was for the stage, for which he early displayed a great aptitude. In 1859 he went to Paris, and was admitted to the Conservatoire. Here he won the second prize in comedy. He made his debut at the Theatre Francais in 1860, and soon rose to be one of the greatest popular favorites. His versatility is marvelous. He has won equal success in the old comedies and the modern Parisian drama, being a master of both humor and pathos and having virtually created many roles. In society Coquelin has achieved great success through his recitations in private and at public meetings, and he has added not a little to the reputation of several new poets. He occasionally appears as a lecturer and some of his lectures have appeared in book form. Coquelin visited America in 1888, and again in 1893-94. His most recent triumph has been his portrayal of Cyrano de Bergerac in Edmond Rostand's comedy of that name. His position as foremost French actor has been won by ability and faithful work.



HORACE PORTER.

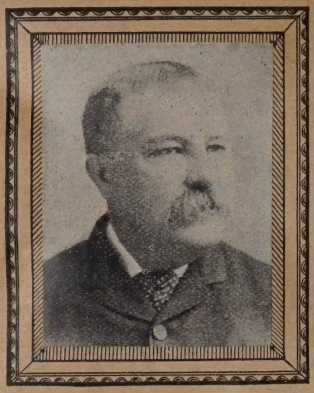
An American soldier and diplomatist, a native of Pennsylvania, where he was born in 1837. He was a cadet at West Point, graduating into the ordnance department in the class of 1860. He was assistant ordnance officer of the Port Royal expedition in 1861, and was present at the siege of Fort Pulaski, Ga., and at James Island. He became chief of ordnance in the army of the Potomac in 1862, and held a similar position in the Army of the Cumberland in 1863. During the closing days of the Civil War and until the latter part of 1865 he was aide-de-camp to General Grant. General Porter acted in the official capacity of military secretary to General Grant from 1869 to 1873, and resigned his commission in the army in the latter year. In 1897 he was appointed Ambassador to France by President McKinley, and while acting in that capacity had an active part in arranging the terms of the peace treaty between the United States and Spain. General Porter is a member of various clubs and societies, patriotic and social. He was chosen orator at the memorial ceremonies connected with the dedication of Washington arch, New York, in April, 1897, and is the author of "Campaigning With Grant."

MARTIN LUTHER.

A celebrated German religious reformer; born at Eisleben, Prussian Saxony, November 10, 1483, and died there February 18, 1546. His sturdy stock and education eminently fitted him for the important rôle he was to play in the religious history of his country. Successively student, lecturer, monk, priest and professor of theology, he became finally the bitter opponent of church corruption. For his stand against priestly abuses he was excommunicated by Pope Leo X. The priests burned Luther's writings and Luther burned the papal bull. He was proscribed by Emperor Charles V., but he persisted in his agitation and triumphed, ushering in the Protestant revolution. In 1524 he cast aside the cowl and in defiance of custom married a nun who had annulled her vows. Imprisoned for ten months, he spent the time in translating into German the New Testament, beginning a new version of the Bible, which he completed in after years. The Bible had a large circulation. In his influence on both religion and literature Luther was one of the greatest men of his age. His complete works are printed in sixty-seven volumes.

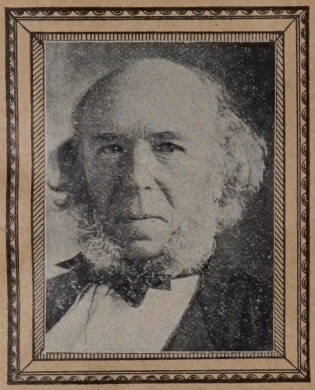
FRIEDERICH WILHELM FROEBEL.

A German philanthropist, philosopher and educator, who was born at Oberweissbach, in Thuringia, April 21, 1782. He began teaching at Frankfort-on-Main in 1805, and afterward supplemented an imperfect early training by study at Frankfort, Yverdon, Gottingen and Berlin. He served as a soldier during the War of Liberation, after which he resumed teaching. He was thoroughly impressed with the idea that the educational development of children depended largely upon action, i. e., that the unfolding and strengthening of the mental powers went hand in hand with physical exercise, or, in other words, that the development of all the human faculties should be harmonious. He established his first kindergarten at Blankenburg, in 1837. At first he encountered great hostility, his ideas being regarded as socialistic and atheistic. His belief in the natural, spontaneous growth of child life, however, gradually found more and more adherents, and to-day his methods —with necessary modifications—are considered an almost indispensable adjunct to every system of elementary education. He died on June 21, 1852, at Marienthal, in Thuringia. He wrote much on the subject of education, the first collection of his works being published in 1869.



WILLIAM DEAN HOWELLS.

One of the most voluminous of American authors; born at Martin Ferry, O., March 1, 1837. Mr. Howell's father was a country editor and his education was largely gained in his father's office and in various other newspaper offices in which he worked as compositor, correspondent and editor. From 1861 to 1865 he was United States consul to Venice, where he made a careful study of the Italian language and literature. Returning to America he became an editorial writer on the New York *Nation*. Later he served as assistant editor from 1866 to 1872 and editor from 1872 to 1881 of the *Atlantic Monthly;* from 1886 to 1891 he was an editorial contributor to *Harper's Magazine*. For a short time he was the editor of the *Cosmopolitan Magazine*. Mr. Howells began his literary work as a contributor of poems to Ohio newspapers and to the *Atlantic Monthly*. His indefatigable industry is vouched for by the fact that he has given the public about sixty volumes, mostly of mild, realtistic fiction. Probably his best two novels are "The Lady of the Aroostook" and "The Rise of Silas Lapham.' '



HERBERT SPENCER.

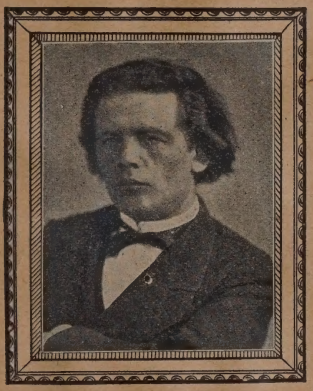
One of the world's greatest writers on matters pertaining to science and religion. He was born in Derby, April 27, 1820. He made an early study of mechanics, and at the age of seventeen years became a railroad engineer. This he abandoned after eight years of the work. Mr. Spencer first attracted attention by a series of letters on "The Proper Sphere of Government." He afterwards became sub-editor of the *Economist*, and while there gathered the material for his great work, "Social Statics," which was published in 1850. Mr. Spencer was always a great admirer of Darwin and the Darwinian theory of evolution, and he has done much to further the interests of the Darwinian school. His writings have covered a wide range—science, philosophy, sociology and psychology all receiving a share of his attention. He has also carried on several spirited controversies with eminent divines regarding matters of a spiritual nature, and is a shrewd and keen antagonist. Mr. Spencer has for many years resided in London. He is a member of many scientific societies, and recognized by all as an authority on the subjects on which he has written.

DANIEL BOONE.

A famous American backwoodsman and trapper. His life was one of adventure and vicissitude. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1735, and while a young man emigrated to North Carolina. Life there was not wild enough for his taste as a frontiersman, and with five companions he started for the almost unknown region of Kentucky. He reached the Red River in 1769; was captured by the Indians; escaped; and, together with his brother, lived for one winter in a cabin. For two months during his brother's absence he braved the perils of the forest alone. In 1771 he returned to Carolina and soon afterward became agent of a company to purchase Kentucky lands. In 1775 he built a fort, on which is now the site of Boonesborough, which he often successfully defended against Indian assaults. In 1798 he removed to Upper Louisiana, where the Spanish authorities granted him 8,000 acres. Thither he brought his children and followers, settling at Charette, on the Missouri, beyond the limits of civilization. Here he hunted and trapped until his death, in 1820.

THEODORE THOMAS.

The conductor of the great symphony orchestra which bears his name; born at Essen, near Hanover, in 1835. His musical education was received chiefly from his father, and at the age of six years he was playing in violin concerts. He came to America in 1835, and was the first violinist in the orchestras that accompanied Jenny Lind, Sontag and other famous singers during their tours of this country. In 1864 Mr. Thomas began giving the symphony concerts with which his name has been so closely associated. He became director of the College of Music at Cincinnati, O., in 1878, and held that position for several years. Afterwards he devoted his time to musical festivals. He has conducted great musical events in New York, Chicago and elsewhere. During the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago Mr. Thomas had entire charge of the musical arrangements. Since then he has been actively connected with choral and symphony work, chiefly in Chicago and New York, though the famous "Thomas Orchestra" tours the country each season.

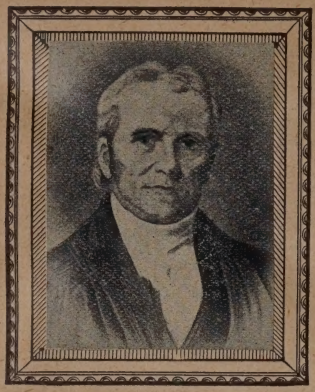


ANTON RUBINSTEIN.

A great Russian composer; born at Jassay, in Moldavia, November 28, 1829, of Jewish parents. Rubinstein studied music in Moscow, and began playing in public concerts by the time he was ten years of age. In 1842 he made a concert tour, visiting London and other capitals. He returned to Russia and located in St. Petersburg, where he began teaching. He established a conservatory in that city in 1862, and regularly made concert tours. On one of these tours he visited America and was accorded an enthusiastic reception. Rubinstein composed several operas, the most famous being "The Maccabees," "The Demon" and "Feramors." The libretto of the last was from Thomas Moore's famous poem, "Lalla Rookh." He also composed many sonatas of the highest grade of merit. Rubinstein was a master of technique, and was the greatest concert pianist of his time. His success as a teacher was also great, and many of the foremost pianists of to-day owe their skill to his instruction. He died at Peterhoff, near St. Petersburg, November 20, 1894. His "Ocean Symphony" was one of a number well thought of. He also wrote his autobiography and a work entitled "Conversations in Music."

SIR ROBERT PEEL.

A famous English statesman; born near Bury, Lancashire, February 5, 1788, and died in London, July 2, 1850. Within a year after graduating from Oxford University he was elected member of Parliament for Cashel, in 1809. He adopted the party of his father and became a stanch Tory. He was under-secretary for the colonies in 1811, and secretary for Ireland in 1812-18. He opposed Catholic emancipation and by instituting the regular Irish constabulary gave rise to the nicknames "Pee'lers," and "Bobbies," commonly given to the police. In 1817 he was returned to Parliament for the University of Oxford. Five years later he was appointed Home Secretary under Lord Liverpool, retaining the office till 1827. He was appointed Home Secretary under the Duke of Wellington in 1828, and made leader of the House of Commons. The following year he changed positions, becoming an advocate of Catholic emancipation, and by opposition to the reform bill won back his position in the Tory party. In 1834 he was Prime Minister, First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer. Again Prime Minister in 1841, he withdrew from politics in 1846.



JOHN MARSHALL.

John Marshall, statesman, soldier and jurist, was one of Virginia's noblest sons; born September 24, 1755. He was the eldest of fifteen children of Colonel Tom Marshall of Fauquier. He raised a company of Culpepper Minute Men at the age of twenty, and joined the continental army, serving with distinction until the close of the Revolution, when he entered upon a very successful practice of law. In 1782 he was sent to the House of Delegates, to which he was returned for several succeeding terms. He was instrumental in securing the acceptance of the federal constitution, and vigorously suported the broad national policy of President Washington. In 1797 he was appointed envoy to France with Pinckney and Gerry. Elected to congress in 1799, he became the mainstay of Mr. Adams' administration, his speech on the extradition of Jonathan Robbins settling the disputed question of the power of the executive. In 1801 he was appointed Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in which great tribunal he made an enviable record until his death, July 6, 1835, having shown the possession of a judicial mind of rare power. He published his "Life of Washington" in 1804.

"IAN MacLAREN," (REV. JOHN WATSON).

A minister, who, by his charming wit, has gained a world-wide reputation as a novelist. He writes under the nom de plume of "Ian MacLaren," and as such is known to thousands who have never suspected his name is plain "Watson." He is of Scotch parentage, and was born in Monnington, Essex, November 3, 1850. He received a college education and began work as a minister in the Presbyterian church. He is now pastor of a congregation in Liverpool, England. Mr. Watson achieved his first literary success in 1894, when, under the pseudonym of "Ian MacLaren" he published "Beside the Bonnie Brier Bush," a story in Scotch dialect that was at once favorably received. His next effort was "Days of Auld Lang Syne," 1895, followed in 1896 by "Kate Carnegie" and "The Mind of the Master." The next year he published "A Doctor of the Old School." Mr. Watson has also met with success as a lecturer and has visited the United States in this capacity, receiving a hearty welcome. His words appeal more particularly to those who are familiar with Calvinistic doctrine, yet their accurate portrayal of the workings of the intellect and heart has insured their popularity among all classes.

SIR WALTER RALEIGH.

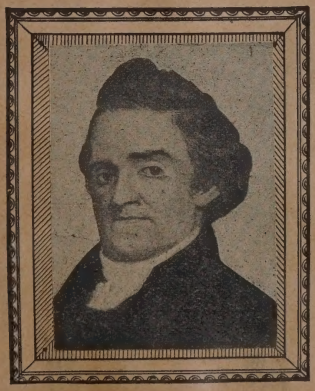
This distinguished English courtier and discoverer was born near Sidmouth in 1552 and attended Oriel College, Oxford. He was a daring youth and full of adventure, and he was early led to join the Huguenot cause in France. On his return he attained distinction in Ireland, where he proceeded against the rebels. He fought in many other causes so gallantly and bravely that he became the favorite of the queen, who knighted him in 1584. The same year he crossed the Atlantic and took possession of Virginia. On returning he carried with him both tobacco and potatoes and introduced them into England. In July, 1592, the queen, having discovered his intrigue with one of her maids of honor, had him cast into the Tower of London. Being released, in 1595, he explored the coast of Trinidad. He was condemned to death on a charge of treasonable plotting, in 1603, but when he was on the scaffold his sentence was commuted to imprisonment for life. Through influence he was finally released in 1616, but shortly afterward fell into disfavor again and was beheaded at Whitehall, October 29, 1618, under the old sentence. History holds that Raleigh's guilt was never established.

JOHN WYCLIFFE.

One of the most noted of English religious reformers, who won for himself the title of "Morning Star of the Reformation." He was born at Spreswel, near Richmond, Yorkshire, about 1324, and died at Lutterworth, Leicestershire, December 31, 1384. He received an academic education, becoming master of Balliol College, Oxford, in 1360, and rector of Fillingham, Lincolnshire, the same year. After filling other pastorates, he went, in 1374, with John of Gaunt as royal ambassador to confer with papal nuncios at Benges. Subsequently he became a popular preacher in London, with the end that he was summoned before the Convocation in 1377 as an enemy of Rome, on account of his attacks on the arrogance, wealth and power of the higher clergy. The pope signed five bulls against him, and Wycliffe finally renounced allegiance to the papacy. He was condemned by the University of Oxford for opposing the doctrine of transubstantiation, and was persecuted by the Archbishop of Canterbury and others in 1382. During the remainder of his life he fearlessly assailed the claims of the papacy. He made the first complete translation of the Bible into English, and wrote many tracts and sermons.

GENERAL DE GALLIFET.

A distinguished French general and one of the finest modern examples of the soldier and gentlemen. Born in 1831, of a long line of able soldiers, he entered the army in 1848 and served in the Crimea, Italy and Mexico. He was decorated for gallantry at Sebastopol. In Mexico, under Bazaine, he won a colonel's epaulettes and was severely wounded. In the Franco-Prussian war he became a general and he commanded the garrison at Paris during the siege. Being extremely rigorous in dealing with the leaders of the commune he earned the lasting hatred of the *canaille*. He was a strict disciplinarian and of undoubted honor and courage. The annals of the French army recount many of his daring and romantic exploits. General de Gallifet represented the President of France at the marriage of the Duke of York and made many friends in England. He believed in the innocence of Dreyfus and exerted a powerful influence in his behalf. Though on the retired list and in failing health he patriotically accepted the war portfolio in 1899 and greatly strengthened the cabinet. He resigned in 1900 and was appointed commander of the French forces in Madagascar.



NOAH WEBSTER.

A celebrated American lexicographer, who has for nearly a century been considered an authority on philology; born in Hartford, Conn., October 16, 1758. He was graduated from Yale in the class of 1778, and was admitted to the bar in 1781. He devoted more of his time to teaching school than to practicing law, however, and in 1790 attracted great attention by a spelling book published by him. He afterwards went back to the law, and after some time spent in journalism in New York retired in 1798 to New Haven, Conn., to pursue a literary career. His English grammar was published in 1807, and in 1828, after nearly thirty years of work, he published his Dictionary of the English language. This work was considered the best of its time, and, though it contains many errors, it is still in general use, having been edited for new editions from time to time during the last seventy years. Mr. Webster died in New Haven, May 28, 1843. So universal was his spelling book used that, on his royalty of one cent a copy Mr. Webster was enabled to live in comfort during all the years he was compiling his dictionary.

INDEX TO PART I

A

Ames, Bishop E. R. xiv

B

Baird, Zebulon xiii
Baker, Conrad xvii
Bessonies, Rt. Rev. August xxxvi
Biddle, Horace P. xvii
Blackford, Isaac vi
Blake, James xii
Bolton, Sarah T. xiii
Boone, Ratliff xxx
Bright, Jesse D. xxv
Brown, George xxvii
Bruté, Rt. Rev. Simon W. G. xxix
Butler, Ovid xxviii

C

Carpenter, Willard xxx
Chapin, Horatio xxxiv
Coburn, John xxxv
Coe, Dr. Isaac xxviii
Coffin, Elijah ix
Colfax, Schuyler xviii
Collett, Josephus xxi
Coquillard, Alex. xxv

D

De Pauw, W. C. xiv
Dewey, Charles xxvi
Dillon, John B. x
Downey, Alex. C. xxxiv
Dumont, Ebenezer xxvii

E

English, Wm. H. xix
Ewing, George W. xx

F

Finch, Fabius M. xxxii
Fitch, Graham N. vii
Fletcher, Calvin ix
Foster, John W. xxxiii

G

Garber, M. C. xvi
Gray, Isaac P. xxxi
Gresham, Walter Q. x

H

Hanna, Samuel xv
Hannah, Samuel xix
Hendricks, Thos. A. v
Hobbs, B. C. xx
Holliday, Wm. A. viii
Holman, Joseph x
Hovey, A. P. xxii
Hovey, Edmund O. xvii

I

Iglehart, Asa xxiv

J

Jameson, Patrick H. xxxvi
Jennings, Jonathan xx
Julian, George W. xix

K

Kerr, Michael C. xxxi

L

Lane, Henry S. xxii
Lane, Joseph xxvi
Luers, Rt. Rev. John H. vii

M

Macy, David xxiii
Marshall, Joseph G. xxix
Matthews, Claude xxix
McCarty, Nicholas xxxiv
McCulloch, Hugh xxi
McDonald, Joseph E. xv
Meredith, Solomon xxxii
Meredith, Mrs. Virginia C. xxxii
Milligan, Lambdin P. xxxv
Mills, Caleb vi
Morris, Morris xi
Morris, Thomas A. xxxv
Morrison, Robt. xvi
Morton, Oliver P. iv

N

Niblack, Wm. E. xviii
Noble, James iii
Noble, Noah xxiv

O

Oliver, James xxiv
Owen, Robert Dale xiii

P

Parvin, Theophilus xi
Perkins, Samuel E. xxxiii
Pettit, John U. xxvi
Porter, Albert G. v
Posey, Thomas iii
Pratt, Daniel D. xxvii

R

Rarlden, James xxx
Ray, James B. xxiii
Reynolds, J. J. vi
Ridpath, John C. xxxiii
Rose, Chauncey viii

S

Shirk, E. H. xxv
Smart, James H. viii
Smith, Caleb B. iv
Smith, O. H. xxiii
Stuart, Wm. Z. xxi
Studebaker, Clement xxii
Sullivan, Jeremiah xii

T

Thompson, Richard W. vii
Tipton, John ix

V

Voorhees, Daniel W. v

W

Wallace, David xiv
Wallace, Mrs. Z. G. xviii
Whitcomb, James iv
Willard, Ashbel P. xxxi
Williams, James D. xxviii
Williams, Jesse L. xxxvi
Wilson, Wm. C. xv
Woods, Wm. Allen xvi
Wright, Joseph A. xi
Wylie, Andrew xii

INDEX TO PART II

A

	Page.
Abdul-Hamid II Sultan	113
Adams, John	70
Adams, John Quincy	35
Adams, Wm. T. ("Oliver Optic")	131
Addison, Joseph	115
Agassiz, Louis	48
Aguinaldo	6
Albert Edward, Prince of Wales	8
Aldrich, Thomas Bailey	7
Alexander the Great	160
Andersen, Hans Christian	117
Anderson, Mary (Navarro)	6
Andree, S. A.	89
Angelo, Michel	96
Anthony, Susan B.	95
Aristotle	28
Arnold, Sir Edwin	9
"Artemus Ward" (Browne)	101
Arthur, Chester Alan	93
Audubon, John James	64
Austin, Alfred	15

B

Bach, Johann Sebastian	14
Bacon, Francis	11
Balfour, Arthur James	58
Balzac, Honoré de	31
Bancroft, George	16
Barnum, P. T.	73
Barton, Clara	44
Beauregard, Gen. Pierre	142
Beecher, Henry Ward	39
Beethoven, Ludwig von	27
Bell, Alexander Graham	95
Bergh, Henry	23
Bernhardt, Sara	17
Besant, Walter	45
Bessemer, Sir Henry	137
Bismarck, Prince	7
Bjornson, Bjornsterne	27
Black, William	53
Black Hawk	12
Blaine, James G.	12
Blavatsky, Madame	40
Blouet, Paul ("Max O'Rell")	67
Boleyn, Anne	32
Bonaparte, Napoleon	30
Bonheur, Rosa	22
Boone, Daniel	166
Booth, Edwin	38
Booth, Gen. William	7
Boucicault, Dion	93
Breckenridge, John C.	159
Bright, John	26
Bronte, Charlotte	5
Brown, John	35
Browne, Charles F. ("Artemus Ward")	101
Browning, Elizabeth B.	20
Browning, Robert	52
Bryan, William Jennings	34
Bryant, William Cullen	83
Buchanan, James	138
Buchanan, Robert	160
"Buffalo Bill" (Cody)	162
Bulwer, Edward George, Lord Lytton	61
Bunyan, John	33
Burke, Edmund	22
Burne-Jones, Sir Edward	46
Burnett, Frances Hodgson (Townsend)	163
Burns, Robert	57
Butler, Benjamin F.	49
Byron, Lord	4

C

Cable, George W.	58
Cæsar, Julius	16
Caine, Hall	90
Calhoun, John C.	36
Calve, Madame Emma	65
Calvin, John	142
Cambon, Jules Martin	20
Campbell, Alexander	134
Campbell, Thomas	31
Carleton, Will	149
Carlyle, Thomas	48
"Carmen Sylva" (Elizabeth of Roumania)	156
Cavour, Count	52
Cervera, Admiral	9
Chamberlain, Joseph	60
"Charles Egbert Craddock" (Miss Murfree)	10
Chaucer, Geoffrey	74
Childs, George W.	66
Choate, Joseph H.	77
Choate, Rufus	55
Chopin	24
Christian IX., of Denmark	150
Cicero, Marcus Tullius	101
Clay, Henry	44
Clemens, Samuel L. ("Mark Twain")	115
Cleveland, Grover	85
Clinton, De Witt	18
Cody, William F. ("Buffalo Bill")	162
Coleridge, Samuel Taylor	69
Collins, Wilkie	81
Collyer, Robert	131
Columbus, Christopher	98
Cooper, J. Fenimore	78
Cooper, Peter	88
Coquelin, Benoit Constant	164
Cortes, Hernando	92
Cowper, William	80
Craik, Dinah Mulock ("Miss Mulock")	34
Crawford, F. Marion	61
Crispi, Francesco	63
Croker, Richard	117
Cromwell, Oliver	19
Crookes, William	101
Curzon, Lady	83
Cushman, Charlotte	30
Custer, Gen. George A.	139
Cuvier, Baron	24

D

Daguerre, Louis	104
Dana, Charles A.	127
Dana, J. D.	158
Dante, Alighieri	41
Darwin, Charles Robert	5
Daudet, Alphonse	55
Davis, Cushman K.	72
Davis, Jefferson	54
Davitt, Michael	125
Davy, Sir Humphrey	100
Decatur, Stephen	38
De Lesseps, Ferdinand	149
Demosthenes	94
Depew, Chauncey M.	50
Dewey, George	116
Diaz, Porfirio	48
Dickens, Charles	64
Disraeli, Benjamin	10
Dole, Sanford B.	59
Doré, Paul Gustave	25
Douglas, Stephen A.	69
Douglass, Frederick	45
Dow, Neal	71
Doyle, A. Conan	106
Drake, Sir Francis	119
Dreyfus, Alfred	52
Drummond, Henry	163
Dryden, John	118
Du Chaillu, Paul	106
Dudevant, Baroness ("George Sand")	50
Dumas, Alexander, père	66

E

Eddy, Mrs. Mary Baker	106
Edison, Thomas A.	8
Eggleston, Edward	75
Elizabeth, of England	14
Elizabeth, of Roumania ("Carmen Sylva")	156
Emerson, Ralph Waldo	87
Emmet, Robert	67
Ericsson, John	37
Evans, Augusta J. (Wilson)	143
Evans, Mary Ann ("George Eliot")	39

F

Farraday, Michael	58
Farragut, David G.	14
Farrar, Frederic W.	125
Field, Cyrus W.	118
Field, Eugene	47
Fillmore, Millard	27
Forrest, Edwin	54
Fox, George	107
Francis Joseph I., of Austria	62
Franklin, Benjamin	3
Frederick the Great	139
Fremont, John C.	143
French, Alice ("Octave Thanet")	72
Froebel, Friedrich	165
Froude, James Anthony	93
Fuller, Melville Weston	78

Page.

Fulton, Robert 112
Funston, George Frederick 20

G

Galileo 16
Gallifet, Gen. de 169
Gambetta, Leon 80
Garcia, Calixto 44
Garfield, James A. 118
Garibaldi, Giuseppe 46
Garrick, David 76
Garrison, Wm. Lloyd 100
"George Eliot" (Evans) 39
George, Henry 79
George I., of Greece 127
"George Sand" (Baroness Dudevant) 50
Gibbon, Edward 98
Gibbons, Cardinal 60
Gladstone, William E. 23
Goethe, Johann Wolfgang von 64
Goldsmith, Oliver 5
Gomez, Maximo 4
Gordon, Charles George ("Chinese") 33
Gordon, John B. 148
Gough, John B. 105
Gounod, Charles Francois 62
Grant, Ulysses S. 24
Gray, Prof. Asa 10
Greeley, Horace 29
Guizot, Francois Pierre 164
Gutenberg, Johannes 120

H

Haggard, H. Rider 35
Hale, Edward Everett 159
Halleck, Fitz Greene 59
Hamilton, Alexander 75
Hancock, John 89
Hancock, Winfield S. 57
Handel, George Frederick 82
Hardy, Thomas 100
Harrison, Benjamin 43
Harrison, William Henry 124
Harte, Francis Bret 146
Hawthorne, Nathaniel 18
Hay, John 147
Haydn, Joseph 150
Hayes, Rutherford B. 130
Healy, George P. A. 91
Heine, Heinrich 91
Helmholtz, Herman von 45
Henderson, David B. 86
Henry, Joseph 13
Henry, Patrick 31
Herschell, Sir William 56
Higginson, Thomas Wentworth 144
Holmes, Mary Jane 98
Holmes, Oliver Wendell 152
Homer 145
Houston, Sam 112
Howells, William Dean 166
Hughes, Thomas 112
Hugo, Victor 23
Humbert I., of Italy 153
Humboldt, Baron von 26
Hume, David 37
Huxley, Thomas Henry 70

I

"Ian Maclaren" (Watson) 168
Ibsen, Henrik 43
"Ik Marvel" (Mitchell) 135
Ingersoll, Robert G. 84
Irving, Sir Henry 71
Irving, Washington 81

J

Jackson, Andrew 104
Jackson, T. J. ("Stonewall") 30
James, Henry 86
Jay, John 92
Jefferson, Joseph 102
Jefferson, Thomas 133
Jenner, Edward 81
Joan of Arc 38
Johnson, Andrew 99
Johnston, Joseph E. 60
Jokai, Maurice 37
Jones, John Paul 65
Jonson, Ben 53
Josephine, Empress 102
"Josh Billings" (Shaw) 113

K

Kelvin, Lord 42

Page.

Key, Francis Scott 96
Kingsley, Charles 149
Kipling, Rudyard 87
Kitchener, Lord 28
Knox, John 94
Koch, Robert 72
Kosciuszko, Tadeusz 25
Kossuth, Louis 42
Kruger, Stephen J. Paul 82

L

Lafayette, Marquis de 54
Lamartine, Alphonse Marie Louis 36
Lamb, Charles 104
Landseer, Sir Edwin Henry 99
Lang, Andrew 158
La Place, Marquis de 29
La Salle 141
Laurier, Sir Wilfred 47
Lawton, Henry W. 83
Lee, Fitzhugh 68
Lee, Robert E. 41
Leighton, Lord Frederick 35
Leo XIII., Pope 119
Leopold, of Belgium 79
Lewis, Ida (Wilson) 55
Li Hung Chang 100
Liliuokalani, of Hawaii 8
Lind, Jenny 85
Lincoln, Abraham 6
Linnæus, Carl 84
Liszt, Franz 3
Livermore, Mary A. 62
Livingstone, David 123
Lockyer, Sir Joseph Norman 67
Logan, John A. 71
Longfellow, Henry Wadsworth 97
Longstreet, James 74
Loubet, Emile 11
Louis XIV., of France 164
Low, Seth 150
Lowell, James Russell 110
Loyola, Ignatius de 17
Lubbock, Sir John 75
Luther, Martin 165
Lytton, Lord ("Owen Meredith") 138

M

Macaulay, Thomas B. 124
MacDonald, Sir John A. 39
Maceo, Antonio 85
Madison, James 96
Mansfield, Richard 33
Marie Antoinette 68
"Mark Twain" (Samuel L. Clemens) 115
Marquette, Père 115
Marshall, John 168
Mary, Queen of Scots 40
Mathew, Father 111
Maxim, Hiram 109
Maximilian, Emperor 90
"Max O'Rell" (Paul Blouet) 67
McCarthy, Justin 134
McClellan, George B. 63
McCook, Alexander McDowell 88
McKinley, William 22
Meissonier, Jean Louis 9
Melba, Madame (Armstrong) 49
Mendelssohn, Bartholdy F. 108
Merritt, Wesley 91
Miles, Nelson A. 80
Mill, John Stuart 155
Millais, Sir John E. 110
Miller, Cincinnatus Heine ("Joaquin") 103
Milton, John 108
"Miss Mulock" (Craik) 34
Mitchell, Donald G. ("Ik Marvel") 135
Modjeska, Helena 105
Moltke, Helmuth von 77
Monroe, James 144
Moody, Dwight L. 15
Moore, Thomas 157
Morley, John 131
Morris, William 151
Morse, Prof. S. F. B. 32
Motley, John Lothrop 141
Mozart, Wolfgang 41
Muller, Max 129
Munkacsy, Michael 11
Murfree, Miss ("Charles Egbert Craddock") 10

N

Nansen, Fridjof 126
Napoleon III., of France 76
Nast, Thomas 90

	Page.
Navarro, Mary Anderson	6
Nelson, Lord Horatio	97
Newton, Sir Isaac	78
Nicholas II., of Russia	93
Nightingale, Florence	12
Nilsson, Christine	43
Nordica, Lillian (Doehne)	19
Nye, Edgar W. ("Bill")	144
O	
O'Connell, Daniel	103
"Octave Thanet" (French)	72
Oliphant, Mrs. Margaret	92
"Oliver Optic" (Adams)	131
Olmstead, Frederick Law	13
O'Reilly, John Boyle	132
Oscar II., of Sweden	141
"Ouida" (Ramé)	47
"Owen Meredith" (Lord Lytton)	138
P	
Paderewski, Ignace Jan	57
Paganini, Nicolo	113
Page, Thomas Nelson	152
Palmerston, Lord	66
Parnell, Charles Stewart	94
Pasteur, Louis	50
Patti, Adelina	79
Pauncefote, Sir Julian	111
Peabody, George	154
Peary, Robert Edward	129
Pedro II., Dom, of Brazil	116
Peel, Sir Robert	167
Penn, William	121
Perry, Commodore	153
Peter the Great	161
Phillips, Wendell	152
Pierce, Franklin	158
Platt, Thomas C.	109
Poe, Edgar Allan	25
Polk, James K.	135
Pope, Alexander	122
Porter, David D.	99
Porter, Horace	165
Powell, John Wesley	155
Powers, Hiram	159
Prescott, William H.	76
Proctor, Richard A.	53
Putnam, Frederick Ward	86
R	
Raleigh, Sir Walter	168
Ramé, Louisa de la ("Ouida")	47
Raphael	116
Read, Opie	42
Reade, Charles	21
Reed, Thomas B.	123
Rehan, Ada	119
Reid, Whitelaw	138
Rembrandt	145
Remenyi, Edouard	142
Revere, Paul	17
Reynolds, Sir Joshua	139
Rhodes, Cecil	97
Richardson, H. H.	107
Richelieu, Cardinal	128
Richter, Jean Paul	21
Riley, James Whitcomb	114
Roberts, General Lord	154
Roentgen, Wilhelm K. von	34
Rogers, John	147
Roosevelt, Theodore	163
Root, George F.	84
Rosebery, Lord	137
Rosecrans, William S.	105
Rubens, Peter Paul	122
Rubinstein, Anton	167
Ruskin, John	32
Russell, Sir Charles	143
Russell, William Clark	157
S	
Salisbury, Lord	146
Salvini, Tomaso	124
Sampson, Wm. T.	122
Sardou, Victorien	61
Schiller, Johann Friedrich von	51
Schimmelpenninck, Countess	148
Schley, Winfield Scott	111
Schofield, John M.	136
Schubert, Franz Peter	127
Schumann, Robert	153
Schurz, Carl	157
Scott, Sir Walter	15
Scott, Winfield	102
Seward, William H.	148
Sewall, May Wright	161
Shakespeare, William	147
Shaw, Henry W. ("Josh Billings")	113
Sheridan, Philip H.	105
Sherman, John	140
Sherman, William Tecumseh	125
Siddons, Sarah	74
Sitting Bull	151
Smith, Prof. Goldwin	73
Sobieski, John	73
Socrates	51
Sousa, John Philip	130
Southworth, Mrs. E. D. E. N.	126
Spencer, Herbert	166
Spenser, Edmund	63
Spurgeon, Charles Haddon	49
Stanley, Henry M.	132
Stephenson, George	135
Stevenson, Adlai E.	156
Stevenson, Robert Louis	13
Stowe, Harriet Beecher	26
Strauss, Johann	162
Sue, Eugene	89
Sullivan, Sir Arthur	88
Sultan of Turkey (Abdul Hamid II.)	113
Sumner, Charles	120
Swinburne, Algernon Charles	117
T	
Talleyrand, Prince	28
Talmage, T. De Witt	77
Taylor, Bayard	70
Taylor, Zachary	51
Tennyson, Alfred	134
Terry, Ellen	59
Tesla, Nikola	40
Thackeray, Wm. Makepeace	129
Thiers, Louis Adolphe	56
Thomas, George H.	128
Thomas, Theodore	167
Tilden, Samuel J.	151
Tolstoi, Count Lyof	103
Trollope, Anthony	120
Trowbridge, J. T.	123
Tupper, Sir Charles	114
Tyler, John	121
Tyndall, John	18
V	
Van Buren, Martin	65
Van Dyck, Sir Anthony	156
Verdi, Giuseppe	133
Verne, Jules	69
Victor Emmanuel II., of Italy	107
Victoria, Queen	87
Volta, Alessandro	146
Voltaire	121
W	
Wagner, Richard	68
Waldersee, Count	21
Wallace, Gen. Lew	137
Warner, Charles Dudley	155
Washington, George	110
Watson, Rev. John ("Ian Maclaren")	168
Watt, James	152
Webster, Daniel	154
Webster, Noah	169
Weed, Thurlow	126
Wellington, Duke of	114
Wesley, John	136
Weyler, Don Valeriano	133
Wheeler, Joseph	145
Whistler, James A. McNeill	136
White, Andrew D.	161
Whitman, Walt	128
Whittier, John Greenleaf	162
Wilcox, Ella Wheeler	56
Wilhelmina, of Holland	29
Willard, Frances E.	82
William I. of Germany	4
William II. of Germany	38
Wilson, Augusta J. Evans	143
Wolseley, Sir Garnet	130
Wordsworth, William	140
Wycliffe, John	169
Y	
Yonge, Charlotte M.	109
Young, Brigham	19
Z	
Zola, Emile	140